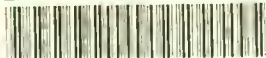


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Town of
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Memorial
Volume

1705

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TOWN HALL, WASHINGTON STREET, BROOKLINE
[Erected in 1873.]

1705

1905

A HISTORY OF
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF MUDDY RIVER
UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME

1630-1906

COMMEMORATING THE
TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWN

*Based on the Early Records and Other Authorities and Arranged by
Leading Subjects.*

CONTAINING PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF THE TOWN'S PROMINENT MEN
PAST AND PRESENT; ALSO ILLUSTRATIONS OF PUBLIC
BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES



PUBLISHED BY
THE BROOKLINE PRESS COMPANY
BROOKLINE, MASS

1906

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

The Brookline Press wishes to thank our public spirited residents, men and women, without whose generous co-operation this work could not have been published. We have endeavored to make not only an exhaustive history of the town, but to present a contemporary view as well. It would be, of course, impossible in any one volume to publish the portraits and sketches of every citizen who has furthered the progress of Brookline, but we feel that those which do appear are representative of many who are not included.

BROOKLINE, December, 1900.

BROOKLINE

THE RICHEST TOWN IN THE WORLD.

THERE are only six cities and no individual towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with a larger tax list than the town of Brookline. The town of Milton is the only one approaching it in the value of its taxable property, and the relative value on the tax lists of the two towns is as \$65,000,000 is to \$20,000,000. Watertown, Westfield, Dedham, Manchester, Framingham, Plymouth, Falmouth, Weymouth, Natick, Attleboro, Marblehead and Amesbury, all delightful colonial towns, each bring to the Commonwealth a tax income of less than one tenth the amount contributed by Brookline.

When the town of Brookline was born on November 13, 1705, Massachusetts had over sixty towns in her family ranging in age from one to eighty-five years. The same form of town government inaugurated at the birth of each has been preserved by Brookline and carried out in the town meetings of each year. The officers taking part in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Brookline's birth, November 13, 1905, were elected to office and performed the same functions as did those chosen in 1705 to stand sponsors to the infant town. The voting list of the town has increased to 4,300 and the limits of the town include the villages of Cottage Farm, Longwood and Reservoir Station. Its population at the time of the celebration of its two hundredth birthday numbered over 23,000.

Brookline is unique, as a Massachusetts town, in that scarcely any manufacturing is done within its limits, the only exception being electric motors and philosophical instruments. Its wealth and importance is due mainly to its natural and acquired beauty, and its healthfulness as a residential town. The private fortunes of its inhabitants furnish the means for its multiplying wealth of attractions as a place of suburban residence, and unlike most Massachusetts towns, no rich corporations are sheltered within its borders.

To see Brookline to advantage the visitor to Boston and its suburbs must take a carriage or automobile, passing from the Back Bay, by way of the Fenway, within its gates, and through its quiet and beautiful shaded streets, avenues and boulevards, over perfectly constructed roads, along circuitous routes, gradually rising to the summit of its beautiful hills. There is shade, seclusion, comfort in every mile of the drive. Back from the roads on every available building site and dotting the hillsides slopes are innumerable private dwellings. Each home has an extended view, unobstructed by its neighbor and separated from it by no defined boundary line. You now have a commanding view of the beautiful cities and towns contiguous to Boston, as they lie at your feet or cover the hills of the surrounding neighborhood. The beautiful Charles River winds its way between the hills, and the best examples of modern residential architecture are exhibited in elegant and princely residences, many with extended parks and all with ample grounds laid out and beautified by the applied art of the most skilled landscape architects of the world. To add to the charm, a welcome is extended by the hospitable host or hostess of these beautiful parks and grounds to the stranger visitors, who are through this courtesy enabled to visit more at their leisure the copies of the world-renowned gardens, conservatories and parks of the old world, touched up by the modernized skill of the landscape artist, who has adapted the old to the new and added many examples of wealth, in shrub, tree, fruit and flowers to the grounds and conservatories, not found in the best examples of England, France, Germany or Italy. In this way Brookline is always able to maintain the reputation for hospitality, accorded to Boston, in enabling the stranger within its gates to view the best examples of modern home environments, as well as the places of historic interest, and the museums and libraries of art and literature preserved and exposed to

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

view and use in and about the modern Athens. It is hard to find an uninteresting locality within its borders.

It is the purpose of this work, dedicated to the men and women who founded, progressed and idealized this banner suburban town of the great city of Boston and state of Massachusetts, to trace, as we are passing the two hundredth milestone on the journey toward perfection, the history of this evolution, and through the lives of the men who wrought this great work, to show to the world the power that intelligently directed effort, applied to a definite purpose, can exert in the direction of making beautiful the suburban towns of great cities.

Political and Territorial Character.

The town of Brookline has several unique distinctions. It is said to be the richest town in the United States, the best governed and the most beautiful. Geographically, it is a part of the territory of the metropolitan city of Boston, and to all intents and purposes of community and social life it is as much an integral part of that city as any other section within the same radius. Unlike any other near-by suburb of Boston, however, while it has a population larger and more dense than many Massachusetts cities, it is an independent town, governing itself under the forms of the old New England town meeting, inherited from our Germanic ancestors. It is, moreover, so well governed,—or perhaps the better word to use would be, *Administered*—that in these days when there is so much said, and proved, in regard to corrupt practices existing in cities, it is remarkable for the cleanness and efficiency with which its business has been conducted. This is largely due to the fact that its people have applied modern ideas to the town meeting principle; have conducted their gatherings as orderly assemblies, and prevented the intrusion of unauthorized persons or any mob-like tactics; and while delegating authority to the competent and instructed for administration and investigation, have always retained in their own hands the ultimate decision of public questions. This is the referendum in actual operation; while the projection of any public question into the arena of debate in town meetings is obviously easy, so that here is the principle of the initiative, also in operation.

The result has been that the money of the town has been well expended in administration and in public improvements; and the latter have so added to and developed the natural features of the territory that today the town in its length and breadth has few equals and no superiors in New England for beauty and picturesqueness in its residence localities, which constitute the greater part of its area.

Situated southwest of the central part of the original peninsula on which the old town and city of Boston is located, the town of Brookline approaches in its nearest part to but little more than two miles in a direct line from the State House, while its most remote boundary is only a little over six miles away. The territory is oblong in shape, between three and four miles in length by about a mile and a half wide, containing an area of about six square miles, and is a rolling country with many hills, the highest in the western part rising to between three and four hundred feet above tide water. On the east, the territory is bounded by the Charles River, which was originally the town boundary, but in order to provide for the extension of Commonwealth Avenue at the time of the Back Bay improvements, a strip along the river was ceded to Boston. On the southeast, between Brookline and Roxbury, was a narrow and shallow tidal estuary, known as Muddy River, or brook, into which a fresh water brook flowed, and in turn Muddy River debouched into the Back Bay, as the shallow tidal basin between Brookline and the Boston peninsula was named. The shores of Muddy River and the Back Bay were low lying salt marshes, and on the Brookline side they were backed by meadow land suitable for grazing and farming purposes. This substantially was the physical condition of the section of country now constituting the town of Brookline, at the time of the settlement of Boston and long afterward. It was a beautiful, picturesque, hilly region, bordered by fertile meadows, and they in turn faced by salt marshes and the tidal river and basin, the latter separating the region from the town of Boston, so that in order to reach the locality by land a long detour had to be made around the head of the river. The locality and the village which sprang up here took its name from the tidal river, and until the incorporation of the town was known by the name of Muddy River.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Historical Perspective of the Town.

Brookline is part and parcel of Boston, historically. Her early inhabitants and landholders were citizens of Boston, and for seventy-five years the region was a part of the town of Boston. Consequently Brookline, as an integral part of old Boston, has an heritage in its splendid history which it shares equally with all the surrounding country. The early history of Boston is the most

council and in action. Its history leads out to and largely includes that of the whole of New England, and it has been the germinating point of a large section of American life. The influences in the domains of literature and art diverging from Boston have been and are greater than from any other American city. Talented sons of the old Bay State have from many standpoints, in sober prose, in stately orations, in graceful poetry, in tales, stories and novels, pictured forth on the



BROOKLINE POLICE STATION AND COURT ROOM, WASHINGTON STREET

interesting of that of any American city. Here the influence of the Puritans and the Pilgrims was concentrated, and from here all the northern English colonies received their chief impetus. Although settled ten years after Plymouth, Boston early became the central colony, the headquarters from which settlers went forth to found new homes in the wilderness, and its influence has always been paramount in New England both in

screen of time all phases of its ancient and modern life. The dry facts of its history can be studied in many ancient chronicles and records, as well as in reliable and comprehensive modern histories, while the stories and novels of Hawthorne bring up before the mental vision with startling distinctness the very texture of the sombre life of the Puritans. The achievements of the Forefathers, both in the early settlements and at the Revolution, have been

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

fittingly eulogized in noble orations on numerous occasions by Webster, by Everett, by Quincy, by Winthrop, and others, while the legends of the Red Men, the traditions and stories of the settlers, and the aspirations of the people, have been grandly voiced by the poetry of Longfellow, of Lowell, of Holmes, and of Whittier. The more recent life of the community has found able delineators in the pages of Howells, James, Robert Grant, Edward Bellamy, Louisa M. Alcott, Arlo Bates, and a host of others. With such a history and such historians, the life of Boston past and present, is an open book, accessible not only to the student but to all.

first located on the neighboring shores, the name Trimountain, subsequently contracted to Tremont.

The English emigrants who had come to the New World under the guidance of John Winthrop, first pitched on Charlestown as a place for their homes; but, it is said by some, finding that water was scarce there, on the invitation of Blackstone they went over to Shawmut, as the Indians and Blackstone named the peninsula, and settled there, the transfer being made on the 7th of September, 1630, and the name Boston given to the settlement, by order of the court held at Charlestown on that date. This name was chosen in memory of Boston, England, the former home of



BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WASHINGTON STREET, BUILT 1869.

The first white inhabitant of Boston was an English clergyman named William Blackstone, who had been living there some years before 1630, and had a house and garden with fruit trees. The territory was a pear shaped peninsula, connected with the mainland at the south by a narrow neck a mile long, and so low that it was sometimes submerged by the tide. The narrowest part was near the junction of the present Doyer and Washington streets. In extent the original peninsula was about two miles long by one broad, and contained 783 acres. It was distinguished by three hills, which earned for it from the settlers who had

some of the colonists, and especially of Mr. Isaac Johnson, whose wife, the lady Arabella, died in Salem before their house could be built in Boston, and the husband survived her only a few weeks, his body being the first interred in King's Chapel Burying Ground. The name "Boston" is a contraction of Botolph's town. The English Boston, in Lincolnshire, was founded in 650 by St. Botolph, a pious Saxon, and contains at present about fifteen thousand inhabitants. The principal building is St. Botolph's church, built in 1309. It is a mammoth edifice, and has a tower 300 feet high, which can be seen forty miles at sea. The

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Rev. John Cotton, the second minister of the First Church in Boston, and the most famous of the early Boston preachers, was vicar of St. Botolph's for twenty years. The first grant of land at Muddy River appears by the early records to have been made to Mr. Cotton, and his farm or "planting ground" included a large part of the land occupied by the original village of Muddy River.

William Blackstone sold all the peninsula of Shawmut to Winthrop and his associates, except six acres where his house stood, for thirty pounds. Blackstone's home lot extended from the top of Beacon Street to the Charles River, and included

Mr. Blackstone, in regard to a "rate of thirty pounds," probably the price paid to him for his land. At the time of "the great allotments at Muddy River," to the inhabitants of Boston, January 8, 1637, "Mr. William Blackstone" received the forty-third allotment, which is described as follows: "Fifteen acres bounded on the southeast with Thomas Wardall extending itself eighty rods in length to the southwest and northeast and on Robert Titus to the northwest." It was probably before this date that Blackstone removed to Study Hill, as no further mention of him is found in the records. He received this allotment at Muddy River as of right because of



PIERCE HALL, FIRST TOWN HALL.

the land through which Beacon and Mt. Vernon streets now run, and his house is supposed to have been in the neighborhood of the present Louisburg Square. He did not continue to live in Boston. Soon he tired of his neighbors, and removed to Study Hill on the Blackstone River (named after him), within the limits of the present village of Lonsdale, R. I., where he lived an isolated life, varied by occasional visits to Boston, or to Roger Williams at Providence, until his death in 1675, at the age of eighty years. The first reference in the Boston records to Muddy River, November 10, 1634, also contains a reference to

his ownership of land in Boston. The greatest of the early Boston preachers, Rev. John Cotton, and the first settler on the Boston peninsula, William Blackstone, were thus among the original landholders at Muddy River, and are consequently connected historically with the genesis of the town.

John Winthrop, the leader of the immigrants who settled at Boston, was elected by the people themselves in "General Court assembled" as the governor of the colony. He had also been appointed governor by the land company under whose auspices the settlements at Salem had been begun by Endicott in 1628. This company had

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obtained a charter dated March 4, 1628-9, for the "Plantation in Massachusetts Bay in New England," and Winthrop was the first governor under this charter to exercise authority in New England. The charter was not very explicit, but the colonists gave it a liberal interpretation, assuming powers not granted by its terms, and practically governed themselves under its authority, while still stretching its limits.

Between 1630 and 1640 twenty thousand persons arrived from England, and during this period the colonies on Rhode Island and at Providence, and those in Connecticut, were formed by compa-

Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire and Maine, and the Narragansett Country or King's Province. Sir Edmund Andros succeeded Dudley in December of the same year, and exercised his authority in Boston in a very tyrannical manner. When the rumor of the English revolution of 1688 and the accession of the Prince of Orange to the throne reached Boston in the spring of 1689, the people rose in rebellion, deposed Andros and put him in prison, and then instituted a provisional government under the old charter officers.

A new charter was received and put in operation in 1692, constituting Massachusetts a royal pro-



HARVARD SQUARE IN 1865—LOOKING NORTH

nies of the English, who either went willingly or were compelled to emigrate because of differences in religious opinion. After 1640, immigration dwindled, and for years, it is supposed that more people returned to England than came from there to Boston.

The restoration of the Stuarts to the English throne in 1660 brought trouble to the settlers at Boston. Soon there began a series of differences with the home government which resulted in the abrogation of the charter in 1681. The charter government expired with the appointment of Joseph Dudley in 1686 as President of the Council for

vince, and the governor was sent from England instead of being elected by the people as under the old charter. At this time Boston had about seven thousand inhabitants. This charter continued in force down to the time of the Revolution, and the colony was ruled over by eleven royal governors.

Boston took an especially prominent part in the Revolution. Her sons, with the strong instincts for liberty which had been nurtured in them by their education and association, resisted the aggressions of the British government. The celebrated "Boston Tea Party" occurred Dec. 16, 1773. In 1775 the war really began, with the skirmishes

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at Lexington and Concord in April of that year. The Battle of Bunker Hill occurred June 17th, followed by the siege of Boston by the American army under General Washington, and the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, 1776.

Genesis and Development of the Town Government.

For seventy-five years, from the settlement in 1630 to 1705, the territory now comprising the present town of Brookline was a part of the town of Boston. The relation it bore to Boston was

is evidence which apparently shows that it came near being annexed to Cambridge. According to the colony records for September, 1634, the General Court at a session held in Cambridge, ordered "that the ground about Muddy River belonging to Boston, and used by the inhabitants thereof, shall hereafter belong to New Town, the wood and timber thereof growing and to be growing, to be reserved to the inhabitants of Boston; provided, and it is the meaning of the court, that if Mr. Hooker and the congregation now settled here shall remove hence that the ground at Muddy River shall revert to Boston." The Rev. Mr.



HARVARD SQUARE IN 1905—LOOKING SOUTH.

graphically and quaintly described by Wood in his book "New England's Prospect," in 1675, as follows:

"The inhabitants of Boston for their enlargement have taken to themselves farm houses in a place called Muddy River, two miles from their town, where is good ground, large timber, and store of marsh land and meadow. In this place they keep their swine and other cattle in the summer, whilst corn is on the ground at Boston; and bring them to town in the winter."

While undoubtedly Muddy River belonged to Boston from the first settlement of the town, there

Hooker and most of his congregation removed to Connecticut in the summer of 1636, and according to this vote the land reverted to Boston.

By vote of the governor and council, Dec. 30, 1639, five hundred acres at Muddy River were reserved for "perpetual commonage to the inhabitants thereof and the town of Boston." To such an extent were these common meadows at Muddy River used for the pasturing of cattle that on this account the locality likewise became known by the name "Boston Commons"; and the early records contain regulations as to roadways leading to the commons, the maintaining of gates, and the

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

prohibition of waste by the cutting of timber. At the same time the land was being allotted to inhabitants of Boston, some of whom evidently cultivated it or used it for their cattle, whilst others, and an increasing number as the years went by, built homesteads and settled here.

The resident inhabitants gradually began to wish to control their own affairs independently of Boston, largely because of the fact that they

ty (upon a public hearing of the inhabitants of the said Hamlet) shall determine. As also maintain an able reading and writing master there from and after that day, and that the inhabitants annually meet to choose three men to manage their affairs." The inhabitants of Muddy River accepted this grant six weeks later, Jan. 19, 1686-7, "at full meeting" and elected Andrew Gardner, John White, Jr., and Thomas Stedman as the



MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL. FRONT VIEW.

were so isolated and consequently had interests distinct from the parent town. On Dec. 8, 1686, in response to their petition to the town of Boston, the Provincial Council exempted their paying rates to Boston on condition that they maintain "their own highways and poor and other public charges arising among themselves; and that within one year next coming they raise a schoolhouse in such place as the two next justices of the coun-

ty three men to manage their affairs, and Thomas Boylston to be town clerk. This was the first town meeting.

March 16, 1689, the Boston town meeting rescinded the vote granting separate government to Muddy River, in the following words:

"Voted that Muddy River inhabitants are not discharged from Boston to be a hamlet by themselves, but stand related to Boston as they were

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

"before the year 1686." The village in 1698 was, however, given the privilege of choosing its own assessor, who was "to set with the selectmen" of Boston for the making of the rate for Muddy River. Thus was recognized the principle that taxation and representation must go together.

The independent spirit in Muddy River continued active and the inhabitants continued to elect their own village officers, notwithstanding the vote of the Boston meeting. In 1700, another attempt was made by the inhabitants to secure control of their own affairs, as the following extract from the records for that year shows:

in the town rate, yet for the time to come the selectmen should rate them in the town tax as the other inhabitants and as formerly they used to be.

"And for their encouragement, it was voted that the selectmen should provide a schoolmaster for them, to teach their children to read, write and cypher, and order his pay out of the town treasury."

This action, however, although it practically granted a free school to the inhabitants of the hamlet, evidently did not satisfy their desire for independence. But no further definite action was taken until 1704, when the inhabitants of Muddy River presented two petitions to the General Court, the



RESIDENCE OF F. E. ATTEAUX, LAGRANGE AND NEWTON STREETS.

"Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Muddy River, to be a district or hamlet separate from the town for these reasons following, namely, the remoteness of their situation which renders them incapable of enjoying the equal benefit and advantage with other of the inhabitants of public schools for the instruction of their children, relief of their poor, and repairing of their highways.

"Their petition being read and the reasons given therein debated, it was voted in the negative, and that though they had not for some years been rated

first of which recited the action which had been taken in 1686, and went on to "further humbly pray that being grown to a greater number of good settled inhabitants we may be allowed a separate village; to have selectmen and all other rights belonging to a township, which may further encourage us as we may be able to settle a minister and other benefits amongst us." Hearings were held and delays occurred; Boston opposed the separation, strenuously, at these hearings and by answers to the petitions. A second petition was sent in as follows:

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

To his Excellency the Governor, Council and Assembly, in General Court convened.

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of Muddy River, sheweth, that at a session of this Honorable Court held in Boston on the thirteenth of August, 1704, the said inhabitants exhibited their humble petition praying that the said Muddy River might be allowed a separate village or peculiar and be invested with such powers and rights as they may be enabled by themselves to manage the general affairs of said place. Which petition has been transmitted to the selectmen of the town of Boston that

Benjamin White,	Joseph Gardner,
Thomas Stedman,	Thomas Stedman, Jr.,
John Winchester,	John Ackers,
Samuel Aspinwall,	Joshua Stedman,
Eleazer Aspinwall,	Thomas Gardner, Jr.,
William Sharp,	Ralph Shepard,
Edward Devotion,	Abram Chamberlen,
Josiah Winchester, Jr.,	Peter Boylstone,
John Ellis,	John Ackers, Jr.,
John Winchester,	William Ackers,
Thomas Woodward,	Benjamin White, Jr.,
— Holland,	Caleb Gardner,



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS B. FITZPATRICK, WINTHROP ROAD.

they may consider the same, since which your humble petitioners not having been informed of any objection made by the town of Boston aforesaid, we presume that there is no obstruction to our humble request made in our petition.

"Wherefore we humbly beseech Your Excellency that this Honorable Court will be pleased to proceed to pass an act for the establishing the said place a separate village or peculiar with such powers as aforesaid, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Samuel Sewall, Jr.,	John Winchester.
Thomas Gardner,	John Devotion,

— Gardner,	John Seaver,
Joseph White,	Henry Winchester."

In response to this petition from the "fathers of the hamlet," a grant constituting the community an independent village or peculiar was finally passed in concurrence November 16, 1705, in the following form:

"Read and ordered that the prayer of this petition be granted, and the powers and privileges of a township be given to the inhabitants of the land commonly known by the name of Muddy River, the town to be called Brookline, who are hereby

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

enjoined to build a meeting house and obtain an able orthodox minister according to direction of the law, to be settled amongst them within the space of three years next coming.

“Provided that all common lands belonging to the town of Boston lying within the bounds of the said Muddy River, not disposed of or allotted out, shall remain to the proprietors of said lands.”

The use of the terms “a separate village or peculiar” in the petition has occasioned much comment. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in his oration at the dedication of the new town hall, Feb. 22, 1873, thus explains the matter:

part of Norfolk county in 1793. Its area, according to a survey taken in 1814, was 4,695 acres. When the town was incorporated in 1705 probably not more than fifty families lived within its limits. The signers of the petition numbered only thirty-two, but there were only half that number of surnames. Undoubtedly these petitioners were the most prominent and substantial of the inhabitants, but that there were many other families both the town and other records show. For more than a century after its incorporation, however, it continued to be a sparsely settled rural community, and not until about 1875 did it begin to



VIEW IN RIVERDALE PARK, NEAR LONGWOOD BRIDGE.

“A peculiar” was an old English ecclesiastical term which stood for a parish exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocese, and subject only to the metropolitan. But there was another signification, for which Dr. Worcester has given us the authority of John Milton’s glorious prose,—“One’s own property.” This doubtless was the sense in which it was used in the petition. Brookline was henceforth to be “its own property, and to do its own rating and taxing.”

With some slight changes in its boundary lines on the east and south, Brookline has, since 1705, continued as an independent town. It became a

have any very notable growth. A comparison of the figures of the population from colonial times, will clearly illustrate the slow growth in the earlier period and the rapid increase in recent times.

1765,	338	1860,	5,164
1776,	502	1865,	5,262
1790,	484	1870,	6,650
1800,	605	1875,	6,675
1810,	784	1880,	8,057
1820,	900	1885,	9,196
1830,	1,043	1890,	12,103
1840,	1,365	1895,	16,164

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

1850,	2,516	1900,	19,935
1855,	3,737	1905,	24,500

After the civil war a movement began in Boston for the annexation of the surrounding cities and towns. The city of Roxbury to the southward, was annexed in 1867, the town of Dorchester in 1869, the city of Charlestown and the towns of Brighton and West Roxbury in 1873. In 1870 an attempt was made to annex "towns and parts

May 16th, of that year, an act was passed providing for the annexation of Brookline to Boston, to take effect the following January if a majority of the voters, on the first Tuesday in October, 1873, cast their ballots in favor. The proposition was defeated, however, by a vote of 299 in favor to 707 against. This result was accomplished by means of a strenuous agitation conducted by some of the most influential citizens of the town,



MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

of towns lying within six miles of the city hall of the city of Boston, on the southerly side of Charles River." These included the towns of Brighton, Brookline, and West Roxbury. This attempt was not successful as to any of these three towns. In 1872 the question of the annexation of Brookline was brought up on the petition of some of her own citizens, but the project was again defeated. The real struggle, however, began in 1873, when on

including T. P. Chandler, Augustus Lowell, Ignatius Sargent, John L. Gardner, Amos A. Lawrence, Robert Amory, T. E. Francis, James S. Amory, John C. Abbott, Isaac Taylor, A. D. Chandler, and others, and the outcome demonstrated that they had worked hard and effectively.

Although defeated, the advocates of annexation persisted, and further attempts were made in 1875, 1876, and 1879, but in no instance in these

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

years did the project get beyond hearings before legislative committees. During this period the leader of the opposition to annexation was Alfred D. Chandler, Esq., a prominent lawyer, who had taken an active part in the legal proceedings against the act of 1873. Mr. Chandler appeared before the legislative committee in 1879 and demonstrated that the petitioners in favor of annexation represented only about seven per cent of the valuation of the town, and of the 333 petitioners only 210 were legal voters. A test vote was taken in Brookline in the spring of 1880, which

independence of Brookline. In 1880 West Roxbury exceeded Brookline in valuation. At present Brookline exceeds in valuation Brighton and West Roxbury combined.

Since 1880 no further attempts have been made to bring Brookline into the jurisdiction of Boston. Although almost surrounded by the annexed territory of Boston, and being in reality part and parcel of the metropolitan district, Brookline has during the past quarter century made greater gains in population and wealth than any other section of the metropolitan territory. In the



PUMPING STATION

resulted in 544 votes against annexation and 272 votes in its favor. The legislative committee reported against annexation, and the report was accepted by the legislature.

Brookline has since 1880 increased in population and wealth much more rapidly than West Roxbury and Brighton, which were annexed to Boston in 1873, and it is the settled belief of many of the Brookline people and of students of the situation that this result is mainly due to the political

opinion of many of her own citizens and of students of municipal affairs, these results are due to her admirable town government, which has made possible a policy of public improvement superior in administration and consequent results to that practiced in any neighboring localities. These points of superiority in Brookline's government are three, and may be summarized as follows:

First.—There is no "Legislative Government." the chief officers are five "selectmen," who have



SEAPORTINE MASSACHUSETTS

SEAPORTINE, Massachusetts, is a small town of 2,000 people, situated on the coast of the State. It is a typical New England town, with a long history of commerce and industry. The town is known for its shipbuilding and fishing industries. The harbor is one of the best in the State, and the town has a long tradition of maritime trade. The town is also known for its beautiful scenery and its friendly people.

The town is situated on a peninsula, with the harbor to the east and the land to the west. The harbor is a natural harbor, and the town has a long history of maritime trade. The town is also known for its beautiful scenery and its friendly people.

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SEAPORTINE HIGH

The town is situated on a peninsula, with the harbor to the east and the land to the west. The harbor is a natural harbor, and the town has a long history of maritime trade. The town is also known for its beautiful scenery and its friendly people.

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BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

while the evident outcome is a tried efficiency in administration which excites surprise and admiration. These results are not due to the fact that Brookline's population is different in composition to neighboring communities, because such is not true. According to the census of 1900, between 50 and 60 per cent. of the voters paid a poll tax only and "a preponderating democracy, blended with plutocracy and aristocracy, as illustrated by its town meeting system, has been and is triumphant." The conclusion of this matter, as to the government and political situation in Brookline, cannot be better expressed than by a quotation from a recent lecture by Mr. Chandler:

the poll tax payers and small property owners—than by a few plutocrats or by men of exceptional talent.

"In Massachusetts you must look elsewhere than at Brookline for a leading instance of plutocracy in municipal administration.

"Numerically, in Brookline, most of its wealth is in the hands of men whose incomes vary from, we will say, \$600 to \$6,000 a year, while the legal voters in Brookline who pay only a poll tax were at the last census (1900) in the majority, being 54 per cent. of the whole number of voters. Moreover, some \$20,000,000—nearly one-fourth—of the locally taxed property in Brookline, is owned



COUNTRY CLUB, CLYDE STREET, BROOKLINE.

"To the usual assumption that Brookline is a homogeneous community, peculiar to itself, controlled by an educated plutocracy; is exempt from administrative trials, and is exposed to no labor questions and to no disturbing issues, so that its example offers little cheer to other municipalities, it should be said: That such views are far from sound, because the real situation in Brookline, emphasized more and more each year, offers a stimulating precedent, its population being decidedly mixed, with a large laboring element, and its aggregate wealth being controlled for the purposes of taxation rather by the average man, by

by non-residents who cannot vote in the town. Much property in Brookline is owned by women who cannot vote on appropriations; and probably a preponderating area of the town's larger taxable assets—real estate—is partially or wholly unproductive."

The town boundaries of Brookline on the north and west have been changed but little since they were originally laid out; but the lines between Brookline and Boston and Roxbury have been adjusted several times. Between Cambridge and Brookline the greater part of the present boundary was fixed in 1640; the only change made resulting

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

from the annexation of the strip bordering the Charles River to Boston, in order to provide for the improvement of Brighton Avenue now Commonwealth Avenue. According to Miss Woods, "the old boundary line of the town on the side next to Roxbury, came down what has until recently been called Village Lane, from the direction of Chestnut street. The line crossed the street at the present entrance of Pearl street, and all the rest of the village below it was in Roxbury. The line followed the brook—now the sewer, and then all the windings and turnings of Muddy River, till it met the corners of Boston and Cambridge in the channel." When Brookline Avenue was built a person going from the corner, by the gas works, to the

parkway from Washington Street west to Chestnut Street, and back to Village Lane, High Street and Jamaica Road. There seems to have been some misunderstanding as to this area lying on the west side of Muddy River, and which was still within the bounds of Roxbury. Dr. Pierce explains the matter in the appendix to his historical discourse of Nov. 24, 1805, as follows:

"It is a common tradition that, previously to the incorporation of Brookline, the eastern boundary of this place was Muddy River to its source; and that when this town was incorporated, through the influence of Gov. Dudley in favor of Roxbury, where he lived, the boundary was moved back from Muddy River, where it ought to



FIRE-PLACE OF THE EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE

junction would go in and out of Roxbury eight times. "A large part of the Punch Bowl village was consequently in Roxbury originally, and the tavern was just within the Brookline line. The boundary between Boston and Brookline was defined in 1825, and was then the centre of the channel of the Charles River, then across the mill dam into the Back Bay, and on to the mouth of Muddy River, "where the respective boundaries of Boston, Brookline and Roxbury" were said to "meet each other." In February, 1844, that part of the old village which was in Roxbury, was annexed to Brookline, and this addition substantially included the region extending along the present

line to the brook which now forms it. But when a man is unpopular, nothing is more common than to allege against him charges which cannot be supported. By old deeds in possession of those who now live between Muddy River and Brookline, it appears that the territory between these two places was known by the name of *Roxbury Precinct* long before the incorporation of Brookline. This precinct is in repeated instances said to be bounded on the east by Muddy River. In an old deed of eighteen acres, given in 1675, twenty-seven years before Gov. Dudley came to the chair, this land is said to be in Roxbury, and to be bounded on the northwest by the dividing line

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which separates Roxbury from Boston. From the land described, this line is known to run up the lane which passes by the engine house, in a south-westerly direction, and which is now (1805) the boundary between Roxbury and Brookline."

In 1870 the low lying and marsh lands at the end of the old mill dam, where the three Mill Dam Roads converged, namely, Beacon Street, Brookline Avenue and Brighton Avenue (now Commonwealth Avenue), were annexed to Boston in order to facilitate the street and park improvements. This boundary was readjusted in 1872, largely for sanitary reasons, so that Brookline might improve its sewer system and erect a dam and tide gate at

within a few rods, we pass alternately into Roxbury and Brookline, eight times." The further side of Commonwealth Avenue (then Brighton Avenue), between that highway and the Charles River was annexed to Boston by an act of the legislature which went into effect May 8, 1874, largely in order to give to Boston a connection with Brighton, which had been annexed to it the year before. The southern line of the avenue was made the boundary line, May 27, 1890, in order to provide for park improvements, the boundary between Boston and Brookline was readjusted and defined along the parkway from St. Mary's Street to Chestnut Street.



FIRE HOUSE, WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR BEACON STREET.

the mouth of Muddy River, and the present line was then established at the easterly side of St. Mary's Street, while the alignment of 1870 had left the line on the westerly side of that street. The readjustment of 1872 followed the line of Muddy River from Washington Street to the mouth of the river, and thereby the crooked lines to which Dr. Pierce referred in his discourse at the opening of the town hall in 1845, were then straightened out. He said: "As the boundary between Brookline and Roxbury is now constituted, it is somewhat amusing, that, on entering the Brookline Avenue, toward the main dam,

Brookline has probably accomplished more for the money spent by the town than any other town or city in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, or indeed in the United States. The citizens have obtained the worth of their money to a much greater extent than elsewhere. This result is undoubtedly due to the efficiency of the town government, as compared with other similar governments, and with city governments, in the state. All the great improvements, including the parkway, Beacon Street widening, the construction and maintenance of the best description of roadways throughout the town, the erection of schoolhouses

BRIDGEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Physical Evolution of the Territory of Brookline.

The neighborhood of Muddy River undoubtedly presented to the view of the first settlers at Boston a beautiful prospect of forest-clad hills behind smiling meadows. Two miles westward across the salt marshes and waters of the Back Bay the present town of Brookline filled the landscape in the background, the conspicuous features being

route followed the present line of Washington Street, through Roxbury Street to Roxbury Crossing, and thence by Tremont Street and Huntington Avenue to the present parkway bridge at Brookline village.

According to the Massachusetts Colony Records at a court holden in Boston, August 6th, 1633, "it was agreed that there shall be a sufficient cart bridge made in some convenient place over Muddy River." At a general Court held at Cam-



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AND ASPINWALL AVENUE.

Babcock's and Corey's hills on the left and Aspinwall and Fisher's hills slightly to the southward. The Charles River bounded the territory on the northeast, on the east the whole width of the Back Bay intervened between it and the peninsula of Boston, while the Muddy River with its marshes meandered along the southeast frontier. To reach it from Boston a long detour of more than four miles, over the neck, around the Back Bay, and the head of the river, was necessary; and the

bridge, March 1, 1634-5, it was ordered, that Mr. Rich, Dumer and John Johnson shall build a sufficient cart bridge over Muddy River before the next General Court," and that Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown and Cambridge shall equally contribute to its cost. This is supposed to have been built on the site of the present bridge. According to the Boston records, on Oct. 26, 1640, William Colborn, Jacob Eliott and Peter Oliver were detailed to see to the building of a bridge at

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Muddy River. Undoubtedly the reason why the cost of the first bridge was assessed on all the surrounding towns, was because of the fact that it formed the connecting link or converging point for all the early roads connecting those towns.

Evidently between 1635 and 1640 the village at Muddy River had its origin, as the principal allotment of land was made during this period of five years. Who settled here and who did not, of the Boston men who had land allotted to them at this time, it is impossible to say definitely, but probably only a few erected houses and transferred their dwelling places from Boston here. It is certain that only a very small and scattered village grew up; but it probably was established im-

One thing which contributed to the growth of the village was the fact that it was situated at a central point—at the natural parting of the ways to the adjoining towns, as is evidenced by the circumstances connected with the early building of the bridge. Two of the men who were appointed to see that a bridge was built, William Colborn and Jacob Elliott, and who were evidently "first-comers," were on March 30, 1640, "appointed to lay out the highways at Muddy River towards Cambridge." This is the first record in reference to the laying out of a road, March 27, 1651. "Mr. William Davis, and Mr. Peter Oliver, John White and Peter Aspinwall" were "chosen to join with Cambridge to lay out a highway through Muddy



EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE - HOMESTEAD - BUILT 1680

mediately after the principal allotment was made in 1637, and grew very slowly after that time. It was in fact, a community settlement, as were all the English settlements at that time—by a company of people who had been previously associated and who considered themselves bound to each other much closer in religious and social fellowship than can be conceived today. In 1679 the number of men living in Muddy River who took the oath of allegiance, was only 64, representing but little over forty families. In 1705, when the place became an independent town—"a separate village or peculiar,"—it is said there were only fifty families in its limits.

River to Cambridge." William Colborn and Jacob Elliott, with Mr. William Paddy and Peter Oliver, were directed to lay out a highway to Watertown mill, April 30, 1657. On the 21st of May of that year, it is recorded, this road, probably the present Washington Street, was laid out by this committee aided by committees from Watertown and Cambridge, "four rods in breadth and directed by mark trees."

All these roads had undoubtedly existed as paths through the primeval forests, originally developed and used by the Indians, and were utilized by the white settlers. These trails followed the lines of least resistance, avoiding the swamps,

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



CONTAGIOUS HOSPITAL

going around the water courses, fording the streams at shallow places, flanking the hills, and following the easiest routes through valleys. Such were undoubtedly the characteristics of the first highways laid out by the village fathers at Muddy River. Like their contemporaries elsewhere, they only enlarged or widened the old trails, preserving their lines and direction.

Probably it is not possible to definitely decide which of the well-known highways of the present day the records already quoted refer to. Traffic westward passed over the old Sherburne road, now the present Walnut and Heath streets, which ran along the southern slope of Fisher's Hill. The general impression is that this is the oldest road, which is very likely, as probably it was the leading trail westward from very early times. Reservoir Lane, now only a cart path, which leads out of the old Sherburne road a mile or more from the village is said to have been the trail which the Indian Apostle Eliot followed on his journeys from Boston to his Indian friends and congregation at their village of Nonantum, now Newton. On old maps this road is named Eliot's trail. The Watertown Road was in the valley between Aspinwall and Fisher's Hills, and is now the present Washington Street; while the Cambridge Road, the present Harvard Street, probably, passed along the northern base of Aspinwall Hill and between it and Babcock Hill. These three main arteries of travel still constitute the main travelled ways in and through the town. The locality from which they radiated became by force of circumstances the centre of population, and here the village of Muddy River grew up. No path seems to have existed and no road was laid out in the valley between Fisher's and Aspinwall Hills, but this depression,

through which flowed the village brook, afforded an excellent road-bed for the railroad when it was built in 1848.

Inevitably at this "cross roads," a tavern was built to accommodate the travellers passing to and from Boston and the various towns and settlements near and remote. This house of entertainment was built before 1740, and was known as the Punch Bowl Tavern, from the fact that on its sign, suspended from a high red post, was depicted a punch "bowl and kelle overhung by a lemon tree, resplendent with fruit, some of which lay around the bowl as if fallen from the tree." The building stood on the eastern corner of Pearl and Washington Streets, and was of a yellowish color, two stories in height, the upper story projecting. A seat ran along under the projecting story, where travellers or village worthies foregathered. For a century this tavern was the nucleus of the life of the immediate community. Its porch and common rooms were the centre of a social life for the villagers where they could hear not only the gossip of the neighborhood but the "travellers' tales" which afforded them the most direct means of communication with the outside world. It likewise was a famous place for convivial reunions and social parties from Boston and elsewhere. The old inn, like all its contemporaries, was in fact a social clearing house of intelligence, news and opinions for the people in the vicinity, and consequently became the best known institution in the community, so that the place before the revolution and after was better known elsewhere in New England as the "Punch Bowl Village," than by any other name. The tavern was a very busy and lively place in the heyday of its prosperity, during the stage coach era, between the time of the Revo-

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lution and the building of the railroads; but with the coming of the latter its usefulness departed, and the old house was torn down. The original part of the tavern was built by James Goddard as a private dwelling, and about 1740 came into the possession of John Ellis, who enlarged it and converted it into a tavern. It was subsequently conducted by William Whitney, Eleazer Baker, Eliphalet Spurr, William Loughton in 1801, Franklin Gerry in 1820, Louis Boutell in 1826, William Jenerson in 1827.

The Punch Bowl Tavern was pulled down about 1833 by Mr. Isaac Thayer, and the substantial old timbers of which it was constructed were used to

Whereas, The recent painful and distressing occurrence in the death of Robert Noyes from Ardent Spirits, and by the verdict of the jury his death was caused "by liquor obtained at the Punch Bowl and elsewhere," and whereas the location of the Punch Bowl Tavern renders it identified in the weal or woe of the town of Brookline, and by the indiscriminate sale of Ardent Spirits is more clearly identified as injurious to the town, producing consequences that call loudly on the friends of good order and sobriety. Therefore resolved, That this meeting view the untimely death of Robert Noyes from intoxication with pain and sorrow, and that as good citizens we will do all



RIVERDALE CASINO.

build tenement houses in the neighborhood. The old Wyman house, which stood on Washington Street near the Punch Bowl, was originally the residence of Dr. George Griggs, was converted into a tavern after the destruction of the original inn, and retained the old name, as the original sign had been acquired and erected in front of this second Punch Bowl Tavern. Miss Woods says: "it had little except local patronage, and that of of the lowest sort, and was finally given up." The following action taken at the town meeting, March 25, 1841, substantiates this statement:

VOTE ON PUNCH BOWL.

Preamble and Resolution offered by S. A. Walker,

in our power to prevent a like disastrous occurrence.

Voted, That a committee of twenty of the inhabitants of the town of Brookline be appointed who shall repair in a body to the Punch Bowl Tavern, and under the sanction and authority of the town remonstrate with Mr. J. Sprague or whoever may have charge of the Punch Bowl, against intoxicating drinks hereafter being sold by him or them, the results of which are disastrous to the town and community and especially to the youth, and should a friendly remonstrance prove unavailing, then said committee are hereby fully authorized and instructed to abait said nuisance

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and maintain the honor of the town and vindicate the violated laws of the commonwealth.

Voted, That the Town Clerk furnish the proprietor and Mr. J. Sprague, the keeper of the Punch Bowl, or whoever may occupy the same (as) the proprietors with a copy of the foregoing Preamble, Resolution and Vote.

The committee appointed to visit the Punch Bowl Tavern on that occasion were the following:

Samuel A. Walker,	Caleb Craft, Jr.,
A. H. Clapp,	Joshua W. Blanchard,
Daniel Sanderson,	William Hardy,
David Coolidge,	Charles Stearns, Jr.,
Thomas Griggs,	A. W. Goddard,

were covered with a primeval forest and traversed by a few Indian trails which had been gradually developed into cart roads. The few houses of the settlers, constituting the village, were in the near neighborhood of the cross roads, chiefly along the line of the old Sherburne road, while the cattle of the settlers and of the inhabitants of Boston who had allotments here, were pastured on the meadows belonging to their owners, or on the five hundred acre common field. A school had been secured in 1686. Before the incorporation, and afterward, the inhabitants of Muddy River, worshiped with the First Church in Roxbury, and did not have a church building of their own until 1711.



VILLAGE SQUARE, 1905 LOOKING NORTH

Otis Withington,	Timothy Corey,
Moses Jones,	James Leeds,
Samuel Goddard,	Harrison Fay,
Hugh M. Sanborn,	Samuel Craft,
James Bartlett,	Thomas Kendall,

At the time of the organization of the village into an independent town or "Peculiar," in 1705, the physical characteristics of the locality were as appears by the records, substantially as follows: Natural marshes and meadows on the Charles River, the Back Bay, and Muddy River, suitable for pasturage; hills of a gentle slope, which were separated from the rivers and bay by these meadows, while their slopes and the valleys between

and the church society was not organized until 1717.

When the settlers from Boston came to Muddy River the most noticeable artificial structure within the limits of the territory was the Indian fort, which stood on a knoll in the centre of "the great swamp," as the low lands in Longwood were called by the early settlers, on what is now the eastern corner of Powell and Beacon Streets. This "old fort", which remained an object of historic interest in a tolerable state of preservation until 1844-45, was built of palisades, enclosing about an eighth of an acre of ground in square form and surrounded by a ditch about three feet

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

in depth, and a parapet three feet in height, with an opening or gateway on each side, one of which was toward the swamp." The first mention of Muddy River is in connection with this fort, by Governor Winthrop in his journal, under date of 1632, as follows:

"Notice being given of ten sagamores and many Indians being assembled at Muddy River, the governor sent Captain Underhill with twenty

of Walnut and Chestnut streets, opposite the old cemetery, and is thus described by Miss Woods in her *Historical Sketches of Brookline*:

"It was a log house, with one door but no windows in the lower story. The upper story projected over the lower three or four feet on all sides. This was fort and storehouse for the whole settlement, and into it were huddled the women and children in all cases of alarm from the Indians. In



BAPTIST CHURCH,
CORNER OF HARVARD AND PIERCE STREETS

musketeers to make discoveries, but at Roxbury they heard that they were broken up."

It is to be regretted that this old fort could not have been preserved, as no other memorial of the red men in existence would have been so typical of their life and manners, nor would have made such an appeal to the intelligence and sentiments of the people of today.

A garrison house for the protection of the settlement, was early erected near the southeast corner

the projecting floor of the upper story were loop holes, from which the boards could be taken up, and through which the women could pour down boiling water upon the savages in case they came close to the building to set it on fire. Whether the Brookline garrison house was ever thus attacked and defended, we have unfortunately no historical records in existence to tell us."

Wild animals do not appear to have troubled the settlers here to any great extent, the only re-

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

cord of their presence being that Philip Curtis was paid a premium of twenty shillings for killing a wolf in November, 1657.

Several brooks flowed through the eastern part of the territory and exercised an important effect on its development. The most important of these was Muddy River, or brook, which gave its name to the original village, and has always had an important influence on the locality. Village Brook was a beautiful stream of clear water, with considerable volume, flowing down the valley between Aspinwall and Fisher's Hills; it emptied into Muddy River a short distance north of the Bridge, and was the largest supply of fresh water

now remains. Smelts Brook starts at the foot of Corey Hill near Winchester Street, and follows a natural valley to the Charles River, taking the general direction of the Naples Road. The lower portion of this brook formed the original boundary between Boston and Cambridge, and between Brookline and Cambridge. It also formed the western boundary of Judge Samuel Sewall's farm, which according to his diary was allotted to him in June, 1687, and probably from the fact of its location on the town's boundary the judge named his estate "Brooklin."

The name of the town when incorporated eight years later, is supposed to have been taken in



BROOKLINE BATH HOUSE

which that tidal stream received. At present in most of its extent it is now covered over, as it was degraded in its lower portion to be a "common sewer," many years ago; still it can be seen in some approach to its original form along the railroad tracks in the highland district, where its clear waters and pebbly bottoms still afford pleasure to the passing traveller on the highways or on the trains, and adds to the beauty of the landscape as it flows along or passes under the railroad and highway bridges. Tannery Brook was a small stream flowing between Corey and Aspinwall Hills, and emptying into Muddy River; but of it little trace

honour of the judge, as he was at that time chief justice of the colony, while his son, also named Samuel, was town clerk of Boston, a resident and land holder at Muddy River, and son-in law to the governor, Joseph Dudley. The references to this farm in the judge's diary are: Under date of Monday, June 20, 1687—"Went to Muddy River with Mr. Gore and Mr. Eliot to take a plot of Brooklin"; and Wednesday, June, 22—"Went to Muddy River. Mr. Gore finishes comparing the land with his plain table; I do it chiefly that I may know my own, it lies in so many nooks and corners." Judge Sewall's farm extended to the

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Charles River and the Back Bay, and the land between the river and bay was known as Sewall's Point. Another explanation of the origin of the name Brookline is the fact that while Smith's Brook was the boundary on the northeast corner, Village Brook and Muddy River formed the boundary on the southeast, so that in fact the most obvious and best known boundaries were thus *Brook lines* on both sides of the town. Dr. Pierce seemed to favor this opinion.

Muddy River afforded some facilities for a limited amount of traffic by water with Boston and nearby ports on the coast. March 6, 1769, at the town meeting, "Mr. Nehemiah Davis, Capt. White, Deacon Ebenezer Davis, chosen a committee to see if there is any landing place belonging to said town." Sailing vessels came up as far as the present Longwood Avenue bridge to the oyster beds and later to the brick and lumber yards, but the building of the mill dam across the Back Bay in 1824 destroyed this traffic.

In 1806-07 the Worcester turnpike, a toll road, was built over Bradley Hill to the reservoir. It was intended to take the place of the old Sherburne road - Walnut and Heath Streets - and, following the custom of the time, when road building by private corporations was the means by which transportation facilities were secured, it was built in a straight line over hill and dale. On this account it never was popular with carriers, who preferred the easier grades of the old highway. The first entry in the records in regard to this road is under date of Nov. 3, 1806, when "Col. Isaac S. Gardner, Mr. Ebenezer Heath and Mr. Jonathan Hammond were chosen a committee to agree with the agents for building Worcester turnpike relative to the road from Mr. Goddard's land to Mr. Heath's corner, and to do what in their judgment may be most for the benefit of the town respecting the same." At the town meeting in March, 1827, a committee was appointed to see that the turnpike corporation lived up to its contract and kept the road in the town limits in good repair. After some negotiations in 1832, this road became in 1833 a county highway, the turnpike corporation agreeing to pay \$500 to the town of Brookline for the repairs then necessary, as a condition to induce the town to assume the future care of the highway.

The topographical change that has had an enormous and far-reaching beneficial influence, not

only on Brookline but on Boston and all its environs, was the building of the Mill Dam from the end of Beacon Street, at Charles Street, on the Boston Peninsula, across the shallow waters of the Back Bay, to Sewall's Point in Brookline. The project was conceived in 1814, and in that year a charter was granted by the General Court to the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, empowering it to construct not only the main dam but a cross dam from Gravelly Point in Roxbury to the main dam, and a road from the western end at Sewall's Point to the Punch Bowl Tavern in Brookline. The corporation was empowered to make roadways of these dams, and to levy tolls for their use, as well as for the use of the new road from the tavern; and was also authorized to utilize the power created by the dams for operating mills, or to let the power for that purpose. After several years' work this great engineering undertaking was completed in 1824. About six hundred acres of tidal flats over which the tide flowed from seven to ten feet deep, were enclosed by the main dam. A toll of six and a quarter cents was charged on this road, which had the effect of preventing the small population of Brookline village at that time from using it freely. In time, however, the Mill Dam Road, or Beacon Street, as it was finally called, became a much patronized thoroughfare and gradually made the remote and isolated town of Brookline accessible for suburban residences. At one time the Mill Dam Road was a favorite place for Boston people to speed their horses.

In this connection the following quoted from the appendix to Dr. Pierce's discourse at the dedication of the town hall, Oct. 14, 1845, is of interest:

"Distances according to Francis Jackson, land Commissioner, Boston, as published in the Boston Centinel, December 26, 1832.

"From parsonage of First Church of Brookline to the Old State House, Boston.

	Miles.	Qu.	Rds.
Over the Neck	5	0	37
Over the Western Avenue (Mill Dam)	4	1	77
Over the Tremont Street	4	2	56

"The road from Boston to Roxbury over Tremont Street was opened September 10, 1832."

The filling in and reclaiming of the area enclosed by the Mill Dam is an enterprise which in its vari-

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

ous phases, including the development of Boston's magnificent park system, has been going on ever since the dam was first built, and the end is not yet; but the result has been, so far, to build up here the finest part of modern Boston, on the tidal flats and salt marshes which formerly intervened between the old city and Brookline.

A consequence which might have been foreseen but one which it took three decades to bring about, was the construction by the town of Brookline of a

ington Street to the Mill Dam, was laid out. The road was completed in 1852 at a cost of between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars, the lower part of it being built through the ancient salt marsh. In 1886-7 this street was converted into a parkway, 160 to 180 feet in width, at an entire cost of \$615,000, of which the town of Brookline paid \$465,000. For two miles this beautiful boulevard extends through the town, from the end of the old Mill Dam, to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir of the Boston



A RESIDENCE ON WALNUT STREET.

continuation of Beacon Street or the Mill Dam road. Mr. George Griggs seems to have been the moving spirit in advocating this new highway. Although he brought up the question repeatedly, his conservative fellow townsmen defeated the project in 1849 and 1850, but on July 25 of the latter year a vote was passed appropriating money for building the section of the road from Washington Street to the Brighton line, and on June following the other portion of the road, from Wash-

ington Street to the Mill Dam, and consists of two macadamized roadways, between which is a grass-grown parkway through which the electric cars now run. It forms a continuation of Beacon Street in Boston, and makes at present one of the great avenues of the world. As an investment the construction of this road paid the town of Brookline in the enormously increased valuation of the property along its route, brought about by the erection of elegant and expensive residences— an increase of

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OLD CORNER STORE, BROOKLINE, MASS.
 S. S. PIERCE & SONS, ARCHT. & BLDG. DES'NS. (OLD CORNER)
 ESTABLISHED 1848. (OLD CORNER) 1890.

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nearly five millions in the six years after its completion.

In 1831 the Boston and Worcester (now the Boston & Albany, New York Central, Lessee) railroad, was built as far as Newton, and passed through the eastern end of Brookline. April 8, 1848, the Brookline Branch Railroad was opened for travel. It diverged from the main line near the end of the Mill Dam road, and passing along the western bank of Muddy River was then carried through the deep valley between Aspinwall and Fisher's Hills, following the course of Village Brook. Although the road was bitterly opposed, it proved of great benefit to the community.

The topographical changes which were brought about by the building of the railroads, were of great moment. In 1831 both the Boston & Worcester and the Boston & Providence railroads were projected, and when built their tracks were laid across the tide-flowed lands enclosed by the Mill Dam. As a result the usefulness of the basin for furnishing power was affected, while the claims of riparian owners to fill in the flats opposite their land also introduced questions difficult of solution. Ultimately on sanitary grounds, because the water area had become an "open cesspool, receiving the sewage of a large community," and after discussions and negotiations extending over many years, the entire area was filled in by the state, with the exception of narrow waterways, a large portion converted into a park, while the remainder was built upon and now constitutes the finest part of the city of Boston. This is the famous Back Bay District, and the parkway in Boston is known as the Back Bay Fens, and in Brookline as Riverdale Park. These parks have been developed into places of surpassing beauty, and the unsightly, foul-smelling, mud-bordered waterways have become most attractive localities.

While the ultimate result of all these changes in the topography of the Back Bay region, has been very beneficial to Brookline, there was a time when for years the effect was to make a portion of the town little better than a slum, and convert the valley of Muddy River into a foul and unwholesome region. A report on its condition made to the town meeting, March 26, 1872, said: "The difficulty arises mainly from the setting back, by the tides, of water loaded with impurities of the Back Bay, which upon the receding of the tide are left upon the margin and shallow bottom of

the channel of Muddy River." In order to remedy, at least partly, this state of affairs, authority was obtained from the legislature to build a dam with a tide-gate across Muddy River, at its intersection with Brookline avenue in Boston. This dam was completed in 1873, and maintained water in the river at a uniform height, thereby concealing the foul and muddy flats, and rendering the prospect much more pleasing. The change which occurred here after the laying out of the parkway was well described by Charles Eliot, the landscape architect:

The Park System.

"Only a few years ago the tide from the sea ebbed and flowed in a narrow channel which wound through broad and narrow salt marshes from the Back Bay to Brookline. At low water each day the muddy bed of this tidal creek was exposed to the air and to view, while at extreme high water the marshes were flooded so that the salt tide lapped the bases of the bluffs on either hand. Before the Brookline branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad was built along the foot of the western bluff, the sinuous creek, the sunny marshes, and the framing woods, composed a pretty picture of a type characteristic of the Massachusetts seacoast. But with the incoming of the railroad and the accompanying great increase in the adjacent population, an ominous change took place. The bluffs became the backyards of suburban houses, the edges of the marshes were made places for dumping rubbish, the marshes themselves began to be occupied by shabby buildings, which rented cheaply because they were set too low. The situation, indeed, seemed hopeless. The valley of Muddy River was obviously destined to become one of those all too numerous plague spots of the neighborhood of Boston, which are not only ugly and dangerous in themselves, but also extremely damaging to all surrounding life and property."

This result was not to be, however, for as Mr. Eliot goes on to say:

"The city of Boston and the town of Brookline have thwarted 'destiny' through the co-operative action of their park commissions. The private owners of the backyards, bluffs and marshes have been bought out. The Riverway has been built, affording not only an agreeable pleasure

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drive, but also a desirable frontage for private and apartment houses. By means of a dam the tide has been completely shut out, and prevented from alternately drowning and exposing the low lands. By means of a gate at Brookline Avenue, the fresh water, which now fills the channel, is kept permanently at about the level of the high water in Boston Bay. By means of suitable pathways and bridges the completely changed but pleasing scenery of the transformed valley has been made accessible and enjoyable."

Within the limits of Brookline this parkway, formed of the valley of the Muddy River, extends for about two miles along the southeastern border of the town, from the Back Bay Fens to Jamaica Pond, and is about a thousand feet in width. Frederick Law Olmstead, the celebrated landscape architect, originated the designs for the park and parkways, and supervised the entire work. At first a proposal had been made to connect the Back Bay Fens with Jamaica Pond by a parkway over Parker's Hill in Roxbury, but the Brookline people suggested that the more natural course was the valley of the Muddy River. A difficulty was at once apparent, namely, that the territory to be treated was partly in Boston and partly in Brookline, but this was provided for by the election by Brookline of three park commissioners, Theodore Lyman, Charles S. Sargent, and Francis W. Lawrence, who could cooperate with the Boston Park Commissioners. At the adjourned annual town meeting, March 15, 1882, the selectmen were authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$40,000 "to be expended by them from time to time in procuring by purchase or otherwise the land lying within the limits of the town required to carry out Mr. Olmstead's plan." Boston appropriated \$200,000 for its proportion of the work, while some land owners in Brookline presented land to the town and others sold land needed, for nominal sums, the whole amounting to about 844,000 square feet. For a time Boston was hampered by lack of funds growing out of her inability to borrow as the debt limit had been reached. Under these circumstances, Boston wished to delay the work, but Brookline insisted that as the enterprise had been undertaken jointly neither party could withdraw without the consent of the other. In the end, in deference to this very reasonable contention, the legislature passed an act allowing Boston to borrow \$600,000 beyond the

debt limit for the purchase and improvement of land for park purposes. The work then went on according to the original plans, and the parkway in Brookline was substantially completed in 1895, and then presented the appearance depicted by Mr. Eliot. At present (1905), the vegetation has grown up, and the whole outcome of the design as conceived by Mr. Olmstead justifies his foresight, presenting as it does a satisfying and harmonious landscape effect. The total cost of Riverdale Park, including maintenance, but deducting the amount received for betterments, has been \$457,069.97.

Brookline Water System.

By an act of the General Court passed May 6, 1872, Brookline was authorized to take a water supply from the Charles River, not in excess of 1,500,000 gallons daily. This act was accepted by the town, May 7, 1872, and Feb. 27, 1873. On March 19, 1873, it was voted to take 750,000 gallons daily, but April 27, 1871, a vote was passed to increase the amount to 1,500,000, the limit of the act. Oct. 28, 1873, a vote was passed appropriating \$400,000 for the construction of the water works, the streets in which the pipes to be laid were specified, and an ordinance defining the powers of the water commissioners was adopted. April 26, 1875, \$75,000 was appropriated to complete the works which were completed within three years from the time construction began, and the final report of the water commissioners was accepted April 17, 1876. Complaints were frequent in the early days of the water system as to certain impurities in the water. After some investigations and experiments a unique plan was adopted, which has been thus outlined by Mr. Chandler in his pamphlet entitled "Brookline; A Study in Town Government":

"The water now distributed through Brookline for household uses has the advantage of being taken from subterranean sources of remarkable purity, at a temperature of about fifty degrees, and of never being exposed to the sun or light until drawn at the faucet for use. It has been found that for reasons not well understood, algae would form in water, however pure, thus taken from the ground, if the water was left in storage reservoirs exposed to the light. The algae were harmless but unpleasant to note. Brookline first introduced in-

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to its high service system a covered receiving tank upon a hill, with the result that the algae did not form there. A covered reservoir of larger dimensions was then built for general use, and the effect upon the water has been all that was promised, for now every household can have water as pure and almost as cool as when taken from the underground gravel conduits six miles away on the shores of the Charles River, these conduits intercepting the percolating waters on their way to the river, and the supply being ample. The value

by the high service pumping engines on Newton Street near Grove Street.

Fisher Hill Reservoir of the Boston Water Works is also on Fisher's Hill, a short distance from the covered reservoir; while on the southern side of the hill on Boylston Street, is the old Brookline Reservoir formerly the property of the Boston Water Works, but recently purchased by the town of Brookline.

The Brookline water is not actually taken directly from the Charles River, but from about one



RESIDENCE OF MR. JOSEPH WALKER, UPLAND ROAD.

of this pure, cool water to the development of Brookline can hardly be over-estimated. It is often the reason why householders have selected Brookline for a residence. Its importance is such that the town has no hesitancy in appropriating whatever sum of money is reasonably needed for the maintenance of such a necessary luxury."

On the top of Fisher's Hill two covered reservoirs are situated; while about a mile westward, on the still higher elevation of Single Tree Hill, is a high service tank into which the water is pumped

hundred and seventy driven wells situated on the banks of the upper reach of that stream. They are supposed to tap the springs which supply the river, so in this sense the water comes from the Charles. From the wells the water is pumped direct to the reservoir on Fisher's Hill, without having been exposed to the light. By an act passed March 13, 1888, Brookline was authorized to take an additional 1,500,000 gallons daily from the Charles River—presumably in the same indirect manner.

Sanitary System.

Brookline had the usual experience with the question of how to dispose of sewage. The brooks and the river were at first utilized, with ultimately very unsatisfactory and disagreeable results. By vote of the town meeting, Sept. 13, 1867, Village Brook was utilized as a common sewer. That it well served this purpose is evident from the fact that it was the natural channel for the surface water, and was amply sufficient for the then limited population of the town in view of existing sanitary conditions, conveniences and habits. A system of sewers was, however, projected in 1869, and \$62,500 was appropriated to build them. They all finally emptied into Muddy River, through the Village Brook. As Muddy River and the Back Bay were at that time more or less obstructed by various highways and railroads, the effect tended to become more and more of a nuisance. Jan. 19, 1876, a committee was appointed to "consider the subject of freeing the natural watercourses of the town from all sewage matter."

The Legislature in 1875 passed an act granting the town permission to borrow \$300,000 to construct sewers.

Finally, on February 11, 1879, a comprehensive plan for a system of sewerage, designed by J. Herbert Shedd, civil engineer, and which provided for a main intercepting sewer emptying into the Charles River, was adopted. This has proved to be a very complete and satisfactory system, and was designed to take in "all the sewers heretofore built and hereafter to be built in said town." Brookline's sewers were connected in 1891 with the Metropolitan system of sewers, a comprehensive scheme providing for Boston and its environs. While the town takes care of and builds its own local sewers, the operation of the general system and the disposal of the sewage are under the control of the Metropolitan Board. The cost of the Metropolitan system is apportioned to each locality in proportion to service estimated to be rendered, and the money is paid by the town or city into the state treasury annually as a portion of the state tax.

Brookline's Artistic Development.

After the opening of Beacon Street as a narrow town street in 1852, the neighborhood where it was intersected by Harvard Street became a minor

centre of population. A store was opened here on one of the corners in 1857 by William D. Coolidge and other members of his family, and was conducted for many years by them under the firm name of Coolidge Brothers. From this fact the locality became known as "Coolidge Corners," which name it has since retained. "The old store, with its town pump in front, and its hay scales, was a familiar landmark, and was torn down only a few years ago to make room for S. S. Pierce's mammoth building. The store was a great place to gather the neighbors, who were mostly farmers, on a rainy day or in winter time, and many a good story has been told around the old stove."

Before the building of the Brookline branch railroad in 1847, the land immediately west of Washington Street through which the railroad now runs was a beautiful meadow, and included the present White and Kerrigan Places and all the land between bordering on Boylston Street. Miss Woods thus described this locality at that period:

"The beautiful brook which is now walled up alongside the railroad, then wound through grass and wild flowers, and coming out from the meadow through two arched openings in a low stone wall, it spread itself along beside the street for a space at least twenty feet wide and more than twice as long, and then flowed under the road through a broad culvert. On the east side, where it came out, exactly where Mahoney's building stands, it was covered by the engine house which the town built, after the old one at the foot of Walnut Street was torn down. The brook as it stretched along beside the road over a stony bottom, was clear and not very deep, and its sparkling water invited the great droves of cattle which came from Brighton on market days; and few drivers were so heartless as to hurry them through without allowing them to drink their fill. The railroad bridge and the street cover all the space the brook thus occupied, and the driveway to the depot is where the old road used to be. The railroad was not continued beyond the depot in the village for several years, and therefore there being no necessity for a bridge, the old road and the watering-place beside it remained a few years longer."

Brookline at the present time may be said to consist of four quite clearly defined districts, which merge into each other it is true, but are nevertheless essentially distinct in character.

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First, there is the old village on the southern border of the town, along the parkway and at the conjunction of the highways, which contains dwellings, stores and shops of an ordinary character, and is not particularly different from any similar community. *Second*, the eastern end of the town, including the district known as Longwood, which adjoins the Back Bay in Boston; this contains many closely built blocks of buildings, and has a citified appearance, especially on the lower portion of Beacon Street and the immediate

are the show places of the town, and some of them are notable for their beauty.

It is to this latter part of her territory that Brookline owes much of her reputation. As has been said: "The whole of this neighborhood is a sort of landscape garden." Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in his address at the dedication of the town hall, Feb. 22, 1873, said: "Brookline was for a long time pre-eminent in the little cordon of towns which have so long constituted the exquisite environs of Boston, embossing it with a



RESIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM WHITMAN, GODDARD AVENUE.

neighborhood. *Third*, the middle and north-eastern part of the town, including the region occupied by Fisher's, Aspinwall and Corey Hills, the slopes of which and the valleys between are dotted with detached residences situated in small estates of from a few thousand feet to an acre or two; the effect being an appearance of neighborliness without close contact. *Fourth*, the west end of the town, and especially the southwest part, where are situated many extensive estates, the country seats of well-known people or families. These

rich and varied margin of lawn and lake and meadow and wooded hillside, and encircling its old 'plain neck' with an unfading wreath of bloom and verdure. I think no one will dispute her claim to have given the earliest celebrity to those environs for rural culture and beauty. Visitors from other countries or from other states, carried home with them a deeper impression of the charms of this spot and its surroundings than of any other region in New England. Nature had done much, but cultivation and taste had hardly done less in

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producing this result. Nowhere did horticulture find earlier or more successful votaries than here. Nowhere could there be sought and found more exquisite flowers or more delicious fruits in season or out of season, in the open air or under glass."

During the early part of the nineteenth century the estates of Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins and his brother Samuel G. Perkins in this neighborhood were noted for their fine landscape effects and for the quality of fruit and flowers raised in their greenhouses. Col. Perkins was one of the chief patrons of the Institution for the Blind in South Boston, and it was named after him. His estate was kept up at an expense of more than ten thousand dollars annually, experienced foreign gardeners being employed. In his time Col. Perkins was one of the leading merchants of Boston. Mr. Samuel Perkins, who had a fruit house on his estate two hundred feet in length, excelled all his neighbors in his ability to raise fine fruits and flowers, and he introduced many new varieties of fruits from abroad.

At one time the old Aspinwall estate on Aspinwall Hill was famous for its orchards. Augustus Aspinwall who died in 1865, was a very successful cultivator of grapes, and at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society he made frequent exhibitions of roses.

Amos Lawrence, a celebrated Boston merchant and philanthropist, became the owner of that portion of the old Hull grant which formed the lower part of Judge Sewall's farm, in the section known as Longwood, which derived its name from the strip of woodland formerly extending from Aspinwall Avenue to the Mill Dam, on the bluff along the northern bank of Muddy River. Here Mr. Lawrence established an elegant estate which a quarter of a century ago ranked with the finest in other portions of the town.

One of the most famous estates in Brookline is that of the Sargent family. It is known as "Holm Lea," is a beautiful place of over one hundred acres, composed of hill and dale, gently rolling, with meadows, winding roads, woods and ponds, and is situated in the region south of the First Church.

Ignatius Sargent, the father of the present owner, Prof. Charles S. Sargent, devoted a great deal of time, more than half a century, to the cultivation of grapes, and since then it has been famous for its abundance of rhododendrons,

azaleas, and an extensive and rare collection of native and foreign trees and shrubs. At certain times this estate is thrown open to the public. Before it came into the possession of the Sargent family this estate was the property of Mr. Thomas Lee, whose wife, Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee of an old Brookline family, was an author of some repute in her day.

Undoubtedly at the present time the most picturesque and the most beautiful estate in Brookline is Faulkner Farm, the property of Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, formerly Mrs. Sprague, widow of the late Congressman Charles F. Sprague. The estate lies west of those already mentioned, on the southern border of the town, south of the grounds of the Country Club, east of Walnut Hills Cemetery, and is bounded by Newton Street and Allendale Road. This extensive tract has been improved by the utmost skill of the landscape architect, so that to original features of rugged hillsides and woods have been added all the charms that the art of man can devise, by clearings giving beautiful vistas, and the placing of trees and shrubs where the best effects are had, until the result has been a culmination of effects that is very impressive and satisfying. On the estate is a hill of considerable elevation—much higher than on the neighboring properties—and on this the house is built. It is a modern brick structure, three stories in height, with wings on each end, a fine façade facing an inclosed court on the south, and an Italian garden at the west end. It is situated on the brow of the hill, and with the surrounding grouping of trees is eminently in harmony with its setting. From its terraces and gardens a most magnificent view is spread out, including all the hills in the western part of Brookline; to the southeast, on the horizon, are the Blue Hills; to the south and east in the foreground are the Roxbury Hills; northward is Chestnut Hill, and beyond are the elevations in the Newtons, the whole forming an unsurpassed picture of beauty. The Italian garden is about 200 feet by 113, and is entirely enclosed by a wall with gates. At the farthest point from the house and marking the limits of the garden, is the Casino, a graceful, charming structure, entirely unenclosed on the garden front, and decorated within in the Pompeii-an style in colors. Beyond is a pool with a fountain, and on either side stretch the columns and piers of the pergola. The whole of the space

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otherwise unoccupied is given to the garden proper, to the plants and shrubs which make it joyous, and to the art works which give it life. The foliage is chiefly that of perennials, but ample space has been left for annual plants, and many brilliant notes of color are worn by this combination of natural growth. The garden contains not a few furnishings in the form of old wine jars, well heads from Venice, classic busts, carved stone work and balustrades. Yet every one of these objects has been placed with care and with a result in view

times as the Walley place and the Tilden place. Faulkner Farm estate is open to the public every Wednesday afternoon, during the summer, and many people avail themselves of the opportunity to visit it.

Among the other extensive and beautiful estates worthy of mention in this section of Brookline, a few may be noted: The Larz Andersen estate, formerly the Weld, on Avon Street, is situated conspicuously on a hill, and has an Italian garden similar to Faulkner Farm in dimensions and con-



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. D. BRANDEGEE, MOUNT WALLEY AVENUE.

that has justified its employment." The hill on which this house stands was one of the outposts of Washington's line of circumvallation around Boston when he besieged the British army there during the Revolution. A house stood here at that time and the hill has long been known as Mount Walley, from the Hon. Samuel H. Walley, who at one time owned the house and estate. The old house was a square hip-roofed structure, was built early in the eighteenth century, had many successive owners, and was known at various

construction. On Warren Street is the extensive estate of Mrs. John Lowell Gardner, who resides here in the summer and in her Italian palace on the Back Bay, Boston, in the winter. In the near neighborhood is the former residence of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, now the property of Mr. Moses Williams. The estates of William Whitman, Dr. Charles G. Weld, Eliot C. Lee, John G. Wright, George F. Fabyan, Sherman L. Whipple, and also J. M. Longyear who is erecting a beautiful residence on Fisher's Hill.

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The Theodore Lyman estate has been in that family for generations, and has noticeable landscape features; one of the entrances to its grounds has the finest over-arching avenues of trees in the town. The Schlessinger estate on Warren Street, is a large property, and its sunken garden bordering the roadway is especially striking. The house of Miss Julia Goddard on Green Hill, Warren Street according to the inscription on the chimney was erected in 1730, by Nehemiah Davis, but it then consisted of only four rooms and two chambers. The house and estate, then of about one hundred acres, became in 1793 the property of Senator George Cabot, the great grandfather of Senator Lodge, and after successive changes of ownership it became the property of Mr. Samuel Goddard, in whose family it has since remained.

It would be a work of supererogation to mention more of these houses and estates. The whole countryside is filled with them.

The striking feature in this region is not the architecture; for except in occasional instances that, while appropriate and excellent, is not the impressive feature. The landscape is the thing. The winding roads, the rolling hills, the trees standing out against the sky, the wide stretching fields, the vistas through the trees, are the features which impress and make a visit to this region worth while.

Here finally has been evolved a beautiful countryside to use that expressive and accurate old English word which in its present condition, outside the limits of the original village and its immediate neighborhood, is much more charming, more satisfying to the eye, more pleasure-giving in its effect to multitudes of people than ever it was or could have been in its natural condition. When the first settlement was made, its hills were covered with virgin forests, in some places no doubt relieved by grand cathedral-like vistas, but as a whole, sombre, dense, gloomy, awesome and impenetrable, shutting out the view and hiding the landscape; while the lower grounds, covered with marshes, were generally impassible, and, from a scenic point of view, uninviting. Now, as a result of the labors of ten generations of men, the original conditions have been greatly modified. The highest of the original hills remain, while many of the lower elevations have been cut away or greatly changed. All the origi-

nal forest trees have been cut down, but they have been replaced by descendants, and by new varieties grouped and isolated, which by their situation along roads, on slopes, or near dwellings, add a beauty which the old forest giants never did to the surrounding landscape. The marshes and the valleys have been drained, many depressions filled up, the riverway re-made, and the whole territory transformed by roads, paths, lawns and dwellings into a place which seen on a fine day in summer has the appearance of a terrestrial paradise. From the slopes of the hills the views of the neighboring hillsides, covered with fine artistic dwellings, immeshed in trees, surrounded by lawns and shrubbery, reached by perfectly constructed and well-kept winding roads and paths, present a constant succession of charming effects which are hardly surpassed anywhere.

Brookline as it exists today well illustrates the truth of what Charles Eliot once wrote: "The work of man and his domestic animals on the land and vegetation of rural New England has greatly increased the variety, interest and beauty of the primitive landscape. * * * Standing here we perceive that all of man's works upon the surface of the earth—his useful fields, his orchards, his lanes and cottages, his temples of the gods—none can be separated from the natural and historical conditions which give birth to them and surround them."

If man can so change and modify the surface of the ground, and make his material dwelling place such a scene of beauty as compared with its original condition, the hope springs up that finally he, after the lapse of other generations, may be able to so arrange and adjust the relations of men to each other as to bring about a social state which will be juster, nobler, more equitable—in fact in harmony with the material aspect of the greater portion of this countryside.

The Church as a Town Institution.

When Brookline was incorporated in 1795, it was on condition that the inhabitants "build a meeting house and obtain an able orthodox minister * * * * within the space of three years next coming." In those days in the colony of Massachusetts Bay the church was a very essential part of the community; indeed church and state were

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in reality firmly united, for the man who refused to affiliate himself with the town church was both a social and political outcast, as membership in and attendance at church were pre-requisites to the full enjoyment of the political privileges of a freeman.

The people of the new town of Brookline naturally expected to establish a meeting house of their own and settle a minister, but for the first few years after the incorporation they were too poor to do so. During this period it appears they worshiped with the First Church in Roxbury, which

1710 was favorably considered. June 10, 1713, a further extension of time was granted; but early in that year a committee of three men was appointed to survey the town "to find the centre or middle thereof and to inquire where a convenient place may be procured whereon to build a meeting house, as near the centre of said town as may be." It was reported to the town meeting, Dec. 2, 1713, that Mr. Caleb Gardner, Jr., would give a piece of land near his dwelling on "the left hand of the road leading to Roxbury," on which to build a meeting house. This offer was accepted.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. J. HOUGHTON, KENT STREET.

was nearer to them than the mother church in Boston. Indeed, an arrangement was made in 1698 between the inhabitants of Muddy River and "the selectmen of Roxbury with the Deacons," that one fifth part of the expense of repairing the Roxbury meeting house be paid by the people of Muddy River; and in 1699 this sum was found to be six pounds and four shillings.

Brookline petitioned Governor Dudley in 1709 for three years longer to build the meeting house and settle a minister, and a similar petition in

and a meeting house ordered built of the same dimensions as the one in the southwest part of Roxbury.

At the town meeting March 1, 1713-14 an assessment of one hundred and fifteen pounds was voted to pay the expense of building the meeting house, this amount to be "levied by way of rate upon the inhabitants in the same way that the Province tax is." November 10, 1714, the building was raised, and was located westward of Mr. Gardner's house on the north side of Walnut Street, on the

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the 26th of October, 1717, by the Rev. Mr. Thayer of the Second Church in Roxbury. At that time seventeen males and twenty-two females were united in church fellowship." Dr. Pierce says that the Rev. Mr. Allen was ordained "minister of this church and people" on November 5, 1718, but the town records say that at a meeting on Oct. 7, 1717, it was "voted that the 13 day of November be the day for the ordination of Mr. Allen." The founders of the Church and original members, according to Dr. Pierce, were:

John Winchester, Jr., son of John,
Caleb Gardner, son of Thomas,
Benjamin White, Deacon, son of Joseph,
Samuel White, son of Joseph,
Amos Gates,
Ebenezer Kenrick,
Addington Gardner,
Sisters:
Mary Gardner, wife of Thomas,
Joanna Winchester, wife of John, Sen.,
Hannah White, wife of Joseph,



RESIDENCE OF MR. CALEB CHASE, BEACON STREET.

Brethren:

James Allen, Pastor,
Thomas Gardner, Deacon,
John Winchester,
Joseph White,
Josiah Winchester,
Samuel Sewall,
William Story,
Joseph Goddard,
Thomas Stedman
Joshua Stedman,

Mary Winchester, wife of Josiah
Mary Boylston,
Sarah Stedman,
Desire Ackers,
Hannah Stedman,
Rebecca Sewall, wife of Samuel,
Abigail Story,
Mary Stedman,
Sarah Winchester,
Abiel Gardner,
Ann White, wife of Samuel,

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Hannah Kenrick,
Tryphena Woodward,
Emice Clark,
Mary Gardner,
Susanna Gardner,
Elizabeth Boylston,
Elizabeth Taylor,
Francis Winchester,

A manuscript found between the floors in the house of Deacon Benjamin White when it was pulled down in 1809, contained an account of how the congregation was seated in this house on March 9, 1719: "Whole number of individuals seated 66, of whom 28 couples were men and wives." They did not sit together, but in the seats set apart for the sexes.

Caring for the church and its interests was as much a part of the public duty of the town as was the maintenance of roads, or any other obvious public duty. The minister was considered a town functionary; his salary was paid out of the taxes; the care of the meeting house was constantly in the thought of the people, and matters relating to it, such as repairs, location and letting of pews, building of a steeple, and the opening of roads so that the townspeople could reach it more readily, were discussed and settled in town meeting as part of the official business of the town. The re-assignment of pews was frequent in the town meetings. Thus on June 13, 1734, Justice Samuel White was given "the deserted pew formerly Joseph Gardner's" on the payment of twenty pounds into the town treasury; Dr. Zabdiel Boylston was given "the deserted pew that was his Brother Peter Boylston's," for twenty-two pounds; Henry Winchester was assigned a pew, price thirteen pounds; Abraham Woodward, ten pounds; Samuel Clark, thirteen pounds; John Goddard, ten pounds. The tenure on which the pews were held is evident from the following record of March 16, 1716, confirmed in substance June 13, 1737:

"Voted that those persons that are allowed to be proprietors of pews, or spaces whereon to erect pews in the meeting house, they and their heirs shall have good and legal right to them forever. Provided nevertheless that if any person who is a proprietor of a pew shall remove out of the town so that he dwell not in the said town, or if reduced to such mean circumstances that he or they do not, neither are able to pay their proportion to the

public charge that arises in the town, in either of these cases afore mentioned any such person or persons shall forfeit their right to their pew and it shall return again to the town to be disposed of by them to any other person. Provided that the town pay back to the last proprietor so much money as the town received for the spot or space whereon the pew was built and also the cost of building the same."

The Rev. James Allen, or "Allin" as the old town records spell the name, was pastor of the church from his ordination until his death, Feb. 18, 1747, at the age of 56. He thus served the church and people between twenty-nine and thirty years, during which time 115 new members were added, "besides forty-four who owned the covenant without coming to the Lord's table. The baptisms were two hundred and sixty-one." While he seems to have been a talented, judicious and faithful minister, he provoked dissension in the church during the religious revival produced by the preaching of the Rev. George Whitefield, by first favoring and then opposing this "awakening." This vacillation on his part brought about the withdrawal from the church of a number of members, who in a letter addressed to him April 22, 1744, state their reasons for seceding. The signers of this letter were Ebenezer Kenrick, Nathaniel Shepard, John Seaver, Jr., Elhanan Winchester, Jr., Richard Seaver, and Dudley Boylston, Jr., Elhanan Winchester subsequently became the leader of a new religious sect, the "New Lights." The austere spirit as to religion which prevailed at that time, the awe which the dignity of the ministry then inspired, the gloomy and fearsome views as to the future life held by the majority, provided suitable environment and opportunity for extravagant religious manifestations in revivals and the promotion of new sects so common at that period, but which are so difficult for the people of the present to understand. Mr. Allen undoubtedly saw in a measure the folly of some of the religious excesses that were common, and after realizing their character spoke out against them. The trouble incident thereto no doubt preyed upon his mind, and "is said to have been the cause of the consumption which ended his life." March 2, 1746-7 the town voted to raise sixty pounds toward defraying Mr. Allen's funeral expenses.

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Rev. Cotton Brown succeeded Mr. Allen as minister. He was chosen by the town meeting Feb. 29, 1747-8, and it was voted his salary be "500 pounds a year old tenor, and that he have 600 pounds towards his settlement." He accepted on condition that 100 pounds be added to the amount of his settlement, making in all a thousand pounds, "the last part of it to be paid within 3 years." Oct. 26, 1748, he was ordained, the town having voted to raise 120 pounds to defray the expenses thereof. Mr. Brown died April

he accepted the call December 18; "but parties arising among the people on the ground that he was a foreigner whose early life they had not personally known, he was induced to leave them without ordination, and was settled at Rehoboth, where he fulfilled a long ministry, honorable to himself and profitable to his people." This settlement was in conformity with the advice of a mutual council of the neighboring churches, suggested to be held by a vote of the town, May 16, 1756, and the town by advice of this "Venera-



RESIDENCE OF MR. ELLIOT C. LEE, WARREN STREET.

13, 1751, aged 25 years, having been minister of the town church less than two years and a half.

For some years thereafter the town was without a settled minister, but the pulpit was supplied by the neighboring ministers. The Rev. Samuel Haven, afterwards of Portsmouth, was invited Dec. 10, 1751, to become the minister by a vote of the town meeting, and Jan. 1, 1753, the Rev. Stephen Badger, afterward of Natick, was invited, but both declined. Oct. 15, 1753, Rev. Robert Rogerson, "a young man of unimpeachable character, a native of Scotland," was invited, and

ble Council" voted Mr. Rogerson twenty pounds March 3, 1755.

From Nov. 19, 1755, to June 17, 1759, the Rev. Nathaniel Potter was minister, and was dismissed at his own request, on condition, however, that he would repay the town his settlement money amounting to an hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence. Mrs. Potter appears to have settled this indebtedness by paying £66, 13s and 4d, less £20, 4s and 8d, due Mr. Potter from the town, on November 5, 1759, as appears from the record. Mr. Potter evidently did not

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give satisfaction, and the refusal of the town to raise his salary or increase his allowance of fire-wood, prompted him to tender his resignation.

A bill which has been preserved of the expenses incurred in connection with the ordination of Mr. Potter, Nov. 19, 1755, illustrates the habits of the times, and explains, perhaps, some of the reasons which prompted the protest as to the "cost and manner of the dinner at the raising of the meeting house," Nov. 10, 1711. This bill, which was presented to the town by Deacon Elisha Gardner, was as follows:

to monney Paid at The ordination, old tenor	
£6,000	
to Rum	1,140
to Sugar	1,106
to spice	
to tucces (turkeys?)	3,000
to fowls	1,100
to pork	3,046
to crambres	0,080
to puding pans	0,150
	-
	£ 18,026

"Of this charge the selectmen ordered the paying of £2, 8s. 4d. and probably the society paid the rest. Ordinations in those days evidently involved the consideration of material as well as spiritual wants."

With its next minister the town had better success than with his immediate predecessors. At the town meeting held on Dec. 24, 1759, the Rev. Joseph Jackson, then a tutor at Cambridge, was chosen, and he accepted by a letter written Feb. 1760. He had preached in the church and was well known to the people. He was ordained April 9, 1760, and "through a ministry of more than thirty-six years maintained a uniform character for prudence, integrity and piety." Mr. Jackson was the pastor during all the exciting period of the Revolution. He seems to have been a man of equable temper, dignified in manner, and a good preacher. The chief troubles which confronted the church during his ministry were the losses of membership through organization of other church societies, started originally in Mr. Allen's time by some of the seceding members of the old church, but none of which obtained a permanent foothold in the town, although the "New Lights" under the lead of Elhanan Winchester

held religious meetings in dwelling houses for more than a quarter of a century.

Samuel White offered a woodlot in Needham to the town for the use of the ministry, and on March 7, 1757, the gift was accepted. At that time only the wood on the lot was given, evidently, as the language used was, "so long as ye wood in said lot shall hold out." A deed of this lot containing about twenty acres, was delivered to the town May 18, 1761, by Henry Sewall, Esq., one of Mr. White's executors; it was dated March 12, 1759, and the consideration was forty pounds; in 1838 the wood on this lot was sold at public auction and realized about eight hundred dollars, which was divided between the two parishes then in the town. At the annual town meeting March 2, 1846, a committee consisting of Thomas Griggs, Samuel Craft and A. W. Goddard, made a report in regard to this woodlot in which the statement is made that this lot as "appears from the original deeds was *bought* by the town of Samuel White for the sum of forty pounds in the year 1759, as expressed in the deed for the use of Brookline for a woodlot to supply the minister or ministers that may be settled in said town from time to time." This statement does not agree with the general impression that this lot was a "gift" to the town, but its accuracy is unquestioned as it is thoroughly borne out by the record. What Mr. White evidently did give to the town was the wood on the lot, before he sold it to the town; as to the lot itself he may have sold it at less than its value, and color is given to this supposition by the fact that the expression occurs in the records under date of May 18, 1771, "wood lot lying in Needham, which said Samuel gave to the town of Brookline." March 2, 1846, the selectmen were directed to sell this lot "and pay over the proceeds thereof, one third part to the treasurers of each of the religious societies now existing in Brookline." This vote was reconsidered March 16, 1846.

During Mr. Jackson's ministry the town built a parsonage. May 31, 1781, it was voted to raise the sum of two hundred pounds in silver money "for the purpose of purchasing a piece of land and building a Congregational Ministerial House thereon," and on March 21, 1782, it was voted that this amount "be raised by a tax on polls, real and personal estates of the inhabitants of this town and on non-resident possessors." The lot

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for the parsonage was given by Mrs. Hannah Walcott, wife of Edward Kitchen Walcott and a daughter of Judge Sewall, and the building was erected in 1782. Mr. Jackson at once occupied the house, which adjoined the church, and there spent the remainder of his days. August 21, 1806, after the erection of the Second Church, the town meeting "voted that the old meeting house yard be added, and is hereby added to the parsonage."

The Rev. Joseph Jackson died July 22, 1796, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Pierce, who

livered, beginning with that of November 24, 1805, and concluding with the address at the opening of the town hall, Oct. 14, 1845, contain, outside of the town records, the original facts of the local history of the town to which all subsequent workers in this field have resorted as their primary authority on many points. Dr. Pierce was born in Dorchester, July 14, 1773, was graduated from Harvard College in 1793, and for the next two years was assistant preceptor at Leicester Academy. He was married to Miss Lovell of



RESIDENCE OF JOHN KNOX MARSHALL, COREY HILL.

was ordained March 15, 1797, and continued as minister of the church until his death, August 24, 1849, a period of fifty-six years. Dr. Pierce's ministry was the most notable not only in the history of the church but also of the town. He was an active, energetic man, imbued with public spirit and with a decided interest in men and affairs; during the course of his long pastorate he became thoroughly acquainted with the town and its people. He may with truth be said to have been the original historian of the town, because the various discourses of a historical character he de-

livered in October, 1798, but she died in July, 1800, leaving an infant son, who lived but two years. In 1802 he was married to Lucy Tappan of Northampton. An interesting sketch of Dr. Pierce's life, written by Thomas B. Fox, was published in 1861, in the second volume of *American Unitarian Biography* edited by William Ware.

Soon after Dr. Pierce began his ministry it was apparent that the old meeting house, which had been in use more than four score years, was not large enough to accommodate the increasing population of the town. Accordingly, at the

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town meeting May 13, 1802, it was voted to choose a committee "to examine the state of the meeting house, whether it is in a situation to enlarge, and if it will admit of an enlargement, how many new pews may be made and what measure is best for the town to adopt to accomplish the same." Dr. Aspinwall, Stephen Sharp, Deacon Robinson, Colonel Gardner and Nathaniel Murdock, were members of this committee, which on June 14, reported in favor of enlarging the meeting house.

The same men, with the exception of Nathaniel Murdock, were chosen to carry out the work. This vote was, however, reconsidered on May 11, 1803. Meanwhile an attempt was made to burn the old edifice, but the fire was discovered and extinguished after it had done some damage to one of the rear corners. April 2, 1804, the town meeting "Voted that a reward of five hundred dollars be given to any person who may detect the villain or villains that attempted to burn the meeting house in this town." At the same meeting a committee of nine persons was chosen "to enquire whether a new situation for a meeting house can be procured and on what terms—whether an addition to the present spot can be obtained to make an estimate of the expense of a new meeting house—and what shall be done with the present meeting house—and what compensation shall be made to the present pew holders in case the town should determine to build, and all such other matters as pertain to the subject." The committee reported, May 16, 1804, in favor of building a new house, on the site of the old edifice, as a small piece of adjoining land could be secured. To use the old site was found, however, impracticable, probably from lack of room, and on Sept. 5, 1804, it was voted to build the new house on the largest of two lots of land east of the brick school house—the site occupied by the present edifice of the First Unitarian Society, junction of Walnut and Warren Streets. The corner stone was laid in April, 1805, and the structure was erected by Mr. Peter Banner, an Englishman, who was both architect and master builder. This church is thus described by Miss Woods:

"The new meeting house stood fronting the street, with a grass plot in front of it. It was sixty-eight feet long and sixty-four feet wide, with a porch nineteen feet long and thirty-eight

feet wide. There were lobbies or ante-rooms each side of the porch, eleven feet square. There was no cellar under the building, it being a rocky foundation, and the house was raised up a little from the ground, and openings on either side in the underpinning afforded space for ventilation. The height of the house was thirty-five feet and six inches from the foundation to the eaves. The spire measured one hundred and thirty-seven feet from the ground. There were seventy-four pews on the floor and fourteen in the gallery."

In the original church there was no arrangement for heating, according to the custom of the period, but the women carried foot stoves with them. In the new edifice the conditions at first were the same in regard to heating as had prevailed in the old, and it was not until the winter of 1818 that stoves were introduced, as is shown by the following vote passed on November 8th of that year:

"Voted the report of the committee be accepted and that permission be granted to have the stoves erected in the meeting house agreeable to the report of the committee."

These stoves were to "be supported and taken care of at the expense of the town."

Among the donations to the church were: The bell, which was cast in London, cost a thousand pounds, and was given by Hon. Stephen Higginson; the pulpit and caps of the pews, of southern cherry given by Mr. Stephen Higginson, son of the above; a clock, purchased out of four hundred dollars given by Mr. John Lucas; the stone steps, given by Richard Sullivan, Esq.; a pulpit Bible, given by Mr. Thomas Walley; and a baptismal basin, given by David Hyslop. "The whole cost of the house was \$18,083. Some additional expenses, of furnishings probably, brought up the amount to \$20,193, and the whole was apportioned on the pews which were sold at auction." The lowest priced pews on the first floor were \$160, and in the gallery \$110, and the highest price paid was \$525, which included a bonus paid for a choice. The manner of buying the pews was regulated by the following vote, passed May 22, 1806, which likewise well illustrates the close connection between the town and the church:

"Voted that the right to choose any pew (subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned) shall be sold to the highest bidder at public auction, being a freeholder or inhabitant of the town of

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Brookline and all non residents being proprietors of land in the said town, and those persons belonging to the first parish in Roxbury who live west of Muddy River and adjoining Brookline may have an equal privilege to bid at said auction and purchase a pew, provided they or any of them signify their intention to bid for the same to the Town Clerk on the day before the sale, and the purchaser shall make his choice forthwith, and shall pay the sum he shall bid for his choice, together with the sum apportioned on the pew of his choice in the following manner, viz.,

When it is considered that the population of Brookline in 1800 was but 605, and that these people with the small number of persons added who were drawn from the portion of the village then in Roxbury, constituted the entire neighborhood, it is evident that the available congregation was limited. Still, all were church going people and were obliged to contribute to the support of the church in paying their taxes.

Dr. Pierce, consequently, could easily know every man, woman and child in the town; he seems to have cultivated this knowledge, and was



RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK L. GAY, HOLLAND ROAD

twenty per cent down (which shall be forfeited unless the succeeding payments shall be made at the times stipulated) and twenty per cent within every sixty succeeding days after the time of sale until the whole is paid with the interest on the said payments from the time of sale.

"Voted that a deed shall be given by the town clerk to each purchaser when his or her payments are completed, provided they are made in due season, otherwise the purchaser shall not be entitled to his deed, and shall forfeit his pew and all his former payments to the town."

besides an excellent pastor, and a man of cultivation and education. His written and printed reminiscences contain a very complete record of the inhabitants, their houses and details of their lives.

During the earlier years of his pastorate, Dr. Pierce's salary was only \$400 annually, but was afterward gradually increased to double that amount. In addition, however, he had a free house and his fire wood from the minister's lot in Needham.

At this period the people of the town were chiefly farmers and mechanics, with a few wealthy

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landholders and old families. The church was the real centre of the intellectual and social life of the community. No other influence equalled it in scope and power. The town meeting only met occasionally, but the people, both men and women, met at the church every week and sometimes oftener. Under these conditions the meeting house filled the place in the life of the people which is now occupied by a large variety of interests, and its power was as much or more social than it was religious.

March 15, 1847, with the consent of Dr. Pierce, the Rev. Frederic N. Knapp, was appointed assistant pastor, and Mr. Knapp was ordained Oct. 6th, of the same year. At that time, Dr. Pierce, although then 71 years of age, was alert and vigorous. It was during the closing years of Dr. Pierce's pastorate that the Congregational Church,—the old state church as it may be called— in Massachusetts, became divided into two parties, Orthodox and Unitarian; and the Brookline church went with the liberal wing. Dr. Pierce, however, seems not to have taken a very decided stand in this matter, but continued to call himself a Congregationalist, and so far as deciding between the two parties, "allied himself with neither, preferring to remain true to the old traditions which associated the church with the whole town." On the death of Dr. Pierce in 1849, his colleague, Rev. Frederic Newman Knapp, became his successor as minister of the church; but Dr. Pierce was the last minister who served both town and church.

Until 1828 the "meeting house" was the only church in the town, but in that year the first edifice of the Baptist Society was erected on the corner of Harvard and Washington streets. Eventually the organization of this second church brought about changes in the relation of the town to the old church, and in 1834 a committee was appointed by the town to report on this important matter. This report dated April 7, 1834, is quite explicit, and describes the situation so clearly that a large part of it is herewith quoted:

"The committee appointed to define the interests of the town and the First Parish as they stand related, having considered the subject, report: That until the organization of the second religious society the First Parish under the existing laws was deemed to be a territorial parish, and as such its limits were identical with those of the town, and each and every inhabitant was

liable to taxation on his poll and property real and personal for the support of public worship; but any inhabitant, being a member of any other religious society in another town, was entitled under a law of 1811 to require that any such tax assessed should be paid over to his own minister. The assessors of the town were the parish assessors, the town clerk was also the parish clerk and the town treasurer was the parish treasurer. The parochial expenses were not paid from any fund kept apart from the funds of the town, but in the estimates of the Minister's salary and other parish charges were classed as items of a general estimate of monies required for the disbursements of the town.

"The Supreme Court have decided that whenever any number of individuals, being inhabitant of any town and belonging to the territorial parish therein, secede from said parish and form another religious society within the limits of the same town, the property before appropriated by the town to the use of the First Parish shall be considered thereafter as the property of said parish and not of the town."

By this report it is quite evident that church and state were united in Massachusetts in those days—for the situation in Brookline was the same as existed elsewhere; but the law of 1811 was an equitable solution of the difficulty in the situation, and one, the absence of which has been productive of much bitterness in countries where established churches exist.

This committee suggested that the First Parish (the old meeting house society) be given title to the land on which the house stood to be "appropriated to the exclusive use of said parish"; that the land around the meeting house and the lot south of it, be common land as between the town and parish, except that the town reserved the right to take gravel and stone from the hill back of the meeting house; and that the income of the woodlot in Needham be divided between the two parishes. This solution was agreed to by vote of the town, and it marks the dividing line of the old era from the new—the town affairs being conducted separately from the affairs of the church.

A final settlement of the joint ownership of the town and church was brought about at a town meeting Dec. 6, 1847, when it was

"Voted, That the selectmen be and they are hereby directed to execute, acknowledge and de-

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liver to the First Parish in Brookline, a quit claim deed on the part of the town, releasing in fee simple all the rights of the town in and to all that lot of land on which the meeting house now stands, bounded north and west by Walnut Street, south by land formerly of Samuel Clark, east by a line identical with the east side of the range of horse sheds standing in the rear of the late town house, north by a line passing along the north side of the shed nearest said house, and east by a line drawn parallel to the west side of said house and fifteen

the benefit of light, air and prospect for the adjoining estates."

This last lot, which still remains open, was "the first village green, the site of the first town school, and later of the brick school."

With the settlement in 1834, the separation of the church from the town may be said to have taken place, and it was emphasized in 1847 when the property was definitely divided. From that time the history of the town and the church are distinct.



RESIDENCE OF J. M. LONGYEAR, FISHER'S HILL.

feet distant therefrom, upon receiving from said parish a like deed of release to this town and all persons claiming under it, of all the residue of the land described in the deed to this town from William Aspinwall and Stephen Sharp, dated Sept. 5, 1804. * * * But the legal rights of the owners of the horse sheds standing on the land to be released to the parish are to be excepted in the deed, and the town is to covenant that the triangular lot of land lying east of the estate of John E. Thayer shall forever remain open and unencumbered, for

The Church as a Voluntary Organization.

While the original Brookline church had for more than two centuries been the only house of worship in the town, it had well fulfilled its functions. It was not only a religious but a political institution, a publicly owned and managed church; but the form of its organization was in harmony with the character of the people whom it served. The New England people were a homogeneous race, descended largely from the same stock, and

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

community; its people have always been among the most progressive and public spirited, and its ministers and leading men have always taken an active interest in education and in the movements which have made the town what it is at present. A pleasant survival of the old times, which in sentiment connects the best of the present with the best of the past, is thus told by Mr. Bolton in his book, "Brookline: the History of a Favored Town," as follows: "The old custom of ringing the bell at seven every morning, at noon, and at nine o'clock every evening, has been continued through all these years of change. And still upon the town records will be found an annual appropriation for this purpose."

March, 1830, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph A. Warne, who began his ministry April 14, 1831, and remained with the church until December 31, 1836. During Mr. Warne's ministry the baptisms took place in the salt waters of Muddy River near the present bridge at the end of Washington Street; but his successor, Mr. Shailer, preferred to go to the more open waters of the Charles River.

The next pastor of the Baptist church was Rev. William H. Shailer, who was installed Sept. 1, 1837, and continued to serve the society until Jan. 31, 1854, a period of over sixteen years. He did much to upbuild the church, and was greatly interested in the cause of education and in promo-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. OLMSTED, WARREN STREET.

After holding meetings in private houses, for some time in 1827, a number of persons in Brookline, of the Baptist faith, in March, 1828, erected a church, twenty-six by thirty-six feet in dimensions, on the corner of Harvard and Washington streets. On June 5th, the Baptist Church in Brookline was organized in this edifice with thirty-six members. Before the first year had passed the first building proved to be too small and the society erected another edifice, west of the first, which was dedicated November 1, 1828, the three deacons of the church, Elijah Corey, Timothy and Thomas Griggs, together with Daniel Coolidge and Elijah Corey, Jr., agreeing to bear the expense. Rev. Joseph Driver became pastor in

ting the interests of the town. Shailer Hall in the new High school building is named in his honor, in recognition of his interest in and services to the schools of Brookline. Mr. Shailer was a great friend and close associate of Dr. Pierce. From May, 1855, to August, 1858, the Rev. Nehemiah M. Perkins was pastor, but ill health compelled him to give up the work. During Mr. Perkins's pastorate a new church building was in process of erection, and it was dedicated Dec. 1, 1858. A year later the Rev. William Lamson became the minister, and served the church until February, 1875. He was an eloquent and forceful preacher. Since then the pastors of this church have been: Rev. Henry C. Mabie,

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

ber of 1849, services being held in the town hall. Next year it was decided to erect a church. Augustus Aspinwall donated the lot at the corner of the present St. Paul Street and Aspinwall Avenue; other members gave large sums until a total of \$12,000 was raised. The building designed by Richard Upjohn, when completed cost for the tower and the body of the church complete \$26,000, and the extra cost was paid by William Appleton and Harrison Fay. The bell, worth nearly \$1,000, was presented by T. C. Bell of London, a native of Brookline. The church was consecrated December 23, 1852. Mr. Horton resigned in May, 1852, and, in September, Rev. John S. Stone was chosen rector, and served until October, 1862.

Memorial tablets in the church to Henry Savage Chase, Harrison Fay, Rev. Dr. Stone, and James S. Amory; and memorial windows to William Chadbourne; Mary Liley Campbell, wife of W. F. Humphrey; Marland Cogswell Hobbs; Lala G. Floyd and Edward E. Floyd, Jr.; Colonel William Latham Candler; Sarah Leverett Chase; Thomas Parsons; and Hon. William Aspinwall, who died in 1823.

Brookline thus had in 1850 three church edifices, the First Parish Church (Unitarian), the Baptist Church, the Harvard Church, (Orthodox Congregationalist), and one in course of erection, St. Paul's (Episcopalian). In 1852, steps were taken to organize congregations of Roman Catholics in Brook-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. WEBBER, BEACON STREET

when Rev. Francis Warton was elected. He resigned in November, 1869. From that time until March, 1875, Rev. William Wilberforce Newton, D. D., was rector, and he was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. Leonard Kip Storrs, D. D., in December, 1875.

During Dr. Storrs's service as rector, the chapel on the north side was added. In 1885, the rectory was built in memory of Mr. Henry S. Chase, by his children. In 1896, a parish house was built after designs by Mr. J. A. Schweinfurth, and is said to be in harmony architecturally with the church, which has always been considered a masterpiece of Richard Upjohn. There are me-

morial tablets in the church to Henry Savage Chase, Harrison Fay, Rev. Dr. Stone, and James S. Amory; and memorial windows to William Chadbourne; Mary Liley Campbell, wife of W. F. Humphrey; Marland Cogswell Hobbs; Lala G. Floyd and Edward E. Floyd, Jr.; Colonel William Latham Candler; Sarah Leverett Chase; Thomas Parsons; and Hon. William Aspinwall, who died in 1823.

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1855, the church came near being destroyed by fire, but it was at once repaired and enlarged, the seating capacity being increased to over one thousand. A great increase in the congregation soon after took place, and for some time Rev. J. C. Murphy was associated with Father Finotti as colleague. In 1872, shortly after Easter, Father Finotti was succeeded by the Rev. P. F. Lamb, who, however, was soon obliged to give up the work of caring for the parish and go south on account of his health. He died in New York, July 5, 1873, and his body was brought home to St. Mary's, where the funeral services were conducted. The same month the Rev. L. J. Morris was appointed pastor of the parish. Work was begun on a new church, Sept. 1, 1880, at the western corner of Harvard Street and Linden place; the corner stone was laid June 19, 1881, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. C. H. McKenna, O. S. B., while Archbishop Williams took part in the ceremonies. Services took place in the new church for the first time in October, 1882, but it was not until August 22, 1886, that the church was finished and dedicated. This church is 168 feet in length, of Gothic architecture, with a tower on the side toward Harvard Street, and is built of brick, with trimmings of Longmeadow brownstone. Rev. L. J. Morris, after a long and successful pastorate, died Jan. 14, 1900, and was immediately succeeded by the Rev. Michael T. McManus, who for eighteen years previous had been pastor of St. Patrick's, Lawrence, and St. Michael's churches, North Andover. Since coming to Brookline, Father McManus has through his exertions cleared off a debt of \$31,000 on the church, and besides has raised an encouraging fund toward the erection of a parochial school, for which ground is expected to be broken in the spring of 1906. Father McManus is assisted by Rev. John A. Butler and Rev. George A. Costello, who have been in Brookline for years, as well as by Rev. John P. Sheehan, who became connected with the parish early in 1903.

A movement which resulted in the formation of a Swedenborgian Church in Brookline, began in 1852, when meetings of persons interested in this faith were held at first in private houses and afterwards in the town hall. The Rev. Tilly B. Hayward was the first minister. On April 29, 1857, as an outgrowth of these meetings, the Brookline Society of the New Church was instituted, by the

General Pastor, the Rev. Thomas Worcester, with twenty members, namely: Tilly B. Hayward, William A. Wellman, Matilda G. Wellman, Theophilus P. Chandler, Eliza J. Chandler, David Wilder, Jr., Celia Cotton Wilder, Sarah Searle, Abraham L. Cutler, Harriet H. Cutler, Daniel H. Rogers, Lucy S. Rogers, Francis R. Towne, Mary R. Morland, Ellen M. Hale, Ellen M. Wellman, Edwin Field, Sarah M. Field, William B. Haseltine, Katherine R. Haseltine, nearly all of whom were members of the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem and resigned to unite in forming the Brookline church. A building corporation, formed in June, 1860, under Massachusetts laws, was authorized to hold property besides the church building, to the value of \$50,000. This corporation subsequently purchased a lot, corner of High and Irving Streets, for \$2,000, began the erection of a church designed by Philbrick & Ware, architects, in the autumn of 1860, and the building was finished in 1862, at a total cost, including organ and furnishings, of \$12,908.03, all of which was paid at the time, except a balance of \$3,500. The seating capacity of the new church was about 250. Mr. Hayward continued as minister until July, 1861. Aug. 12, 1861, Rev. John C. Ager was invited to become the minister for one year. Feb. 22, 1862, the church was dedicated, Rev. Thomas Worcester and Rev. John C. Ager officiating. Mr. Ager continued as minister until September, 1864, and in November of that year the Rev. Samuel M. Warren was engaged, and preached for the society until the spring of 1868. He was followed by the Rev. Abiel Silver, who preached in this church Sunday mornings and in Roxbury in the afternoon. In April, 1871, Mr. Silver ceased to preach in Brookline, and ministered exclusively thereafter to the New Society at Roxbury. For two years the pulpit was supplied by different ministers until, in the spring of 1873, Mr. Warren Goddard began to preach and continued one year; he was then invited to become the pastor, and was ordained at the request of the society, April 2, 1874. April 3, 1878, the corporation voted to place the house of worship in the custody, care and keeping of the society, free of rent, so long as the society keeps the building in good repair, maintains public worship therein, and pays the interest on the mortgage—the rights of the pew holders not to be impaired. June, 1881, Mr. Goddard resigned, to

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go to the Providence, R. I., society, and he was succeeded by Rev. Willard H. Hinckley, who was installed as pastor by the Rev. Joseph Pettee, the General Pastor, on Dec. 4, 1881.

In the summer of 1882 a parsonage was erected in the church grounds at a cost of \$6,000, and on Dec. 11th of the same year, the corporation executed a deed of this property to the society, under the same conditions as the church building was transferred on April 3, 1878. March 22, 1895, the Rev. Mr. Hinckley resigned, and terminated his connection with the church, June 30.

York City, and the Rev. Charles W. Harvey, then in the New Church Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., was asked to preach. In the spring of 1899, he was ordained to the ministry by the Rev. James Reed, of Boston, General Pastor of the Massachusetts Association of the New Church. Mr. Harvey is very popular and greatly loved by the members of his church.

Not until 1863 did the Methodists appear on the scene in Brookline. In that year the Rev. Gilbert Haven, then stationed in Boston, and afterwards famous as an abolitionist and later as a bishop of



ESTATE OF MRS. E. G. COREY SEARS
COREY HILL, ERRECTED 1821.

For the next year the pulpit was supplied by different ministers, with the assistance of Mr. Habbell in the Sunday School, and in September, 1896, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, the pastor of the Roxbury society, was asked to take ministerial charge of the Brookline society of the New Church, with a service in the afternoon in addition to his duties at Roxbury. With the consent of the Roxbury society, Mr. Smyth accepted, and began his ministry in October, 1896. During the winter of 1897-8, the Rev. Mr. Warren took charge of the Sunday School. In the summer of 1898, Mr. Smyth accepted a call from the church in New

his church, held Sunday evening services in the town hall. A Methodist society was not, however, organized, until 1873; it purchased the old Harvard Church, now the Bethany Building on Washington Street, then just vacated by the Harvard Congregational Society, and rededicated it as a Methodist Church, June 23, 1873. The Rev. E. D. Winslow was the first pastor, but he was succeeded in the spring of 1874 by the Rev. Mark Trafton, a man of ability and power. Financial troubles in 1876 compelled the society to sell the Bethany Building, and from 1876 to 1879 services were held in the town hall. Under the leadership

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of the Rev. William McDonald, the well-known advocate of the doctrine of holiness, in 1879, a chapel was build on the southeastern corner of Cypress and Washington streets, and since then the church has prospered. This chapel had become too small for the growing membership of the church, and was let in 1892, to the Universalists, and sold to them in 1895.

On April 9, 1892, the corner stone of a new church, situated on the corner of Park and Vernon streets, was laid. On that occasion, an historical address was given by the pastor, the Rev. William N. Brodbeck, and addresses were also made by Bishops Hurst and Foster. During the building of the church, which occupied between four and five years, services were held in the town hall. Oct. 14, 15, and 18, St. Mark's was dedicated, Bishop Fowler preaching the dedication sermon. The pastors of the church have been: Rev. E. D. Winslow; Rev. Mark Trafton, 1874-5; Rev. W. S. Robinson (supplied), 1876; Rev. Elijah R. Watson (supplied), 1877-8; Rev. William McDonald, 1879-1881; Rev. Joshua Gill, 1882; Rev. William G. Leonard, 1883-4; Rev. Joshua Gill, 1885-6; Rev. John H. Twombly, 1887-1890; Rev. William Nast Brodbeck, 1891-3; Rev. William Ingraham Haven, 1894-7; Rev. A. B. Kendig, D. D., 1897-1900. The present pastor, the Rev. Dillon Bronson, D. D., began his ministry here January 1, 1901. Under his pastorate the membership has increased remarkably. Mr. George A. Clough, of Brookline, was the architect of St. Mark's. The church, which is one of the most striking and beautiful in the town, cost, including land, organ and furniture, \$160,000. It has been thus described:

"The nave is 150 in length and 75 feet in width. The walls are of variegated Brighton ledge stone, with trimmings of gray Nova Scotia sandstone. A beautiful tower rises at the northeastern corner of the nave. The general effect is not unlike that of the Romanesque cathedral churches of Southern France." In the church are the following memorial windows: At the north end of the nave, to James M. Burgess; at the western end of the transept, to Mrs. Rachel Moore; at the eastern end of the transept, to the Rev. Mark Trafton, Rev. William McDonald, and Rev. John H. Twombly, early pastors of the church. In the vestibule is a memorial tablet to the memory of James Rothwell. At present this church is grow-

ing rapidly and attracts large numbers of young people.

In Longwood, on Colechester Street, the Hon. David Sears erected in 1866 a church edifice copied after an old church in Colechester, England. This structure was dedicated June 30, 1862, and named Christ's Church. It has been devoted to the Unitarian faith. Mr. Sears's object was to furnish a church "where all might worship in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace." Among the ministers who have been connected with the church were: Rev. James M. Hubbard in 1862; Rev. C. C. Tiffany, in 1863; Rev. S. B. Crafts, in 1864, and a part of 1865; Rev. Henry A. Miles, succeeded Mr. Crafts, and officiated for a year or two. For about fifteen years the church was without a regular minister, but in April, 1893, Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, D. D., took charge and built up a flourishing society and congregation. Under Mr. Bradlee's leadership this congregation was organized in October, 1896, as the Second Unitarian Society in Brookline, which continued to hold services in Sears's Chapel until January, 1902. Mr. Bradlee resigned as the minister of Christ's Church, or Sears's Chapel, April, 1897, preached his farewell sermon April 25th, and died suddenly and unexpectedly six days later, May 1, 1897. Since the Second Unitarian Society ceased to worship in the edifice, Sears's Chapel has been unused. Sears's Chapel is practically a mortuary monument to Mr. Sears and his family. In its vaults his body and about a score of those of the members of his family have been buried. Mr. Sears by his will provided for the care of the building and grounds, all repairs, and that the edifice be heated in winter whether occupied or unoccupied. There is a story—doubtless true—that at the death of a son of Mr. Sears, a provision of his will was carried into effect which called for the shooting of his favorite saddle horse and its burial, fully caparisoned, under the lawn of the church.

Mr. Sears's hope in building this church was that the people of the vicinity would be able to unite in a common form of worship, with which dream in view he prepared a liturgy or book of worship for the use of the congregation. He evidently believed that people would sink their mental differences, and unite to form a "Gospel Church", of which this building would be the home. His book of worship, instead of the thirty-nine articles of the Athanasian Creed, contained only sixteen

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articles which he conceived would be sufficient for all people in united worship. The attempt failed.

The Second Unitarian Society in Brookline was organized in Sears's Chapel, under the leadership of Rev. Caleb D. Bradley, D. D., in October, 1896. Nov. 11, 1897, the Rev. Edward David Towle was settled as its first minister, and is still in charge. Services continued to be held in Sears's Chapel until January, 1902, when the society moved to the corner of Beacon and Charles streets, having built there a parish house, in

Rev. Reginald H. Howe, D. D., son of Bishop Howe of Central Pennsylvania, became rector. In addition to the church building, this parish now has a parish house erected in 1879; a rectory and cloister, in 1885; and a memorial transept and choir room, in 1893. All these structures were largely erected by the members of the Lawrence family. One of the features of the church is a window in the nave by the celebrated English artist, Sir Edward Burne-Jones. This parish attracts many people from Longwood, in Brook-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN G. WRIGHT WOODLANDS

which since then services have been held, preparatory to the erection of a church edifice.

The Second Episcopal Church in Brookline was organized Feb. 19, 1868, and its edifice, the beautiful Church of Our Saviour, on the corner of Monmouth and Carlton streets, was consecrated in March of the same year. The church was built in memory of the Hon. Amos Lawrence, the celebrated Boston merchant, by his sons, Amos A. Lawrence and William R. Lawrence. Rev. Elliott D. Tompkins was the first rector, and he was succeeded in 1875 by Rev. Frank L. Norton, D. D. March, 1877,

line, from the Back Bay, Boston, and from the Roxbury District across the parkway adjoining.

A third Episcopal Church, All Saints, was organized in Brookline, Nov. 1, 1894, and the first service was held on September 30th. November 25th, the Rev. Daniel Dulany Addison, D. D., was elected rector, and was installed December 23d, at a morning service held in the Beaconsfield Casino. February 8, 1895, the parish was incorporated, and since September of the same year the chapel on the southwestern corner of Beacon Street and Dean Road has been in use for service.

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The parish has in contemplation a magnificent church, since the main body of which is used for public worship at the present time.

The movement for a Universalist Church began in Brookline in its outward manifestations with a mission service held on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1891, by the Rev. Charles Conklin, in Logan Hall, corner High and Walnut streets. A temporary organization was effected Jan. 8, 1892, and Mr. Conklin became president of the new parish. March, 1892, the Methodist Chapel, corner of Cypress and Washington streets, was hired for Sunday services, and three years later, June, 1895, it was purchased from the Methodist Society. Rev. F. E. Porterton was called to the pastorate August 15, 1892, began his labors Sept. 1, 1892, and resigned Oct. 1, 1893. Jan. 5, 1896, a permanent parish organization was effected under the name of the First Universalist Church of Brookline, with John E. Cousins as president.

Rev. Stephen H. Rollins succeeded Mr. Porterton as pastor, and his tenure was succeeded in September, 1894, by the Rev. Herbert L. Cushman, who continued to serve until Jan. 1, 1896. The Rev. Charles W. Beale, D. D., became pastor Sept. 1, 1896, was installed October 25, 1896, and continued until his death August 4, 1900. He was succeeded by Rev. George May, of Gerrish, N. Y., who was installed in January, 1901.

In 1904 the Brookline Society was united with the old Shawmut Universalist Church, of Boston, and the new organization transferred to Brookline and renamed The Beacon Universalist Church.

The Shawmut Church was organized in 1837 in Boylston Hall, corner of Washington and Boylston streets, Boston, but worshipped for more than forty years in the church on Shawmut Avenue, between Brookline and Canton streets. The first service of the Beacon Universalist Church was held in Wilney Hall, the second Sunday in September, 1904. In the fall of 1905, the society began the erection of a church edifice on the old Annual Selfridge estate, 286 Harvard Street, the first corner of the Pierce Building. Rev. George L. Perrin began his pastorate with the old Shawmut Church Jan. 1, 1883, served that church for twenty-five years, and continued as pastor of the New Unit. Church in Brookline.

The Presbyterians began to hold services in Brookline in January, 1894. A church was soon

organized, with Rev. C. S. Dewing as pastor, and services were held first in Harvard Hall and afterwards in Goddard Hall. Rev. William Elder Archibald, Ph. D., became pastor in September, 1894, and was so successful in gathering a church and congregation around him that the construction of a church edifice was begun on Prospect Street, in the autumn of 1896, the corner stone was laid on Christmas Day, and the church was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1897. Dr. Archibald continued with the church until 1903, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John Sinclair, D. D., under whose ministry the church has been very prosperous. Within the past two years the church has doubled its membership, and now has a list of over 400. Dr. Sinclair came to this church from St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a Scotchman and has been in this country 15 years.

The Leyden Congregational Church of Brookline, which was the second Orthodox Congregational Church in the town, was organized November 6, 1896, and for the next three years worshipped in the old Beausfield Casino, which stood on the site now occupied by the Hotel Beausfield. The present chapel, on Beacon Street, opposite Englewood Avenue, was built in 1899, and occupied in November of that year. It is now inadequate for the needs of the congregation, the sittings are all taken, and the church is looking forward to the erection of a new church edifice, plans for which have been completed. Since the organization of the church, the membership has increased three-fold, and the benevolent work of the church has been notable in the denomination. The Rev. Harris G. Hale, formerly of Warren, Mass., has been pastor of the Leyden Church since its formation.

The corner stone of the second Roman Catholic Church in Brookline, St. Lawrence's, was laid Sept. 6, 1896, on Boylston Street, near Chestnut Hill Avenue, and it was dedicated April 25, 1897, by Archbishop Williams. The parish of St. Lawrence was established Jan. 1, 1898, by the Most Rev. John J. Williams, Archbishop of the Boston Diocese. Prior to that date the entire Catholic population of Brookline was attended by the clergy of the Church of St. Mary of the Assumption. The residents of the western part of the town and in the Chestnut Hill District were, however, so far away from St. Mary's that the rector of that church, the Rev. Lawrence J. Mor-

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ris conceived the idea of erecting a new church to accommodate this section, in which the people of his faith were rapidly increasing, with the result that he built the St. Lawrence Church. From the time of its dedication, divine services were conducted by the priests of St. Mary's until the founding of the parish the following New Year's Day, when Rev. Thomas F. McManus was appointed rector. At its inception, the new parish included but about 700 persons, but now more than 4,000 Catholics reside within its boundaries. Connect-

Schools and Education.

From the beginning of the settlement, the inhabitants of Muddy River had paid rates and sent their children to school in Boston or to the nearer schools in Roxbury where tuition fees had to be paid. This was inconvenient, and doubtless in many cases expensive, and seems to have been the chief reason that prompted them in 1686 to desire to manage their own affairs. In the Boston Records, under date of March 29, 1686, is the following:



BROOK HOLLOW, COTTAGE STREET
FORMERLY THE COOK COTTAGE

ed with the church are sodalities and societies for the men and women of the congregation, and a Sunday School in which more than a thousand children are enrolled. The most recent acquisition of the parish, the Sunday School hall, is used during the week as a club room by the men of the vicinity, and is fitted with all the conveniences usually found in parish clubs. St. Lawrence's Church is a picturesque edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, and is located in one of the most beautiful regions in Brookline.

"A motion of the inhabitants of Muddy River for a writing school for their children was read at a public meeting of the inhabitant of this town, the 8th of March, and that their town rates may be improved to that use and the selectmen appointed to choose a place for the erecting of a house:

"In answer to said motion, it was voted that the selectmen take this matter into consideration and inquire into the reason thereof and represent it to the next general town meeting what is necessary to be done therein."

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It was in accordance with this petition that the Provincial Council in December of the same year gave them the right to practically govern themselves, and among other things, to build a schoolhouse and maintain a schoolmaster. At a fully attended meeting of the inhabitants of Muddy River, held Jan. 19, 1687, six weeks after the Council had empowered them to govern themselves, they voted to accept the grant, to assess themselves twelve pounds per annum, to be raised in the usual manner of collecting rates or taxes, and that the remainder of the money needed to pay the salary of the schoolmaster be obtained by a charge to "be laid equally upon the scholars' heads, save any persons that are poor to be abated in part or in whole." At a meeting of the inhabitants of the village on May 28, 1697, it was voted to hire Mr. John Searl to teach school from the first Monday in May, 1697, until the last day of February following. This was, to judge by the dates, ten years after the vote was passed providing for the method of raising the money to pay a schoolmaster, but it was provided that the same method was to be used at this time as was formerly voted. At this same meeting the selectmen were directed to levy a "rate upon the inhabitants to defray the charges of repairing the schoolhouse and pound." It would appear by this vote that a schoolhouse had been built in accordance with the original grant. On March 5, 1705, a tax of forty shillings was voted by the inhabitants at the village meeting, to be assessed for the repair of the schoolhouse, and at the same meeting a duplicate of the vote of Jan. 19, 1687, in regard to the assessment for the support of the school, was passed. It would thus appear that the village possessed a schoolhouse erected at its own expense, and a schoolmaster supported by the people themselves. On March 11, 1700, the town meeting of Boston, in denying the petition of the inhabitants of Muddy River to be a separate village, had promised to provide a schoolmaster for them and pay him out of the town treasury. Whether this was done or not, does not appear from the records; but at any rate the people of Muddy River five years later took the matter into their own hands, and provided for the payment of their own schoolmaster in a schoolhouse which they already owned. More than any other one thing this difficulty in regard to the school was evidently the

chief matter which caused the bickering between the village and the mother town, and led to the final separation.

At the first town meeting after the incorporation of the town, held March 4, 1706, it was voted to levy a tax of twelve pounds upon the inhabitants for repairing the schoolhouse and for the support of the school for the current year. In 1707, the school tax for these same purposes was twenty pounds. The records are silent as to the first cost and the location of this original town schoolhouse.

Instead of trying to support a school and maintain a schoolhouse, the town some years later changed its policy and only assisted in defraying the cost of the schooling of the children, allowing private persons to take the initiative in providing the school buildings and the teachers. This is evident by a vote passed March 5, 1711, as follows:

"Voted, That there be liberty granted to erect two schoolhouses at their own charge that improve them. Also that they maintain a good school came half of the year at each house. That the town allow the charge for a master one quarter at one schoolhouse and the other quarter at the other, to teach, to write and cypher."

In accordance with this plan, at the town meeting May 11, 1711, it was

"Agreed with Wm. Story to keep school 3 months, he beginning January 7th, 1711-12. Allowing £5.0.0 for his services. Agreed with John Winchester, Jun'r for his man Ed. Ruggles, to keep school at the New Schoolhouse 2 months, he beginning January 23, Wednesday, 1711-12. Allowing for his services, £4.0.0"

This method of partial support of the schools was evidently followed for a considerable period. In the years immediately following the incorporation of the town larger sums were appropriated for the support of the schools than what were voted afterward. Thus in 1707, twenty pounds were appropriated, but in 1713 and 1714 only ten pounds were appropriated each year, and in 1714 it was voted "that the sums of money raised for the keeping of schools at the three parts of the town be distributed and paid to the school which each man shall improve." In other words, to use the language with which we are familiar today, the schools in Brookline at that time were "subsidized."

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By a vote of the town meeting, May 8, 1716, the town was divided into three school districts or precincts, as follows:

"From a place known by the name of Caleb Gardner's walnut tree at the north end of the town, from said tree to Cambridge line. The centre or middle part of the town from said walnut tree to Newton line, including Joseph Adams, Joseph Goddard and Henry Winchester. The south end of the town taking in Samuel Newel and all the other families at the south end."

sides of the way, and to the line to run up the new lane straight over to Roxbury line.

"The southerly precinct extend so far north as to take in Mr. Joseph Goddard's land, and so runs between Mr. Woodward's and Mr. Child's land taking in Sam'l Newell's land, and from thence straight to Troublesome Swamp Bridge, from thence straight to Newton line.

"The middle part of the town that is not cut off by any precinct, to be a precinct by themselves."



ST. LAURENCE CATHOLIC CHURCH, BOYLSTON STREET

December 29, 1718, the selectmen agreed with Amariah Winchester to pay him seven pounds and four shillings for keeping the Center school, three months. The amounts appropriated for schools about this period were: for 1718, 20 pounds; 1719, 15 pounds; 1720, 15 pounds; 1721, 15 pounds; 1722, 25 pounds; 1723, 30 pounds; 1724, 30 pounds; 1725, 30 pounds; 1726, 30 pounds.

At the town meeting March 1, 1723, the limits of the school districts were again defined, as follows:

"The north precinct extend so far south as to take in all the land upon Watertown road on both

At this meeting it was also voted that the people in each precinct should be taxed to support the schools in their own districts, and that Edward White and John Winchester should be trustees for the north precinct, Deacon White and John Seaver for the middle precinct, and James Griggs and Joshua Child for the south precinct.

According to tradition the first schoolhouse erected by the town of Brookline was built about 1713 on the triangular plot of ground at the junction of Walnut and Warren streets, and nearly opposite the present First Parish church. As appears from the records, however, it is evident that

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says that "if this vote was carried out a schoolhouse must have stood on or near the present High School playground." The other school was to "stand half way between Christopher Pier's and the corner of the lane near Thomas Woodward's in the land of Thomas White." Edward White, Caleb Gardner, and Robert Sharp were elected a committee to erect the north school; and Abraham Woodward, Thomas Stedman and Isaac Child, to erect the other.

In 1730, two schools were in operation supported by the town, as on March 2d it was voted "to keep school ten months this year, five months with two mistresses, one in each school; and five months with a master, ten weeks in each school,"

May 17, 1745, it was voted to raise one hundred and eighty pounds "for poor schools and other charges." Does this mean that the schools supported by the town were for the children of the poorer families, and that there were other schools not so supported? December 17, 1745, it was voted to build a schoolhouse on land given to the town by Joseph and Moses White for that purpose.

The new schoolhouse on the land given by the Whites was probably erected the following year, as on May 16, 1746, certain persons were exempted from paying taxes for the cost of the new schoolhouse, and a rate of fifty pounds was laid on the rest of the inhabitants, while the selectmen were directed to engage a schoolmaster to teach from



HARVARD SQUARE AND BROOKLINE R. R. STATION AND BRIDGE, 1880.

and Abraham Woodward, Elhanon Winchester and William Gleason were appointed a committee to secure a schoolmaster and schoolmistresses. The services of a schoolmaster and two schoolmistresses were thus equally divided between the schools, and forty pounds were voted to defray school expenses. The locations of the schoolhouses were evidently not satisfactory, as for about half a century from this time motions were occasionally introduced in the town meeting in regard to finding "the most convenient spot to erect a schoolhouse for the benefit of the whole town," as to how many schools there should be, and where additional schoolhouses could best be placed.

November to March. It would seem, that the method of assessing school rates practically amounted to making a man pay in proportion to the number of children he had, as would appear by the following, passed March 2, 1747:

"Voted, That Mr. James Shed and his son have liberty to send their children to Brookline school, they finding their proportion of wood and paying their proportion for their polls according as selectmen apportion upon other children."

From 1747 until 1760 the town records have little mention of the schools, but on March 3, 1760, it was voted to assist the inhabitants in the south part of the town to erect a school, and to exempt

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CORNER CORNER OFFICE OF FRANK A. RUSSELL

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them from the town school tax as long as they would maintain this school. May 18, 1761, it was voted to repair the upper and lower schoolhouses. May 13, 1762, the town meeting voted to appropriate the interest of a legacy left to it by Mr. Edward Devotion, to the use of the Middle Schoolhouse. At that time the legacy amounted to 739 pounds and 4 shillings. The present Edward Devotion School, on Harvard Street, which stands on the old Devotion farm, commemorates the memory of this old benefactor of the Brookline schools.

A controversy arose in 1767 as to whether the grammar school should be open in the summer

next year, however, the town voted to assist the South District to build a schoolhouse "to be of the same bigness as the Woman's School House that is in the middle district." At the meeting of March 1, 1771, the selectmen were instructed to inspect the old schoolhouse and report as to whether it was best to repair it or pull it down and erect a new one in another place. In June, 1771, the town voted to assist the Middle District "lying on Sherburn Rode," to build a schoolhouse. The controversy as to the opening of the grammar school in summer, seems to have been a favorite bone of contention, as it came up repeatedly.



JOHN D. RUNKEL (NEW) SCHOOL, BRUCE STREET

time. At the May meeting the vote was not to open the school, but at the July meeting it was voted to keep it open in summer. At the same meeting it was decided to remove "the upper woman's school to the South District," to provide a room for it, at the charge of the town, and to continue its sessions, or as phrased in the record, "to keep said Woman's School in for the present." At another meeting in 1767 it was voted to keep the Middle School open for six months, and to remove the upper school to the South District, but the town refused to build a new schoolhouse. The

During the war of the Revolution the references to schools are meagre. In 1777, the selectmen bought a lot of land from Joseph Smith of Roxbury on the "country road leading to Newton," for the erection of a schoolhouse. March 2, 1778, the town voted to purchase an iron stove for the grammar schoolhouse, in order to lessen the expense for fuel.

May 21, 1780, the town meeting voted not to hold sessions of the grammar school during the summer, and "that a woman's school be kept three months, one month in the schoolhouse at the

lower end of the town, one month in the middle of the town, and one month in the schoolhouse at the south part of the town." The strenuous times of the war undoubtedly interfered, as thus appears with the duration of the school terms.

The leading school, probably the one known as the grammar school, was evidently a popular institution, as would appear by the following record of the town meeting of Jan. 8, 1781:

"Whereas upward of fifty children belonging to this town daily attend at school, and a number of others from the adjacent town have also been admitted there this season as usual for several years past, whereby the whole number of scholars is become so great that it cannot be expected the schoolmaster can teach them all with any prospect of advantage to the scholars, therefore voted that Mr. Isaac Reed, the present schoolmaster, be directed not to permit the children from any adjacent town to come to school while the number of scholars belonging to this town continues so large as to require all his attention to their instruction."

March 6, 1783, the town meeting directed the selectmen to engage a schoolmaster to teach in the schoolhouse in the middle of the town from that time until the first day of November, and at a meeting in September it was voted to keep two schools during the ensuing winter for four months each. The following vote, passed at the annual town meeting March 8, 1784, gives a clear idea of the method which had been evolved in running the schools:

"Vote 1, that schools be kept by suitable masters, where they may best accommodate each part of the town, for the term of three months in the winter season, and that a suitable master be engaged to keep school the other nine months in the year in the schoolhouse in the middle of the town, and that two women schools be kept where they will best accommodate each part of the town for the terms of three months in the summer season."

In 1786, a woman's school was directed to be kept at the upper end of the town within one hundred rods of Daniel White's house, for three months in the summer, and in 1787 the selectmen were instructed to engage a schoolmistress to keep school in the schoolhouse in the middle of the town for three months in the summer.

The schoolhouse in the middle of the town was the centre of the school system. It was probably located at the junction of Walnut and Warren

streets. Here the long term of the school from April to November was always held, and the controversy as to the keeping of the grammar school during the summer undoubtedly related to this school. The old wooden structure on this site was replaced by a brick schoolhouse in 1793, and at least part of the expense of its erection was paid by a gift from William Hyslop, Esq., to whom the town tendered its thanks January 1, of that year, "for his generous donation for the purpose of building a schoolhouse in said town for the encouragement and promotion of learning among the youth of the rising generation." Whilst this new house was in process of construction the schoolmaster was directed to "divide his time equally in the schoolhouse at the upper end of the town and the schoolhouse in the lower end of the town, after the first day of April next, until the schoolhouse in the middle of the town is completed and fit to keep school in." The Brick Schoolhouse was a square, hip-roofed building, fronting eastward; it had no porch and was without blinds to the windows, so that it was a bare looking structure.

The arrangement of the school terms as outlined by the records, March 8, 1784, continued to be followed in the new school. Here sessions were held from April to November, while the winter schools were kept in the immediate neighborhoods most convenient for the children to get to during the severe weather. One of these schools was kept in the house on School Street already mentioned; another was on Heath Street, near its junction with Warren Street. In addition, there were "Women's Schools," which were kept in the summer, and probably utilized the same school buildings, although separate buildings were in some instances erected specially for their use. An example of one of these remote small schoolhouses is still in existence, although probably modernized, in the neighborhood of the high service pumping station, near the junction of Newton and Grove streets, in the western part of the town. This building was known as the Putterham schoolhouse, and is still in use, but is now called the Newton Street School; it was built in 1768 and enlarged in 1839.

From the time of its erection until the construction of the Brick Schoolhouse, the town meetings were usually held in the Meeting House, that building being town property but probably some

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

of the special meetings were at times held in the old Middle Schoolhouse. The Brick Schoolhouse, however, became the place for the assembling of the town meeting, and continued to be so used until Pierce Hall was erected and dedicated as a school, Jan. 1, 1825. The upper story of Pierce Hall was the town hall, which was also used for singing classes, lectures, public meetings, and sometimes used for religious services by organizations that had no church building. Pierce Hall is on the next lot to the First Parish Church, and was named in honor of Dr. Pierce. At the servi-

school committee reported to the town meeting, Nov. 13, 1843, that it had been fitted up for this purpose at an expense of \$281.67. The school committee at this time consisted of Dr. Pierce, Rev. William H. Shailer of the Baptist Church, and Samuel Philbrick, Esq., who were all enthusiasts on the subject of public education. The first principal of the high school was Benjamin H. Rhoades, who began teaching here May, 1843. He was succeeded by Hezekiah Shailer, brother of Rev. William H. Shailer, who served from May 1, 1846, to April 26, 1852. Since then the high school



LONGWOOD AVENUE BRIDGE

ces held by the town, Feb. 22, 1800, to show respect for the memory of Washington, who had just died, the militia assembled at the Brick Schoolhouse and walked in procession to the existing church, which stood in the present yard of the parsonage, where Dr. Pierce conducted the services and delivered an address, three hundred copies of which were afterwards printed at the expense of the town.

By a vote of the town, Aug. 17, 1843, the town hall was set apart for a high school; and the

principals have been: George Moore, May, 1852, to July, 1852; William P. Atkinson, Sept., 1852, to Feb. 28, 1853; Rev. John N. Bellows, Feb. 28, 1853, to May, 1853; Isaac Collin, April 26, 1853, to April, 1854; J. Emory Hoar, April 10, 1854, to July, 1888; Frederic T. Farnsworth, Sept., 1888, to June 26, 1891; Daniel S. Sanford, Sept. 7, 1891, to June 1905; George P. Hitchcock, from September, 1905, to the present time.

April 7, 1856, it was voted to erect a high school on land belonging to the town on School and

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Prospect streets, —the location of the first school-house in the town or its immediate vicinity. The building was completed and ready for use early in 1857, and its entire cost was about \$14,000. It continued in use as a high school until the present high school was finished in 1895.

No comparison will better illustrate the differences between the conditions in the past and the present than the cost of the school building: the present high school, which stands at the corner of Tappan Street and Gorham Avenue, facing the common, cost with its furnishings \$225,000, as against \$14,000 for the former high school forty years before. Even at that the present school is

who was given full control of all the schools. He served until Aug. 21, 1900, and was succeeded, Sept. 1, 1900, by the present superintendent, George I. Aldrich. School committee 1906: E. W. Hobbs, chairman; Geo. I. Aldrich, secretary; Michael Driscoll, Mrs. Ruth C. Paine, Dr. E. W. Bowker, Rev. W. H. Lyon, W. T. Sedgewick, Dr. Walter Channing, Mrs. Edith C. Baker, Thos. B. Fitzpatrick.

A comparison between the condition and cost of maintenance of the schools in 1834, and seventy-two years later, in 1906, presents some striking differences:

March 25, 1834, a committee appointed to



COREY HILL, HOMESTEAD.

a plain, but imposing building, the chief cost having been put into the interior fittings and appliances.

It is seated in a plot of ground of 19,750 square feet, which was laid out by Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, and now forms with its surroundings, a harmonious combination in a scenic sense, characteristic of the Brookline of the present.

The first person to hold the office of superintendent of schools was William T. Reid, who was appointed April 22, 1872, and served until 1875. In 1879, D. H. Daniels was appointed superintendent of the primary and grammar schools, the high school not being under his direction. He resigned in 1890, and was succeeded by Samuel T. Dutton,

who was given full control of all the schools. He examined into the condition of the schools made the following report:

"The school in the South District, under the care of Mr. Converse, has 43 scholars, 17 on the list. School in the Middle District, under care of Moses Burbank, 35 were present, 50 on the list. First North District, under the care of Leonard Spaulding, 41 were present, 63 on the list. Also one school under the care of Hannah Perry and Lucy Davis, 49 were present, 53 on the list. Whole number (on list) 183.

"Your committee recommend to the town to dispense with a male and employ a female teacher in the South District—forty-eight weeks at \$2.50—\$120; and they further recommend the town

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to support two schools in the First North District throughout the year, one female teacher 18 weeks at \$2.50 per week, \$120; also one other female teacher 32 weeks at \$2.50 per week \$80, the school to commence the first of April, keep to the first of December. Grant to the Second North District \$100 a year during the town's pleasure. That the \$46 saved to the town by the alteration in the South District should go to pay a female teacher in the First North District the ensuing winter."

Now for what was done in 1906, and the value of the school property in the town.

tion, are as follows: High School, 1896, Gorham Avenue; New Manual Training, 1902, Tappan Street; J. Elliot Cabot, 1888, Marion Street; Edward Devotion Primary, 1892, Grammar, 1899, both on Harvard street; Heath, 1901, Reservoir Lane; Lawrence, 1871, enlarged in 1885 and 1891, Francis street; William H. Lincoln, 1888, Shop, 1889, Annex, 1894, Primary, 1898, all four on Boylston street; Longwood, 1861, enlarged 1898, St. Mary's Street; Newton Street, 1768, enlarged 1839; Parsons, 1883, Walter Avenue; Pierce Grammar, 1900, School Street; Pierce Primary 1855, enlarged 1905, Prospect Street; John D.



HOLM LEA

Appropriation for maintaining the public schools of Brookline, 1906,	\$207,558.00
Value of school buildings and grounds,	\$1,472,100.00
Whole number of pupils in day schools,	4,024
Average attendance,	3,547
Number of teachers,	138

With one exception all the old school buildings have ceased to be used for school purposes, or have been pulled down in recent years and replaced by modern structures. The names of the present schools, the date of their erection, and their loca-

Runkle, 1897, enlarged 1901, Druce Street; Sewall, 1892, Cypress Street; Robert C. Winthrop, 1887, Brookline Avenue. All these structures are of brick except the Longwood, Newton Street and Parsons Schools, and a portion of the Lawrence, and they are nearly all beautiful structures in an architectural sense, in harmony with their surroundings.

A classical school was started in Brookline about the year 1822 by a number of gentlemen, including Richard Sullivan, General Dearborn, Ebenezer Francis, Lewis Tappan, Rev. John Pierce, Oliver Whyte, Elijah Corey, Timothy Co-

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

rey, and others, and they erected a fine school building on the northern side of Boylston Street, east of Cypress Street. Subsequently an addition was built for the accommodation of the boarding students. Mr. Gideon Thayer, founder of the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, bought the place, and conducted it as a branch school, where delicate boys could have better air. The next owner was George B. Emerson, LL. D., eminent as a teacher and naturalist; but the classical school ceased to exist here, was transferred to various private houses with more or less success, and was finally abandoned. During Mr. Emerson's ownership, William Ware leased the house, and here wrote in the north parlor, his historical romance, "Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra." Dr. A. S. Shurtleff became the owner about 1838.

Brookline was included in the sweep of the lyceum movement which swept over New England during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and continued a potent influence down to after 1870. A series of Lyceum lectures were started in the town hall in 1832, by Mr. Isaac Thayer, and the Brookline Lyceum Society was organized, which for several winters conducted lectures and attracted as the old reports say the "life" of the town. Through the efforts of Mr. Thayer, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff and others, a corporation known as the "Lyceum of the Town of Brookline," was incorporated in 1841, and then erected Lyceum Hall, which still stands on Washington Street, west of the site of the Punch Bowl Tavern, and opposite the end of Walnut Street. This institution did much for the education of the townspeople, and aided materially in broadening their outlook on life. The leading orators and lecturers of the time appeared on its platform, including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rufus Choate, Dr. Webster Hillard, Christopher Duncan, Charles Emerson, and many others.

Brookline Public Library.

A library was started in Brookline in 1825, through the efforts of Rev. John Pierce. This was the first library in the town of a public nature. An association was formed, of which Dr. Pierce was president; Deacon Otis Withington, secretary; Deacon John Robinson, treasurer; and the town clerk, Oliver Whyte, librarian. Rules were adopted Dec. 27, 1825, and the books were kept at the

house of the librarian, which was on the southeastern corner of Walnut and High streets, or between Walnut Street and Village Lane. Later the library was located in the shoe shop of John Leeds on Washington Street, east of the present Public Library. For the first and second years an annual subscription of five dollars was charged, but the rate for subsequent years was only two dollars.

An institution of the nature of a Mechanics' Institute, similar to those organized in many of the New England towns at this period, was started in Brookline in 1846 by a number of young men, among whom were Isaac R. Atwood, J. D. Long, Elisha Hall, Jr., Edward Hall, Eben Haskell, Isaac Farrington, Jr., Abraham C. Small, B. F. Baker and Oliver Consens. They maintained a room which was kept open in the evenings, winter and summer, and here they accumulated a library formed by the contribution of members. Occasionally they held debates and gave readings and lectures in this room or a larger one.

This institution was the forerunner of the movement which resulted in the formation of the Public Library. One of its members, Elisha Hall, is said to have suggested to Horace Mann the drafting of the Massachusetts law of 1851, which authorized cities and towns to appropriate money to equip and maintain public libraries.

Brookline was one of the first towns to establish a library under the provisions of the statute of 1851. Votes were passed at the town meeting, March 30, 1857, appropriating \$934 for the "foundation and commencement" of the library, and \$233 for its "maintenance and increase." The library was opened to the public Dec. 2, 1857, with 900 volumes on its shelves, in a room on the first floor of the town hall, then on Washington Street on the site of the present town hall. The first librarian was J. Emory Hoar, then principal of the high school, who was chosen to the position Nov. 11, 1857, and continued to be librarian until Sept. 19, 1871. He was succeeded by Miss Mary A. Bean, who held the position until her death, Sept. 4, 1893. Charles K. Bolton of the Harvard College Library, was elected librarian November 21, 1893, and continued to administer the library until he resigned in February, 1898, to become librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. He was succeeded by Miller C. Wellman, who resigned in May, 1902, since which time Miss Louisa M. Hooper has been

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librarian. Miss Hooper had been first assistant for some time.

The main part of the present library building on Washington Street was completed and opened to public use in 1869, but several additions have since been made, a summary of which and of the work of the library, is given in the trustees' report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1905, as follows:

"The population of the town in 1870 was 6,650, and was not increasing rapidly. The library then

bly 26,000. The library contains 65,000 volumes, and the circulation at the desk for home use is more than 100,000 a year."

The trustees strongly urge the erection of a new library, for the reasons that the present edifice is overcrowded and that additions to it will not secure satisfactory results. Probably the near future will see a fitting library building in the town, which will be large enough to meet the increasing needs, and sufficiently dignified in architecture



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ASPINWALL AVENUE.

contained about 12,000 volumes. The circulation in 1870 was about 25,000 volumes. Owing to the subsequent growth the northern extension was built in 1888. In 1890 the library contained 35,000 volumes; the circulation was 50,000; the population to be served was 12,103. In 1892 Gardner Hall, the reading room of the library, was constructed, but added little room for book shelves and none for administration. At the present time the population of Brookline is proba-

ly 26,000. The library contains 65,000 volumes, and the circulation at the desk for home use is more than 100,000 a year."

Donations of money have at various times been made to the library. John L. Gardner gave \$10,000 in 1871, and a bequest of \$5,000 was received from Martin L. Hall the same year. These are the two principal funds, but gifts have also been received from John S. Wright, J. M. Howe, Mrs. Samuel Philbrick, Abijah W. Goddard, Mrs. D. W. Russell, C. D. Bradlee.

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The library now maintains deposit and delivery stations at Coolidge's Corner and at upper Boylston Street, which were opened in the beginning of 1904. From the first named station 15,454 books were issued during the year, and from the other 3,731. The total number of books issued for home use in 1904 was 116,475, including those from the two delivery stations.

The board of Public Library Trustees is composed of Leonard K. Storrs, chairman; Daniel Dulaney Addison, Edward Stanwood, James M. Codman, Prentiss Cummings, Leslie C. Wead, William H. Lyon, Frederick L. Gay, Rufus G. F. Candage, Desmond FitzGerald, Tappan E. Francis, Moses Williams.

The library is open on every secular day through the year from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., except on legal holidays and the 17th of June; and during July and August, when it is closed from Monday to Friday at 6 P. M. The reading and reference rooms are open on Sundays from 2 to 9 P. M.

Municipal and Social Convenience.

In the same way that in house-hold affairs, the past half century has seen the introduction of "modern improvements," first into the houses of the wealthy, then into those of the well-to-do, and finally into all houses except those of the slum dwellers, so in the larger households of the municipality, during the same period, similar "modern improvements" and conveniences have been made. In fact, these domestic and public conveniences have in effect been introduced simultaneously, the experiments, it is true, having first been made privately, but their benefits have accrued to the large communities all over the civilized world. It is difficult to realize that sanitary science is so recent in its application—within the memory of people now living, and that our systems of public water supply and public sewage disposal, now so universal, are as now practiced, among the newest arts known to man. Yet such are the facts, with the result that the cities of today can be made the most healthful places on earth. Where, it may fairly be said, is due to neglect, by allowing the bad conditions to prevail.

Brookline's water supply and her sewer system are unsurpassed in the reference, and their origin and development have already been told. As those systems exist today, they have been created in a

period of about thirty years, and their value as town assets have been estimated at \$1,095,000 for the water works, and \$700,000 for the sewer system, at the present time.

Gas was introduced into the town in 1853, when the Brookline Gas Light Co. started its works. At a special town meeting held Dec. 26 of that year, it was voted to accept the proposition of the Gas Company "to light the streets of the town at \$25 per annum for each lamp post, and that not more than 20 lamps be provided for the use of the town." The Gas Company, it appears, was to provide the lamp posts, which were to continue to be its property, but the town subsequently bought them. Since that time there has been a gradual and constant development, until in 1904 Brookline had 1059 street lights, of which 260 were electric, 633 Welsbach gaslights, and 166 naphtha lights, the total cost of which was \$54,214.19, as against \$500 in 1853. As in that year, however, the Brookline Gas Light Company still continues to supply the light.

In the ante-bellum-Reformatory times, Brookline was on the line of the stages to New York and the western towns, and the Punch Bowl Tavern was then in its glory as a house of call and entertainment for the coaches and their passengers. The New York mail stage passed through the town twice a week, and a coach to Uxbridge and interior towns passed through three times weekly. In the early years of the last century a Mr. Spurr is said to have run a stage from the Punch Bowl Tavern to Boston, making two round trips a day, the fare being twenty-five cents, but it was discontinued after 1817 for lack of patronage. Some time after, Mr. Sumner Wellman ran a stage coach from Boston to Brighton through Brookline, which accommodated the people of the town. He was succeeded by B. W. Hobart, who continued to drive the coach until the Brookline branch railroad was opened in 1848, when he became a conductor on his trains. During this period other stages were also run. The railroad then accommodated all the travel for some years. The first horse car line was opened about 1858, running from each end of School Street, in through the village by the ancient route of travel to Roxbury Crossing. Later tracks were laid through Longwood Avenue to Coolidge Corner. When Beacon Street was widened in 1887, some of the initial experiments in electric traction were con-

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

ducted on the tracks in its center, and it has sometimes been claimed that this was the first successful electric street railway in the world. However that may be, Brookline is now served by many lines of the street railways of the Boston Metropolitan District, and the street railway tax paid to the town in 1905 was \$29,756.61.

While Brookline has at present no large park laid out, the splendid Riverdale Parkway, the old

Avenue, across the street from the parkway, which is used for ball playing, while it is also provided with swings and gymnastic apparatus; the Cypress Street playground, on which fronts the High School, the Public Bath, and the Manual Training School, is about equal in area to the Brookline Avenue, and is used for all sorts of children's play; the Longwood Avenue playground, which is largely utilized for ball playing; the



ST. MARY OF THE ASSUMPTION, CATHOLIC CHURCH, HARVARD STREET

channel and valley of the Muddy River, extending for two miles along the southeastern border of the town, a thousand feet in width, admirably fills the place of such a park. This is well supplemented by numerous playgrounds throughout the town, so located as to provide for the centres of densest population. The principal playgrounds are located as follows: A large field on Brookline

Longwood Mall; the Washington Street playground; the Stedman Street playground in the neighborhood of the Devotion Schools; the Beacon Street playground, and others. The town owns an extensive area on Hammond and Newton Streets, which can be and may be at some future time converted into a public park.

In addition there are about a score of other

areas of public land in school yards, small parks and "recreations," many of which are used for playgrounds.

The valuation of these playgrounds and small parks is more than a million dollars, and this does not include Riverdale Parkway. The Cypress Street and the Brookline Avenue grounds were purchased in 1871.

When Miss Woods published her book in 1874, she bewailed the absence of small parks and playgrounds, and suggested that it would have been a great public blessing if some of the dilapidated old structures in the centre of the village could have been pulled down, and the land "be bequeathed to the town to be forever kept open as a public common." Although in a large measure her suggestions have been carried out, but in a different manner from what she probably anticipated, yet her observations were so pertinent and just that in view of what has been accomplished they are worthy of being quoted.

"A breathing space for the neighborhood and a perpetual playground for the children, in any growing suburb like this town, thus secured, would be a nobler donation for all coming time than a hundred thousand dollars to Harvard College * * * * Whether provides a public playground for the boys is a benefactor to his race. Had ten such little parks in the course of the past century been secured to the densely populated portions of New York, or three or four to the north part of Boston, with grass, shade trees, and drinking fountains of pure water, who can doubt that the health, taste, and morals of the city would have been better promoted than by all the labors of the Tract Society?"

Cemeteries.

An attempt was made at the second town meeting after the incorporation of Brookline to secure a site for a cemetery, and on that date, March 26, 1706 it was

"Voted that the burying-place should be on a spot of land on the south side of the hill in Mr. Cotton's farm, pointing between the two roads, that can be obtained."

This lot was on the southerly slope of the hill near the head of Cypress Place, but evidently it was not obtained. Another attempt was made in 1713 to buy land from Mr. Cotton for a ceme-

tery, but again without success. The burial of the dead seems to have been somewhat of a public function, as is evidenced by the following action of the town meeting of Dec. 2, 1713:

"Voted, That Mr. Samuel Sewall, Jr., and Mr. Peter Boylston should procure a pall or burying cloth to cover the corpse, at the town's cost, and that six pounds be added to and collected with the rate of twenty pounds granted by the town to be levied on the inhabitants in this present year 1713, for the defraying the charge of said cloth."

April 30, 1717, the town agreed to purchase a half-acre of ground from Samuel Clark, "near the meeting house, for eight pounds." This was the present Walnut Street Cemetery, to which another half-acre on the south side was added in 1840. Here are buried the ancient worthies of the village. For more than a hundred and fifty years this was the only town cemetery. By a vote of the town at a special meeting held May 19, 1874, the selectmen were directed to purchase thirty acres of land on Grove street, at the south west corner of the town. They reported on Dec. 17, 1874, that they had bought the property and also the present Walnut Hills Cemetery came into being. The purchase price of the property was \$48,000, and the present value of the land is estimated at \$60,000 with a building worth \$4,000.

The Board of Trustees of the Walnut Hills and the Walnut Street Cemeteries is composed of the following: E. P. Cabot, C. S. Sargent, Desmond Fitzgerald, Rev. L. K. Stiers, H. H. Baker and C. H. Stearns. Officers or Board: H. W. Baker, clerk; Geo. H. Worthley, treasurer. The office of the clerk and treasurer is in the Town Hall.

Holyhood Roman Catholic Cemetery is located on Heath and Boylston streets, near Hammond Street. High Street cars pass its entrance. Holyhood Cemetery is controlled by a private corporation. Many prominent Catholics are buried here, and it is one of the largest and most beautiful burial places belonging to the Catholics. Mr. James M. Dysart is the superintendent in charge.

Brookline Bath House.

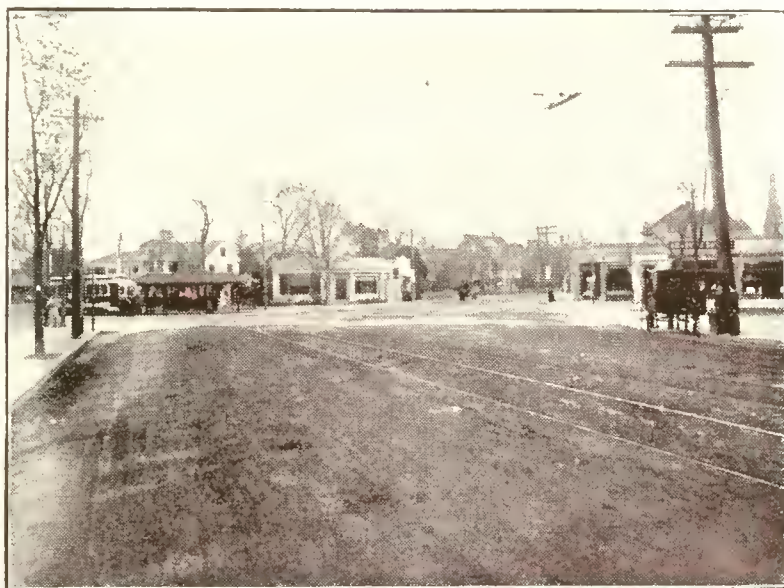
One of the features of the Brookline of today that attracts visitors and residents alike is the magnificent Public Bath House on Tappan street, fronting on the Cypress street Playground. After discussing the question for some years in the

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

town meetings, it was finally voted Oct. 24, 1895, to construct a Public Bath at a cost of \$25,000. Jan. 30, 1896, the appropriation was increased to \$40,000, not, however, to include the furnishing or the land on the southern side of Tappan Street. The building was finished in December of the same year. It is a beautiful structure architecturally. The principal tank is eighty feet in length by twenty-six feet wide, lined with white-glazed brick, and has a sloping bottom, making it deeper at one end than at the other; this makes a superb swimming pool, the dressing rooms being around the edge of the tank and separated from it by a footway four or five feet wide. There is also a

Brookline Town Government.

Probably the first town meetings were held in some of the original schoolhouses. The early records state that many of the meetings were held in the meeting house, which was erected in 1711, and they probably continued to be held within its walls until the erection of the Brick Schoolhouse in 1793. This building was then the meeting place until the erection of Pierce Hall, in 1825, on the lot adjoining the First Parish Church, when the upper story of the new building became the town hall, the first apartment to be specifically known by that name and whose primary use was



COOLIDGE CORNER.

smaller tank, similarly constructed, twenty-two feet by ten in dimensions, which is mainly used to give swimming lessons. In addition there are a number of tub baths and rain baths. The dressing rooms, of which there are about fifty, have both front and rear entrances. A gallery overlooks the main tank, to which visitors are admitted. Certain days and hours are set apart respectively for the sexes to use the tanks and baths, and the building in all its conveniences is thoroughly appreciated and well patronized by the town people. It was dedicated January 1, 1897.

for the town meetings. In 1845 a town hall was erected on Washington Street, on the site now occupied by the present town building, and was dedicated Oct. 14, with appropriate exercises, Dr. Pierce delivering an historical address, which was afterwards printed in book form at the expense of the town. This edifice was a frame building, which stood with its gable to the street, had projecting pilasters in front, a basement story containing three rooms, a hall and committee room in the second story, and its dimensions were 70 by 38 feet. The hall was 53 feet in length, 36 in width, 17 feet in height, with a gallery at one end

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16 feet in depth. The selectmen were "authorized to open the town hall for all purposes of public good, on application of three legal voters, provided all expenses of opening the same be paid by those who apply—except when such expenses can be legally paid by the town." The Public Library was first opened in one of the rooms of this building, and two rooms were also subsequently fitted up for the use of the schools. To make way for the erection of the present town building, the old town hall was removed to Prospect Street and converted into a police station. The present town hall was built in 1872, and dedicated with appropriate exercises February 22, 1873. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop delivered an oration, which was afterward printed by the town. The cost of this building, including land, has been about \$260,000.

The administration of the town of Brookline has in some respects changed very little. At the first town meeting five selectmen were elected, and at the last annual meeting the same number was elected. There have been times when only three were elected, but the usual number has always been five. The first town meeting, March 4, 1705-6, also elected a town clerk, three assessors, two tything men, three surveyors of highways, two fence viewers, two overseers of the common lands, two field drivers, and a constable. The village of Muddy River had elected three selectmen, a town clerk, surveyors of highways, fence viewers, tythingmen and constables, from the year 1687, presumably, and certainly from 1697 to 1705. The present elected officers are: Five selectmen, who also constitute a board of health; seven overseers of the poor; a treasurer, who is also the collector of taxes; a town clerk; a school committee of nine persons; twelve trustees of the Public Library; six trustees of Walnut Hills Cemetery; three members of the water board; three park commissioners; a committee of three for planting trees; three auditors; two fence viewers; five constables; two field drivers; and a pound keeper. Thus, for more than two centuries this community has been managing its affairs in a public way to a much greater extent than in theory communities are supposed to interfere in the life of the people. The striking fact about the whole matter, too, is that community control instead of lessening has on the whole increased in comprehensiveness and grasp. The schools are

wholly a community affair today, where at one time they were partly public and partly private in their support and management; the water system and the sewers are wholly under public management, while the primitive methods which they supplanted were largely private; the care of parks, tree planting, public baths, are all largely new developments. In fact, the only direction in which community action has ceased is in the domain of religion, where the voluntary organization has supplanted the town church.

Some of the details of the development of the administration of the town are of interest. The selectmen are the governing body of the town, but their powers are only ministerial, in that they can only carry out the decisions of the town meetings. The same is in fact true of the other boards, to whom special duties are entrusted.

Police Department.

The police department dates from 1857, when a special police and night watch was appointed under the control of Mr. Augustus Allen. For a few years following, patrolmen were only on duty Saturday nights and Sundays, but in 1870 about eight men were employed. June 23, 1870, it was voted "that the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated to finish and furnish a police station in the new hose house." John P. Sanborn, who was elected a truant officer in 1860, and a constable in 1864, was for years the only regular police officer, but he had power to call on the other constables when he needed assistance. Mr. Sanborn was appointed chief of police in 1870, and in 1874 made his first report to the selectmen. He was succeeded by Alonzo Bowman in 1876, who served until his death, Oct. 18, 1899. The present chief, Alonzo W. Corey, was appointed Dec. 14, 1899, and had begun his service with the department as patrolman Oct. 1, 1879. In 1872, the old town hall was moved to Prospect Street, and the following spring was converted into a police station, a court room for the trial justice, and rooms for an evening school. The present Police Station, on the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, is a substantial stone building erected in 1899, and was ready for occupancy November, 1900, at a cost of about \$45,000.

The police force at present consists of a chief, a captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, and fifty patrolmen, besides a number of special officers.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BEACON STREET RESERVOIR DISTRICT

Brookline Fire Department.

The first action taken by Brookline in regard to fire protection was in 1788, when Col. Aspinwall and Lieut. Crofts were chosen firewards. At that time and for long afterwards, Brookline had no independent fire extinguishing apparatus, but depended on the neighboring town of Roxbury. At the town meeting of March 9, 1795, it was "voted to pay one half the expenses of the repair of the fire engine in future." This was the Roxbury engine. May 18, 1797, the town voted to bear one-half the expense of a "new wagon for conveying the fire engine." April 6, 1829, a committee was "chosen to see what amount the town of Roxbury have allowed for the purchase of hose and buckets for the new engine Norfolk, and that this town meet them in any expense for the same not exceeding fifty dollars." April 1, 1831, the town treasurer was directed to pay fifty dollars to the treasurer of the Norfolk engine for the purchase of hose and carriage. This engine was purchased jointly by the people of the two towns, the citizens of Brookline subscribing \$325, and those of Roxbury \$150. The Norfolk engine cost \$400, and the balance of the money subscribed was used in building an engine house, which was located in the Punch Bowl Village on the site of Mahoney's building.

In 1838, the old Norfolk engine was found not to be satisfactory, and it was also considered that Brookline should have an independent engine. Accordingly a committee was appointed to look into the matter, with the result that in 1839 an engine was purchased from W. & C. Hummelmatt at a cost of \$900, and was named the "Brookline." Although Brookline had paid the greater part of the cost of the old engine, the town offered to give it to Roxbury on condition that it be repaired, a company organized to man it, and that it be located at the Punch Bowl village, which was partly in both towns. Roxbury accepted these terms, but failed to carry them out. Eventually the old engine was sold for \$197.40, and the proceeds divided, Roxbury receiving \$50 and Brookline \$147.40. A fire on Sept. 12, 1843, totally destroyed the engine house and almost destroyed the engine and its apparatus. The cost of repairs to the engine, new apparatus and incidental expenses, paid the following spring, amounted to \$833.70. A new engine house had meanwhile been in

process of construction on Washington Street, where a lot of land had been bought for a nominal price from Mr. Thayer on condition that it should always be used for this purpose, and into this new house the reorganized engine company with its renovated machine, moved in September 1844. Feb. 5, 1849, \$500 was appropriated for repairs to the engine and the purchase of new apparatus. In the spring of 1855 it was voted to spend \$3,000 for the fire department, \$700 for hose and apparatus, \$1,300 for a building and land for the hook and ladder and hydrant-hose carriages, and \$1,000 for a reservoir. An engine house was built on Washington Street in 1871, on the site of the former building, which had been erected in 1844. In 1871 it was voted to omit the election of firewards and to empower the selectmen to appoint a board of engineers of the fire department in their place. Alfred Kenrick Jr., was appointed chief engineer by the new board. The old engine, which was the original one purchased in 1839, but practically rebuilt in 1843 after the fire, was still in use at this time. A steam fire engine was ordered in 1873 at a cost of \$6,950. Mr. Kenrick resigned as chief in 1874, and his successors have been J. Thomas Waterman, William B. Sears, Horace A. Mlyn, Moses Jones, and since 1878, George H. Johnson. There are seven fire stations, and the apparatus consists of two steam fire engines, and a plentiful supply of hose, ladders combination trucks, chemical engines, etc., and in addition 36 horses.

The appropriation for the department in 1905 was \$73,627.

Mr. Willard Estabrook, the present Fire Commissioner, was appointed to succeed Mr. B. W. Neal, who retired in 1905, after having served the town faithfully for many years.

The Newspapers of Brookline.

On account of its proximity to Boston, Brookline has not been a good field for local newspapers. A boys' paper was issued in 1855 and 1856 by F. O. Wellman and W. G. Willson, and the latter carried it on in 1857 and 1858. The Brookline Transcript, a weekly, was published from Oct. 15, 1870, to May 1873, by Bradford Kingman.

The Brookline Chronicle, was started by W. H. Hutchinson, April 9, 1874, and has since been issued weekly. The successive owners of the

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Chronicle since Mr. Hutchinson's time, have been Wing & Arthur, C. M. Vincent, Arthur & Spencer, and finally, in 1881, the present owner, C. A. W. Spencer. From August 7, 1886, to March 24, 1888, the Brookline News, an illustrated weekly, edited by Louis Cassier, was published. The latest arrival in the field of Brookline journalism is the Brookline Press, published and edited by Ambrose E. Pratt, which is now in its third year, and bids fair to be an influential and longlived publication.

Post Office.

The first post office which served Brookline was not in the town limits, but was located in that part of the Punch Bowl village then in Roxbury, and about 1820 was housed in the tailor shop of Mr. Phippen. Oliver Whyte, for forty years the town clerk of Brookline, was the first postmaster. He was appointed in 1829, and was succeeded by Stephen S. C. Jones in 1845. Clark S. Bixby was appointed in 1852; Alexander H. Clapp, June 30, 1855; John McCormack, Dec. 12, 1858; Cyrus W. Ruggles, Sept. 30, 1865. In 1883 the Brookline post office became a branch of the Boston office.

Clubs.

Brookline, because of its proximity to Boston, never has had a need for places of amusements, and as a consequence it has had no theatre. It is however, provided with the usual number of secret societies, including lodges of the leading orders common throughout the country, patriotic societies, business, social, and charitable organizations.

The most important pleasure organization in the town is the Country Club, which has an extensive estate of a hundred acres of field and woodland, on Clyde and Newton streets in the west part of the town, in the neighborhood of fine private estates.

It is a beautiful drive of six miles from Boston City Hall. This club has a race track and a fine polo ground known as Clyde Park on Clyde Street, beautifully laid out, and with a grandstand for spectators capable of accommodating hundreds of people. On the property are a large clubhouse, one of the best golf courses in the country, tennis courts, and other facilities for the diversion and entertainment of the members. The membership is over one thousand.

Other important clubs are the Chestnut Hill Golf Club, the Warren Farm Golf Club, the Longwood Club on Monmouth Street, incorporated 1888, and the Riverdale Casino on Francis Street, Longwood, organized 1893, also the Elk's Club on Harvard Street near Coolidge Corner.

Brookline thus has all the advantages of the best equipped modern city. In fact, she has superior advantages to most cities. Her affairs are better administered; and her inhabitants live in a locality, which, in addition to its natural advantages, has all the improvements which art and intelligence of a high order, exerted disinterestedly, have, as shown in these pages, been able to secure for them.

Early Settlers.

Brookline has always been so intimately connected with Boston that its social, family and intellectual life has in reality been a part of the history of that city. The annals of the town, as chronicled by Miss Harriet F. Woods, in "Historical Sketches of Brookline," contain many interesting and some amusing accounts of neighborhood events, incidents and happenings, together with narratives about ancient and more recent village or town worthies, descriptions of old houses and estates, family histories, and much genial gossip—all of which combine to present an interesting picture of a quiet, contented, but rather humdrum and somewhat isolated community, with no particularly distinctive characteristics to distinguish it from other similar contemporary places.

Of the sixteen family names represented in the petition asking for the incorporation of the town in 1705, eleven are now preserved in the names of streets, places and squares, namely: Sewall, Gardner, White, Stedman, Winchester, Aspinwall, Devotion, Holland, Boylston, Woodward and Seaver. The descendants of some of these families and of others who resided in the town at its formation still hold property, and the names of those first families endure in a few instances.

Between 1635 and 1648, the land at Muddy River was allotted to the citizens of Boston, some of whom came to reside here, but the greater part only used the land as "planting ground" or to pasture their cattle. The "great allotment" was made Jan. 8, 1636-7, and during the next two years the original village of Muddy River was in all likelihood virtually settled. The following

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are the names of these original landowners, with the date on which it was allotted to them, and the amount of their allotment.

Alcock, Thomas, "his great allotment," Feb. 7, 1636-7.

Aronsby, Edmund, great lot, 3 heads, April 16, 1638.

50 Arratt, John, "the servant of William Brenton" "great allotment," Dec. 12, 1636; 10 acres.

Atkinson, Theodore, great lot 2 heads, Aug. 31, 1640.

38 Baytes, George, 15 acres.

7 Bemsly, William, 16 acres.

9 Beeke, Alexander, 8 acres.

Belchar, Edward, "great allotment," Dec. 12, 1636.

11 Bendall, Edward, 25 acres.

6 Biggs, John, 8 acres.

43 Blackstone, William, 15 acres.

Blanton, William, carpenter, great lot, 3 heads, Feb. 24, 1639.

5 Bourne, Jarratt, 8 acres.

Bowen, Gryffen, great lot, March 25, 1639.

1 Browne, Edward, 8 acres.

22 Bulgar, Richard, 20 acres.

47 Burchall, Henry, 15 acres.

29 Bushnall, Francis, 24 acres.

Buttles, Leonard, bricklayer, great lot, 4 heads, Feb. 24, 1639.

Colborne, Mr. William, "his proportion of ground for a farm near unto and about his house which he has there built," Dec. 11, 1635, 450 acres, and 10 acres marsh, at time of great allotment, fresh meadow, Jan. 27, 1639.

Cotton, "Our Teacher," Mr. John, "a sufficient allotment for a farm," Dec. 11, 1635; and on Nov. 1, 1636, "all the land between the two brooks, next to William Colborne's allotment there, and so to the other end unto the shortest over cut beyond the hill towards the northwest, containing 250 acres: "this latter allotment of 250 acres, was confirmed at the time of the great allotment" January 8, 1637.

45 Courser, William, 10 acres.

3 Cramme, John, 16 acres.

37 Cranwell, John, 10 acres.

Curtys, George, great lot, 2 heads, Dec. 30, 1639.

31 Daisse, James, 10 acres.

Day, Mr. Wentworth, 100 acres, April 26, 1641.

49 Denning, William, 10 acres.

Dominge, William, "great allotment," Dec. 12, 1636.

27 Dyneley, William, 24 acres.

Eliot, Jacob, "swamp that joineth to his allotment, next to Cotton Flax's house by the common field, reserving the liberty to cut wood in it for the common fence that runeth through said swamp," February 26, 1648-9.

30 Elkyn, Henry, 8 acres.

31 Fairbancke, Richard, 24 acres; was sold to Thomas Savage, Jan. 24, 1638.

16 Fitch, James and Richard, 16 acres.

Fletcher, Edward, great lot, 3 heads, Oct. 26, 1640.

Flint, Mr. Thomas, 24 acres marsh ground, at the mouth of the Muddy River, June 2, 1637.

15 Griggs, George, 28 acres.

Grosse, Edward, lot 2 heads, April 27, 1640.

Grosse, Isaac, "great allotment," Jan. 9, 1636-7, 50 acres.

54 Grosse, Isaac, "great allotment," 50 acres, Jan. 9, 1636-7.

13 Harker, Anthony, 8 acres.

20 Heaton, Nathaniel, 20 acres.

Hibbins, William, 300 acres, August 26, 1640.

10 acres, May 25, 1640.

Hollidge, Richard, great lot, 3 heads, March 25, 1639.

1 Houlton, Robert, 16 acres.

Hudson, William, the younger, great lot, 3 heads, April 16, 1638.

Hull, Robert, "great allotment," Dec. 12, 1636.

12 Ines, Mathew, 8 acres.

Inge, Mawdit, great lot, 3 heads, April 16, 1638.

21 Jackson, Edmund, 8 acres.

19 Johnson, James, 8 acres.

Kenricke, John, great lot, 4 heads, Dec. 30, 1639.

Leverett, John, great lot, 10 heads, July 29, 1639.

Leveritt, Thomas, proportion of allotment, Dec. 14, 1635; 100 acres, and 15 acres marsh, at time of "great allotment."

Loye, John, "house plot and great lot," Feb. 19, 1637.

Mason, Ralph, great lot, 6 heads, Feb. 19, 1637.

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10—Mears, Robert, 20 acres.

Messenger, Henry, great lot, 2 heads, Jan. 27, 1639.

32—Mylam, John, 11 acres.

Olley, David, great lot, 15 heads, Sept. 30, 1639.

Oliver, James, 40 acres, Oct. 26, 1640.

Oliver, Peter, 60 acres, Oct. 26, 1640.

Oliver, Thomas, proportion of allotment, Dec. 11, 1635; 100 acres, and 15 acres marsh, at time of "great allotment;" fresh meadow, Jan. 27, 1639.

11—Reade, Robert, 8 acres.

36—Reynolds, Robert, 25 acres, exchanged 5 acres of upland for 5 acres of marsh, July 9, 1638.

10—Route Raphe, 12 acres.

24—Salter, William, 8 acres.

Saunders, Silvester, great lot, 2 heads, Feb. 19, 1637.

Savage, Thomas, "7 acres of marsh ground for the keeping of his cattle," Feb. 7, 1636-7.

Scottoe, Joshua, great lot, 3 heads, Jan. 27, 1639.



THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, LONGWOOD.

17—Ormesby, Anne, 8 acres.

Painter, Thomas, joiner, great lots, 4 heads, Jan. 27, 1639.

35—Pell, William, 25 acres.

14—Pennerton, John, 8 acres.

Perry, Isaac, house plot and great lot, 2 heads, Feb. 19, 1637.

39—Pormont, Philemon, 30 acres.

23—Purton, Elizabeth, widow, 8 acres.

Reade, Esdras, a tailor, great lot, 4 heads, Dec. 24, 1638.

Scottua, Thomas, great lot, 3 heads, Feb. 19, 1637; increased to 5 heads, Dec. 30, 1639; small quantity, May 31, 1641.

8—Scottua, Tomasyn, widow, 16 acres.

Sherman, Richard, great lot, 7 heads, Dec. 30, 1639.

Smyth, John, tailor, great lot, 3 heads, July 29, 1639.

53—Snow, Thomas, "great allotment," Dec. 12, 1636; 40 acres at time of "great allotment."

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Isaac Heath, Jr.,	William Willis,
Sam. Duncan,	John Griggs,
Joseph Davis,	Edwd. Cooke,
Robt. Harris,	Tho. Steadman,
Timo Harris,	Jno. Small,
Danl. Harris,	Jno. Stebbins,
John Harris,	Simon Gates,

The above list is taken from Mr. Bolton's Book, "Brookline: A Favored Town," and was copied by him from the manuscript record of the Suffolk County Court, 1671-80, now in the Boston Athenæum.

Rev. John Cotton did not build a house at Muddy River, but one of his heirs, Deacon Thomas Cotton, erected a dwelling upon Washington Street, between Kent Street and Auden Place, it subsequently becoming the property of the Davis family and afterward of the Audens, and continued in existence until it was torn down in 1897, by Michael Driscoll, and replaced by the present brick block. At the time of the incorporation of the town, and for a considerable period afterward, the Sewall family seems to have been the leading one. The name of Samuel Sewall,



RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK C. FLETCHER, PHILBRICK ROAD.

Old Families and Noted Persons.

Among the families most conspicuous in the history of the town have been: The Aspinwalls, the Boylstones, the Devotions, the Davenports, the Davises, the Coreys, the Clarks, the Goddards, the Gardners, the Harrises, the Hyslops, the Winchesters, the Ackers, the Druces, the Heaths, the Kenricks, the Perkinses, the Robinsons, the Sewalls, the Thayers, the Withingtons, the Griggses, the Whitneys, the Buckminsters, the Lowells, the Lees and the Lymanes.

Jr., was the first on the petition for the establishing of the town, his father, Judge Sewall, gave the place its name, and Samuel Sewall, Jr., was the first town clerk. The Sewalls inherited the estate of Robert Hull, one of the original grantees, who was the father of John Hull, the famous mint master of the colony and treasurer of Boston. The latter's daughter married Judge Sewall, and inherited her father's Brookline estate, which is said to have comprised about three hundred acres east of Harvard, and Beacon Streets, extending to the Charles River, in the section now known as

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Longwood. Probably Judge Sewall wrote portions of his celebrated diary in the house on his farm here, which he named "Brooklin." Sewall's Point was the headland between the Charles River and Muddy River, overlooking the salt marshes to the south, and was in the neighborhood of the present corner of Essex Street and Commonwealth Avenue, near Cottage Farm station on the Boston & Albany Railroad. During the Revolutionary War there was a fort here, traces of which continued in existence until the building of the railroad.

Samuel Sewall, Jr., the first town clerk, had the first choice of pews in the meeting house when it was built. His son, Henry Sewall, was also town clerk. The son of Henry, likewise named Samuel, inherited the Longwood estate. He was a young attorney practicing in Boston at the outbreak of the Revolution, but was so virulent a Tory that he was compelled to leave the country, forfeiting his estates, and spent the remainder of his life in England. The Sewall house, presumed to have been built about 1767, but which has been owned for several generations by the Stearns family, is now a beautiful old mansion owned and occupied by Mr. Charles H. Stearns. It stands on the southeast corner of Harvard and Beacon streets, facing the former street. Amos Lawrence, a celebrated Boston merchant and philanthropist, purchased a portion of the old Sewall farm, including the vicinity of Sewall's Point, and converted it into an elegant estate.

From the early years of the settlement of Muddy River until the last decade of the nineteenth century, the name Aspinwall has been conspicuous in the annals of Brookline. Peter Aspinwall, the first of the name, is mentioned in the Boston records in 1652 as surveyor of highways for Muddy River. He had evidently settled in the village about 1650, buying land from William Colborne, and is said to have built a house on Aspinwall Street, about opposite the present St. Paul's Church, in 1667. The most celebrated member the family was Dr. William Aspinwall, who was born in the village in 1743, and died here 1823. He built a large mansion house on Aspinwall hill in 1803, which was torn down in 1900 to make way for a more modern dwelling. Dr. Aspinwall was refused permission by the town by a vote, April 27, 1778, to use his house as a "hospital for inoculating with the smallpox"; but on May 12,

1788, it was "Voted, That Dr. Aspinwall may erect a hospital on his own farm for the purpose of inoculating with the smallpox, and that the town approve of the said Aspinwall to take charge of the said hospital, observing the directions of the law relating thereto." During the lifetime of Augustus Aspinwall, son of Dr. William, who died in 1865, the Aspinwall estate was one of the most beautiful in Brookline. The last occupant of the old house on the hill was William Aspinwall, a nephew of Augustus, who served the town as a representative to the General Court, town clerk, selectman, assessor, water commissioner, trustee of the Public Library, etc. He died Oct. 25, 1892, aged 73 years, the last of the direct line of his family.

In some respects the Boylston family is the most famous in the history of Brookline. The first member of the family to settle at Muddy River was Thomas Boylston, the son of Thomas Boylston of Watertown. The second Thomas Boylston was born in Watertown in 1641, became a surgeon, in 1665, married Mary Gardner of Muddy River, and settled with his wife on the lands here belonging to her family. The first mention of him in the records is in 1671, and in 1674 he was appointed surveyor for Muddy River by the town of Boston. His homestead estate was at the westerly end of the Brookline reservoir, then a marshy meadow, on the present Boylston Street, which at that time in this part of its extent was part of the old Sherburne Road. Dr. Thomas Boylston had twelve children. His son Peter who inherited the homestead, was one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of the town in 1705. Peter's daughter, Susanna, married John Adams of Braintree, and became the mother of John Adams, the second president of the United States. While in office President Adams visited Brookline, and was entertained by Jonathan Mason, then a United States senator from Massachusetts, at his residence which stood on the site of the present mansion of the Theodore Lyman family. On that occasion President Adams said that the last time he had passed along that road he had carried his mother on a pillion behind him on horseback. In 1824 President Adams, then 86 years of age, having expressed a desire to again visit the house in which his mother was born, a grand dinner party, given in his honor by Mr. David Hyslop at which Governor

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Brooks, General Sumner, and other distinguished guests were present, was held in the old Boylston House, which had been purchased from the heirs of Dr. Zadiel Boylston, by Mr. Hyslop's father. Dr. Zadiel Boylston, a younger son of Dr. Thomas Boylston, acquired fame as the first to introduce the practice of inoculation for smallpox into America. He was born in 1680. As a result of a letter he received from Dr. Cotton Mather, he investigated the subject and began the practice of

In the town record under date of June 13, 1737, it is provided: "That Dr. Zabdiel Boylston have the deserted pew that was his Brother Peter Boylston's, to him and his heirs for ever, he paying into the town treasury twenty-two pounds." Dr. Boylston was buried in the old cemetery on Walnut Street. Miss Woods says that in his will he "bequeathed his house and farm to the town, as a home for the poor on certain conditions, to which one of his relatives was expected to accede,



THE NEW PARISH HOUSE OF THE FIRST PARISH CHURCH

The First Parish has voted to build at once a Parish House, to include the present chapel, and the transformation of the Old Town Hall, a stone building of 1825, into a social hall of two stories.

inoculation in 1721. In that and the following years he treated 247 persons in Boston and the neighboring towns. Notwithstanding the fact that the practice seems to have prevented the spread of the disease, Dr. Boylston was very unpopular for a time and in danger of personal violence. About 1737 he purchased the family estate from his brother Peter, and spent the remainder of his life in Brookline, dying in 1766.

but this not being complied with, the town missed the donation." In 1768 the house and estate, as well as his pew in the church, as appears by the town records, became the property of William Hyslop, from whom it descended to his son David Hyslop, but ultimately became the property of the Lee family. The house is on the north side of Boylston Street, opposite the west end of the reservoir.

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The Goddards have always been an important family in the town. The first of the name mentioned in the town records was Joseph Goddard, who in 1715 was elected leather sealer and a member of the committee to examine the accounts of the meeting house expenditures. He is said to have purchased the farm of William Morean, son of Dorman Morean one of the first settlers of the town. Joseph Goddard built the house on Goddard Street, which for a number of generations sheltered his descendants, and remained in the family of its first owner for a longer period than any other dwelling in the town. John Goddard, the son of Joseph, carried on his ancestral farm, and during the Revolution acted as a commissary to Washington's army when it was besieging Boston. He had charge of the wagons which transported supplies, guns and ammunition to the fortifications on Dorchester Heights, South Boston, and performed very effective service. His son, also named John, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and afterward became a well-known physician and a man of mark; he settled in Portsmouth, N. H., and was elected governor of the State of New Hampshire and United States senator, both of which offices he declined to accept. One of his grandsons, the Rev. Warren Goddard, was pastor of the High Street (Swedenborgian) church from 1873 to 1878. Samuel Aspinwall Goddard, a grandson of the first John Goddard, settled in Birmingham, England, before the Civil War, and did effective service by voice and pen in aid of the Union cause in that country. He has likewise written his reminiscences of Brookline, which are valuable contributions to local history.

The Gardners have always been an influential and numerous family in Brookline. The first of the name to settle in the town was Thomas Gardner, who was appointed constable for Muddy River in 1657. He had two sons, Thomas and Joshua, and four daughters, one of whom, Mary married Thomas Boylston. The second Thomas Gardner was one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of the town; he was known as Lieutenant Gardner, probably on account of participating in the Indian wars. There was another family of Gardners in the town, as Galeb Gardner was likewise a signer of the petition, and it is surmised that the families were related. Their farms were in the middle portion of the town, in

the vicinity of Walnut and Heath streets, and the present Cypress Street, originally known as Brighton Street. Isaac Gardner, a grandson of Lieut. Thomas Gardner, was killed in an attack on British troops the day of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and as he was a justice of the peace and a graduate of Harvard, the fact that such a man should be engaged in rebellion made a profound impression in England when the fact was known, as it so clearly indicated the temper and attitude of the colonists. Isaac Gardner was commander of the Brookline militia, who had assembled at the church and marched from there to Cambridge, and the skirmish in which he was killed occurred about a mile beyond the college on the Lexington road.

Next west of the Sewall or Hull farm was the farm of the Devotion family, in more recent times known as the Babcock farm. Although no one of the name of Devotion appears to have had an original grant, yet the family must have settled very early at Muddy River.

Edward Devotion's name appears in the records in connection with the locality as early as 1651, and in 1653 he was appointed to oversee the fences at Muddy River. John and Edward Devotion, who were brothers and the grandsons of this first settler, were signers of the petition for the incorporation of the town. Ebenezer Devotion, a grandson of John, became a clergyman, emigrated to Connecticut, and was the ancestor of "Grace Greenwood," Mrs. Lippincott, at one time well known as an author. Edward Devotion, a son of John was for a long period the tithingman, elected to this office by the town meeting. "The principal duty of this officer was to keep good order during divine service among the children, who sat in rows by themselves instead of with their parents. A long rod was usually carried by the tithingman, with which to touch any delinquent who might become drowsy or mischievous. Whether this ancient Brookline tithingman was particularly feared by the youngsters does not appear, but he was evidently not unfriendly to children, as he adopted a boy and girl whom he brought up, as he had no children of his own." Edward Devotion died about 1762, and by his will, after bequests to his wife and others, left the remainder of his estate to the town "towards building or maintaining a school as near the centre of said town as shall be agreed upon." This legacy

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amounted in 1762 to 739 pounds 4 shillings lawful money, but in 1845, by accumulations of interest it amounted to \$4,531.01, and was then used to pay part of the expense of the town hall built at that time, two of the rooms in which building were used for school purposes. The Edward Devotion schoolhouses on Harvard Street, on the lands of the old Devotion farm, now amply carry out the intent of Edward Devotion's will. He also bequeathed to "the Church of Christ in Brookline, one silver tankard containing one quart," and it is recorded that the town received from his executors, May 24, 1762, the sum of fifteen pounds and four pence for this purpose.

Among the early settlers, contemporaneous with the Aspinwalls, were the Sharp family, whose Brookline ancestor, Robert, bought land about 1650 from William Colborne, and the original Sharp house was located in the neighborhood of Harvard and Auburn streets. Lieut. John Sharp, a son of the first settler, was killed at Sudbury in the fight with the Indians there, during King Philip's War, and his son, Robert, was killed in an Indian campaign in 1690. Martha, the daughter of Robert Sharp, married Joseph Buckminster, of Brookline, and they were the ancestors of a distinguished family, among whom was Dr. Joseph Buckminster of Portsmouth, his son the Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster who was a conspicuous Unitarian preacher, and Eliza Buckminster, who became the wife of Thomas Lee of Brookline, and was the author of "Naomi," and other works, popular and much read in the second quarter of the last century. Members of the Sharp family have for generations been prominent in town affairs, and have served as town officers. Stephen Sharp was town clerk for about forty years after the Revolution.

From Deacon Thomas Cotton, about 1712, Ebenezer Davis purchased that portion of the Cotton farm lying on both sides of Washington Street, at the junction of Harvard Street, and became the owner of the old Cotton House, which stood between Kent Street and Amden Place. Deacon Ebenezer Davis, who died in 1775, was a very successful farmer on this land, cultivating cherry and peach orchards, and raised the first musk melons ever offered for sale in Boston. He had his portrait painted with a musk melon under his arm, and this picture, under which was written the legend "An American Farmer," was carried to

England. The most famous members of this family have been: Hon. Thomas Aspinwall Davis, who was mayor of Boston in 1845; Gen. P. Stearns Davis, who was killed in the Civil War, July 11, 1861, in front of Petersburg; and Robert S. Davis, a Boston bookseller, who published Miss Woods' "Historical Sketches of Brookline," in 1871. James Davis was one of the first land owners, and Henry and Joseph Davis were residents of Muddy River in 1679; a century later a branch of the Davis family had a house on Newton Street.

In the neighborhood of the lower part of Walnut Street, extending as far as Sewall Street, on both sides of the road, is said to be the "great lot" which was apportioned to Thomas Leveritt, one of the two elders, at the division of the lands of Muddy River. It was probably never used by him or his son, Governor Leveritt, for any other purpose than the pasturing of cattle, but the name is preserved in connection with this farm at the present day by Leveritt pond adjoining this ancient estate on the Riverdale Parkway. About 1654 John White became a resident of Muddy River, and either at that time or soon after he became the owner of the Leveritt farm. John White also purchased fifty acres of upland and twenty-four acres of marsh from Thomas Oliver, the other elder, of Boston, in 1650; in 1670 he bought forty-three acres from Ralph Mason; in 1674 thirty-two acres from Joshua Scottow; in 1678 twenty-nine acres from Alice Pell, widow. It is thus evident that John White became a very extensive landholder, and acquired many of the original grants in the immediate neighborhood of the village. John White left numerous descendants. Three of the members of this family signed the petition for the incorporation of the town: Benjamin White, Joseph White, and Benjamin White, Jr. Benjamin and Joseph White lived on the Sherburne Road, on the present corner of Boylston Street and Chestnut Hill Avenue, and Major Edward White lived near the corner of Walnut and Washington streets. Samuel White who built a house between Heath and Boylston Streets, deeded a lot in Needham to the town for the use of the ministers, and this lot, twenty acres in extent, was long known as the ministers' wood lot. Oliver Whyte, grandson of Major Edward White, was the first postmaster of Brookline, and held the office of town clerk for over

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

thirty years. Major Edward White occupied a house on the west side of Washington Street, between the present Beacon Street and the Brighton line, which was built either by himself or some of his immediate ancestors. In it his son Benjamin was born, and likewise his grandson Oliver, but the dwelling subsequently came into the possession of Captain Timothy Corey, and was afterwards the property of James Bartlett who sold the house and farm, including the land running to the top of Corey Hill, to the late Eben D. Jordan, the Boston dry goods merchant, who here erected his beautiful villa, "Stonehurst," on Beacon Street.

One of the early families was the Ackers, who remained in possession of their farm for more than two hundred years. The first of the name to settle in Muddy River was John Ackers, who became the owner of the land on the west side of Chestnut Hill Avenue, near Boylston Street, and through which at present Ackers Avenue extends. Here he built his house, which was the home of his descendants for six generations. It is supposed that he purchased his land from Jacob Eliot, a brother of Rev. John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, and minister of the First Church in Roxbury. Jacob Eliot had received an allotment in Muddy River in 1637, and in 1648 he was granted "the swamp that joineth his allotment . . . next to Cotton Flax's house, by the common field, reserving liberty to cut hedging wood in it for the common fence that runneth through said swamp." The Commons, or Common Field, was an area of five hundred acres, which was set apart by the town of Boston for common use, and it included the marshy meadow out of which the Brookline Reservoir was made, and other adjacent land. In process of time it was alienated and taken up, as in this instance by the grant to Deacon Jacob Eliot. The remainder of the Eliot land was sold to John Ackers by Deacon Eliot's heirs in 1698. It is surmised that an Indian village once existed on this land, as many Indian relics have been here turned up by the plow. Only a few miles beyond here was the village of praying Indians at Nonantum within the present city of Newton, where the Apostle Eliot went regularly to preach; and probably on his way to and fro, in following the Indian trail, now Reservoir Lane, he occasionally stopped at his brother's house in Muddy River. The Ackers gradually acquired much of the land in the vicinity, and for seven generations they were far-

mers here. John Ackers, and his son of the same name, were signers of the petition for the incorporation of the town. Mr. Francis Fisher purchased the original Ackers house in 1850, pulled it down, built a fine mansion, and gave his name to the hill.

Among the families of Brookline, the Winchesters have always held high rank. Alexander Winchester was one of the first landowners, and he received an apportionment of twenty acres in the "great allotment;" probably he settled at Muddy River, for it is stated that twenty-two years later, in 1659, he was appointed constable. Miss Woods says the family was of Welsh origin, and that the earliest of the name here were John and Josiah Winchester. These were probably the sons of the first landowner, Alexander. Four members of this family signed the petition for the formation of the town, namely, John, Josiah, John, Jr., and Henry. Capt. John Winchester was the first representative from Brookline in the General Court. "All the land from Harvard Street to the top of Corey's Hill and west as far as the Brighton line on that side of the street, belonged to the Winchesters." They were also principal owners of Corey Hill, which at that time was well wooded. The most celebrated member of the Winchester family was Elhanan, who was of the second generation from Capt. John. His father also named Elhanan was one of the "seceders" from the First Church in 1711, during the ministry of the Rev. John Allen; these "come-outers" who called themselves "New Lights," established a religious meeting, held services in private houses and had a preacher, Mr. Jonathan Hyde, for about thirty years, and the first Elhanan Winchester became a lay preacher or exhorter among them.

Elhanan Winchester, the second, was born in 1751, and at first became a remarkable and effective preacher of the Baptist denomination. He preached in succession at Canterbury, Conn., Rehoboth, Mass., Welch Neck, S. C., Boston and Philadelphia. He then became a convert to Universalism, and going to England in 1787, preached that faith with wonderful success in London. He remained in England seven years, returned to Boston in 1794, and came immediately to Brookline, where he was received very cordially, attended the First Church in the forenoon one Sunday and preached to a large audience at the Punch Bowl Tavern in the evening. During the

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

following autumn he preached the new doctrine in many houses in Brookline, Newton and Cambridge, as well as in many churches of various denominations, and made many converts, his aged father being among them. For the next three years, until his death on April 18, 1797, he practically acted as a missionary of the Universalist doctrine, preaching in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, at Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Hartford, New York, and elsewhere. Mr. Win-

for his family of fifteen children, and also contained a hall for the religious meetings of the New Lights. It afterwards became the property of Ebenezer White, and was sold by Joseph White to Ebenezer Richards who conducted it as a tavern, and when the Worcester turnpike, now Boylston street, was opened in 1800, an arch was thrown across the new highway from the rear of the old tavern, which then became the toll house. It was subsequently known as the Sheafe place. In its best



HARVARD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HARVARD STREET

chester was married five times, but left no children, as they all died in infancy. His father, the first Elhanan, survived him, and died in the town of Harvard, Sept. 1810, aged 91 years, having been in succession a Congregationalist, a New Light, a Baptist and a Universalist in following his son, and after his son's death, a Shaker. The house of Deacon Winchester, as the first Elhanan came to be known by his religious associates, was built by him with their assistance large enough

days as a tavern it was frequently resorted to by parties from Boston, and was a favorite stopping place for travellers and teamsters on the turnpike. It was discontinued as a tavern about 1830.

John Seaver was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Brookline. His farm included the top of Fisher's Hill, and a house built by his son Nathaniel in 1742 stood on the crest of that elevation until after 1850. John, Jr., and Richard, the sons of John Seaver, were among those

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who seceded with Elhanan Winchester from the First Church in 1743, and formed the congregation of the New Lights.

The Coreys became an important family in Brookline, and gave their name to Corey's Hill. Captain Timothy Corey, of Weston, purchased land from the White family, and settled in the town just before the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Griggs, the daughter of an old Brookline family. In his house, before the new house of Elhanan Winchester was erected, many of the meetings of the New Lights were held.

A family which from the first settlement has had numerous branches in the town, is the Griggses. In the "great allotment" of 1637, George Griggs received the fifteenth apportionment, consisting of twenty-eight acres, which was on the east side of Washington Street, in the neighborhood of Pearl, and extended along Muddy River where Brookline Avenue now is. The original house stood somewhere in the rear of the present gas works.

Dr. George Griggs built early in the eighteenth century, or at least before the Revolution, "the Long House," which still stands on Washington Street; it afterwards became the property of Dr. Downer, who added the western end to it. Dr. George Griggs agreed with Joseph Crafts and William Heath to pay his proportion toward building a dam across Muddy River near the bridge, in 1721. The Griggs house at this time was in Roxbury Precinct, while the farm was in Brookline. Mary Griggs, the daughter of Dr. Griggs, married Captain Wyman, and finally inherited this property, which was long known as the Wyman estate. After Captain Wyman's death the old residence was used as a tavern for some years, and it retained the name Punch Bowl Tavern, being in the vicinity of that old inn and having secured the old sign when the original tavern was pulled down, "but it had little except local patronage, and that of the lowest sort, and was finally given up." A branch of the Griggs family bought the estate of Capt. John Winchester on Harvard Street. George and Thomas have been family names among the Griggses from the beginning down to the present, and they have always been conspicuous in town affairs. George Griggs was one of the chief advocates of the original extension of Beacon Street in 1849 and 1850, and at the same period Thomas Griggs was active in public matters locally.

James Clark was an early resident of Muddy River, and his name is first mentioned in the records in 1669. His grandson, Samuel Clark, was the builder of the first meeting house, and also erected a dwelling house on the corner of Walnut and Chestnut streets, in the rear of which was the garrison house. Robert Harris, an early settler in "Putterham," the southwestern end of the town, being a landholder in 1677, was the ancestor of Rev. William Harris, D. D., president of Columbia College, 1814-1829.

The Buckminsters were one of the original families of Brookline, and their farm comprised at least a part of the present estate of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, on Cottage Street. The first settler in Brookline was Thomas, who died in 1656. The first mention in the records is of a Joseph Buckminster, probably the son of this first settler. The second Joseph Buckminster married Martha Sharp, and was the ancestor of Dr. Buckminster, of Portsmouth, Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, the Unitarian clergyman, and Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee, the author. Mrs. Lee in one of her books thus describes her ancestor's farm:

"If we may infer anything from the selection of Thomas Buckminster's farm in Brookline, he must have had an eye for picturesque beauty. His dwelling stood at the foot of wooded heights covered with a dense shrubbery, and fringed all up the rocky sides with delicate pensive branches and hanging vines. A rapid brook descending from these rocky heights, ran past his door, spreading out and winding in the meadows in front. Jamaica Lake, a quarter of a mile distant, embossed in beautiful undulations of hill and valley, slept tranquilly in full sight of the house."

The houses of Thomas Woodward and Abraham Chamberlain, two of the signers of the petition for the organization of the town, were in the southwestern part of the town, in the neighborhood of Newton Street. Thomas Woodward was probably a descendant of Nathaniel Woodward who received the eighteenth allotment in 1637. Abraham Chamberlain sold his farm to Caleb Crafts, who was the ancestor of a family long conspicuous in the town. In the same vicinity was the farm of the Druce family, and the Heaths gave their name to Heath Street, along which their property lay.

Besides the Punch Bowl Tavern, which was the principal inn in the town, and has been already

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

described, were several other hostleries at different times. The old Winchester house erected by Ellhaman Winchester, the father of the Rev. Ellhaman Winchester, at the west end of the town, on the old road, now Heath Street, near its intersection with Hammond Street, became eventually a tavern. It was originally a large house, and passed from the possession of Deacon Winchester to Ebenezer White, and then to Joseph White, and some time before 1800 Ebenezer Richards became the owner. When the Worcester turnpike, now Boylston Street, was opened in 1806, it ran in the rear of the Richards tavern,—an arch was here thrown across the street, a toll gate established and the tavern became the toll house. It continued to be used as a tavern until about 1830. Like the Punch Bowl, it was a popular place for visiting parties from Boston and neighboring towns, when in its best estate. The house after it ceased to be a tavern became the property of Henry Pettes, and subsequently of Mark W. Sheafe, and was long known locally as the Sheafe place.

At the junction of Harvard and Washington Streets, but fronting the latter street chiefly, there existed after the Revolution a large gambrel roofed house which was known as the Dana Tavern for many years. It was conducted by Jonathan Dana, and was the favorite stopping-place of farmers who had come into Boston from the surrounding country to dispose of their produce. In the open space in front of it, now known as Harvard Square, was the town hay scales. Early in the last century this house was discontinued as a tavern and let for tenements, and in 1816 was totally destroyed by fire during a night in January of that year. On that occasion, Benjamin Bradley, afterwards an extensive landowner on Bradley Hill, Boylston Street, and a man who seems to have delighted to shock the sensibilities of his conventional neighbors, in afterlife, "saved the life of a woman and child by mounting a long ladder and taking them from an upper window." Miss Woods makes the observation in reference to this heroism of Mr. Bradley: "Let us hope this good deed was set down to his account." Mr. Bradley does not, however, appear to have been a bad man, but only an eccentric one. He was a master carpenter, and erected houses for the poorer people to live in on "Bradley Hill," Boylston Street and in "Grab Village," "Dublin," "New Ireland," etc.

as the settlements of cheap houses he erected near Jamaica Pond, chiefly occupied by Irish tenants, were called. He is said to have been a kind and generous landlord; but he was lacking in reverence for the religious prejudices of his wealthier neighbors, and lost no opportunity, it would seem, to play pranks and carry out enterprises which offended their sense of the fitness of things. For thirty years he was the sexton of the Unitarian Church, was town constable for a number of years, and was captain of the Brookline militia company for about ten years, from which latter circumstance he was always known during the latter years of his life as Captain Bradley.

The old Wyman House on the lower part of Washington Street, in the village, was conducted under the name of the Punch Bowl Tavern for more than ten years after the original structure was pulled down in 1833. In 1844 this second Punch Bowl Tavern was conducted by J. Sprague, as appears by the town records of that year.

On the western border of the town, on what is now Newton Street, one of the first settlers was Erosamon Drew, who was living here at least as early as 1694, in which year he was appointed constable for Muddy River. In the old records his name is spelled in more than half a dozen different ways. He was evidently an enterprising citizen, as after the incorporation of the town he was selectman, assessor, member of the grand jury, and one of the committee to build the First Church. He is said to have built his house in 1693, and it continued in the possession of his descendants for generations, but was finally torn down in 1873. During the early and middle years of the last century, this old house was known as the "Huckleberry Tavern," because, as Miss Woods says, "the tenant then occupying it was skilful in making a kind of wine from the abundant huckleberries of the surrounding pastures, and on election days the scattered residents of the adjacent parts of Brookline and Newton often resorted thither for the mild stimulants of society and huckleberry wine." Erosamon Drew operated a saw mill on his land. It was probably the first saw mill in the town, and was well situated in that it obtained power from Saw Mill Brook, the natural outlet of Hammond's pond, and which likewise drained the Putterham meadows by a branch stream. In addition, the neighborhood was originally heavily timbered, so that the saw mill had plenty of ma-

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for the British Government, who was also one of the five commissioners to receive the revenues from the stamp act. Mr. Hulton used this house as a summer residence, but when during the exciting times immediately preceding the Revolution, the boys of Brookline, manifesting the attitude of the community, broke the windows of this house, he wisely remained in Boston. After the departure of Mr. Hulton for England, this house was forfeited to the State.

From 1793 to 1803, the Hon. George Cabot owned and occupied the mansion house known as "Green Hill," on Warren Street, opposite Cottage

bases her theory on the fact that the town in that year gave him permission to change "the direction of the road leading from the meeting house to his dwelling house, in such a manner as that the said road when it passes by said dwelling house may be more distant from it than it is at present, provided that said alteration shall in no place exceed twenty feet, and shall in its whole extent not exceed twenty rods." Mr. Cabot was succeeded in the ownership of the house by Mr. Stephen Higginson, Jr.

From some time late in the eighteenth century until his death in 1828, the Hon. Stephen Higginson, a prominent merchant of Boston, resided in



THE BABCOCK-GODDARD HOUSE, WARREN STREET.

Built by Nehemiah Davis.

Owned later by Hon. George Cabot, Stephen Higginson, Jr., Adam Babcock, and Sammie Goddard.

From a photograph lent by Mrs. Julia Goddard.

Street, originally built in 1730 or 1732, and now the residence of Miss Julia Goddard. Mr. Cabot was one of the best known public men of his time. He was a United States Senator from Massachusetts from 1791 to 1796, and became the first secretary of the navy when that office was created during the presidency of John Adams in 1798. He was a personal friend of Washington and Hamilton. Henry Cabot Lodge, one of the present United States Senators from Massachusetts, is a great grandson of Mr. Cabot. Miss Goddard is of the opinion that the present front part of the mansion was built by Senator Cabot in 1794, and

Brookline. In 1805 he presented the town with a bell to be used in the steeple of the second meeting house of the First Church, then just completed. The bell had been cast in London, and weighed a thousand pounds. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the author, was a grandson, and spent some years in Brookline as a tutor in the home of his cousin Stephen H. Perkins. Henry Lee Higginson, the Boston Banker, is a great-grandson of Stephen.

Hon. Jonathan Mason, who was a United States Senator from Massachusetts in 1800-1803, was for many years a resident of Brookline. He lived in an old mansion which occupied the site of

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the present fine residence of the Lyman family, and here entertained President John Adams while in office.

Col. Thomas H. Perkins, a successful Boston merchant, and his brother Samuel G. Perkins, purchased estates in Brookline in the early years of the last century, and were among the first to lay out their grounds and to give great attention to horticulture.

Col. Perkins gave his house and grounds in South Boston to the Institution for the Blind, which was thereafter named in his honor. He

beautified the grounds. Mr. Lyman was mayor of Boston in 1834-5, and in the latter year he personally rescued William Lloyd Garrison from the mob at great personal risk. He died in 1819. His son, also named Theodore, occupied the family estate, and his grandson of the same name, was a noted naturalist, and one of the three park commissioners of Brookline to lay out the Riverdale Parkway. The Lyman family still occupy this beautiful estate.

Mr. Henry M. Whitney, the street railway capitalist and man of affairs, has long been a resident



THE SEWALL HOUSE, HARVARD STREET
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. STEARNS.

died in Brookline in 1851. Col. Perkins' estate was on Warren Street, near Heath (now the Cabot estate), and his brother Samuel's was at the corner of Cottage and Warren.

Col. Perkins entertained Lafayette at dinner in his Brookline house, June 20, 1828.

Hon. Theodore Lyman, at that time well known as a public man, philanthropist and legislator, purchased in 1841, the old White house and estate on Heath Street, beyond Warren, which had been occupied by Hon. Jonathan Mason earlier in the century. He pulled down the old house and erected a modern mansion, and greatly

of Brookline, and occupies a fine residence and estate on Boylston Street, opposite the west end of the Brookline Reservoir. His father, Gen. James S. Whitney, was a resident of the town, and was a member of the committee which built the present town hall.

Of the literature connected with Brookline, or written by natives or residents of the town, it cannot be said that there are any very notable works; but there are many interesting points and incidents in this connection worthy of being chronicled. Governor John Winthrop mentions Muddy River in his diary. Joshua Scottow or Scottoe,

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as the early records spell the name, one of the early grantees of Muddy River, was the author of "Old Men's Tears for Their Own Deceptions," published in 1691, and "A narrative of the Planting of the Massachusetts Colony," published in 1694. Judge Sewall's Diary contains a number of references to Muddy River and Brookline, and portions of it may have been written here. Sermons by the Rev. James Allen and the Rev. Nathaniel Potter, ministers of the First Church, have been published. Dr. Pierce published some sermons, and was the author of a number of historical and antiquarian discourses,

ported by the generosity of friends. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Stephen Higginson, William Shaw and others, raised a fund to purchase an annuity for her, which enabled her to pass her last years in comfort. While undoubtedly a person of much ability, Miss Adams was extremely absent-minded, and many amusing stories are told of her forgetfulness and lack of practical knowledge. A portrait of her, painted by Chester Harding, hangs in the Boston Athenaeum.

William Ware, the author of several historical novels, wrote one of them, "Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra," in Brookline. This book was published



BEACON UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, HARVARD STREET

already mentioned, which constitute the basis for the early history of the town.

The first avowedly literary personage that the town produced was Miss Hannah Adams, who, though a native of Medfield, Mass., passed many years of her life in Brookline, and died here Nov. 15, 1832. She wrote: "View of Religion," "History of New England," a "History of the Jews," and "Letters on the Gospels," and her books are said to have had considerable solid worth, and to have been superior to the average productions of the times. They did not bring her a competence, however, and during her last days she was sup-

ported by the generosity of friends. Mr. Ware subsequently edited the two volumes of American Unitarian Biography, the second volume of which contains a lengthy sketch of Dr. John Pierce.

Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee, a descendant of the Brookline family of Buckminsters, and who on her marriage came to reside in Brookline, in the Lee homestead, on Perkins Street, near the Roxbury line, wrote several books about the middle of the last century in her home here, which were of more than usual merit. She wrote: "Sketches of New England," 1837; "Naomi," published in 1848, a novel dealing with the persecution of the Quakers

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in *Beulah* three or four hundred times, and which contains many descriptions of Brookline in early times—memories of her father and mother, in 1849, of which Thomas Carlyle said that it gave him "a much better account of the higher sort of character of New England than anything he had seen since Franklin's writings." "Jean Paul Richter" and edited and published an autobiography of Miss Hannah Agnes shortly after her death. Miss Lee died in Brookline June 22, 1864.

As a historical student of local affairs, Miss Harriet L. Woods holds the first position, as her book, "Historical Sketches of Brookline," is the best and only comprehensive record of the early period of the town as related by Dr. Pierce, mak-

ing the "Sketches of Brookline," by Robert S. Davis, a Boston bookseller, but a native and resident of Brookline. Miss Woods was enabled to issue her book largely through the aid and encouragement of Mr. Davis and of Miss Abby L. Pierce, a daughter of Dr. Pierce. A great deal of Miss Wood's information was obtained at first hand from old residents and from family papers, and she was evidently painstaking, accurate and faithful. Miss Woods was born Jan. 23, 1825, taught school in Brookline for twenty-three years, and died Oct. 8, 1879.

In 1897 Mr. Charles K. Bolton, then the librarian of the Brookline Public Library, issued a book entitled "Brookline—A Favored Town," which is a very readable resume of the history of



JUDGE HUDSON HOUSE, WALTON STREET
(1870-1871)

the town. In her book, Miss Woods makes many references to the old residents of Brookline, and to the old houses and churches of the town. She also gives a list of the old houses and churches of the town, and a list of the old residents of Brookline. Her book is a valuable addition to the history of Brookline, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the town's past. Miss Woods' book was published in 1871, and was the first of a series of books on the history of Brookline. In 1871, Miss Woods was the first to publish a book on the history of Brookline, and it was a great success. Her book was well-received, and it was a great honor for her to be the first to publish a book on the history of Brookline. Her book was a great success, and it was a great honor for her to be the first to publish a book on the history of Brookline.

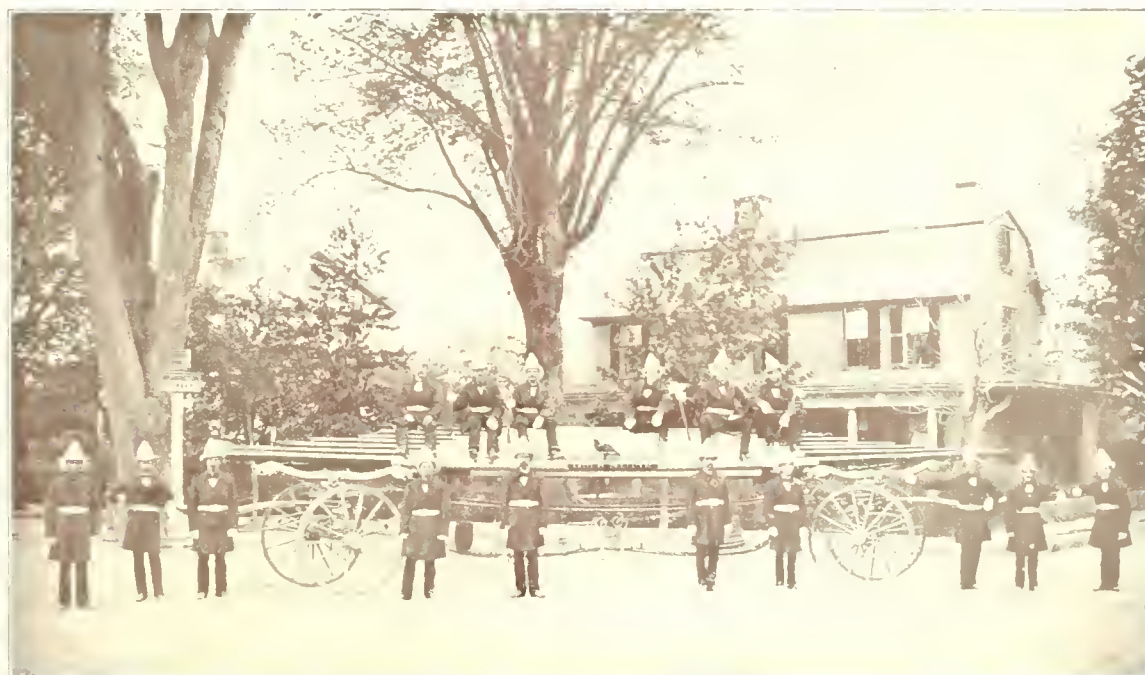
the town. In her book, Miss Woods makes many references to the old residents of Brookline, and to the old houses and churches of the town. She also gives a list of the old houses and churches of the town, and a list of the old residents of Brookline. Her book is a valuable addition to the history of Brookline, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the town's past. Miss Woods' book was published in 1871, and was the first of a series of books on the history of Brookline. In 1871, Miss Woods was the first to publish a book on the history of Brookline, and it was a great success. Her book was well-received, and it was a great honor for her to be the first to publish a book on the history of Brookline.

John L. Lathrop, the founder of Lathrop's Living Age, who he started in Boston in 1844, was for many years a resident of Brookline, where he died May 17, 1870. He was active in town affairs, particularly in regard to schools, the library, and parks. Miss Susan Lathrop succeeded her father as editor of the *Living Age*. For a number of years

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was a resident of Brookline, and delivered the oration at the dedication of the present town hall, Feb. 22, 1873. Mr. Winthrop was a descendant of Governor John Winthrop, and was distinguished as an orator and writer. His orations at Plymouth, Bunker Hill, Washington and Yorktown, were especially memorable, and he was for years speaker of the national House of Representatives, serving as a congressman from Massachusetts. George Makepeace Towle, another well-known author, was for many years a resident of Brookline. He served as

have established reputation as writers, may be mentioned: The Rev. Frederic Henry Hedge, at one time minister of the First Church of Brookline, and a noted author and scholar; Rev. J. Lewis Tinnin, pastor of the Harvard Church for some years, subsequently professor of history and political economy at Brown University, from 1864 to 1871, and author of many reviews and essays; Hon. David Hall Rice, author of "Protective Philosophy"; Rev. Francis Wharton, writer on legal subjects; Col. Theodore A. Dodge; Morefield Storey; Percival Lowell; Frederic Law Olm-



GEO. H. STONE, HOOK AND LADDER CO., MAY 30, 1873

(Seated on fire engine, left to right: F. F. Witherell, F. F. Proctor, J. C. Benson, W. H. Fuller, Geo. H. Johnson, R. L. Pratt, R. L. C. S. Jones; standing in front: Alfred Kenrick, Jr., John Witherell, Samuel Richardson, A. Eugene Kenrick, James S. Fisher, R. L. Pratt, Henry Mayo, Frank Spencey, F. F. Palmer, C. J. Cook.)

trustee of the Public Library from 1873 to 1887 and died in Brookline Aug. 8, 1893. Charles Carleton Collins, the well-known Washington correspondent, and author of a number of patriotic books for boys, had just established a residence in Brookline when he died March 2, 1896. Edward Atkinson, writer on economic subjects, statistician, anti-imperialist, insurance expert, business man, lecturer, and otherwise active, was born in Brookline in 1827, and died here in 1905. He was always active in town affairs.

Among other former residents of the town who

stood, the celebrated landscape architect who made his home in Brookline for many years, and whose family have continued to live here since his death in 1903; J. Elliott Cabot, author of a life of Emerson; S. N. D. North, statistician now of Washington; Henry V. Poor, and many others. Among present residents who are known as writers, there are Edward Stanwood, Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Desmond Fitzgerald, James Jeffrey Roche, Alfred D. Chandler, Osborne Howes, Miss Agnes Blake Poor, and a list of others, more or less well known.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY SYSTEM FOR BROOKLINE.



Brookline is known far and wide as the most attractive residential suburb of Boston. Among the many factors that have helped to make Brookline so desirable a place of residence is the excellence and convenience of the street car service that connects this town with Boston.

It is impossible to estimate to what extent the prosperity and prestige of Brookline is due to the co-operation of the officials of the street railway company, but it is certain that there has not been a more important contributor. The first line in New England to be equipped with electricity was in Brookline. This fact is typical of many others that demonstrate the policy of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to give to Brookline the best service and most satisfactory equipment that can be provided.

During the last few years tracks have been extended to the Newton line, many additional free transfer privileges have been granted, and the frequency of the trips has been increased in proportion to the growth of population and traffic. Over each of the four thoroughfares used by the street car lines cars are run as frequently as every two minutes. These cars are of the highest type, are admirable constructed and finished, are always

clean and attractive in appearance and are operated by men who, as a class, are noted for their politeness and efficiency.

Boston is said to have the finest street railway service in the world. No other company operates under one management, and as a part of one system, surface, underground, and overhead lines, with free transfer privileges between the various kinds of service. This vast system has made Brookline accessible from every point in nearly the entire Metropolitan district at a cost of but five cents, and at the smallest expenditure in time that science and local conditions combine to make possible. The main lines to and through Brookline are located in the most attractive portions of Boston and this town, and the newer lines are bringing into the market and making accessible tracts of land that have been for years of little value or use. These lines acquaint the public with the beauties of Brookline, and thereby bring into the town many desirable persons who wish to secure homes that combine the convenience of the city, the healthfulness of the country, and the charm and influence of a community of refined and cultured people.



BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

No history of Brookline would be complete without at least a brief reference to the Boston and Worcester Street Railway. On account of the number of people, who, coming from the various parts of Boston and the suburbs, take the cars for Worcester at Village Square, it may well be claimed that Brookline is the actual, though not the nominal, starting point of that line. This has been an important factor in the business development of that section of the town.

It is a singular fact, which seems to have escaped the attention of historians, that all the great advances in transportation methods in New England have been made in that section of the country which lies between Boston and Worcester. While not the first, the most important attempt at

the shortening of the mileage eleven miles, the cutting of the running time two hours, and the saving of ten cents in fare, give this route an immense advantage over any other trolley line between these cities.

All this has not been done without effort. It required men of genius, ability and foresight, as well as courage, to undertake the task of maintaining a line which should not only handle the local business along the route, but which should transport passengers from Boston to Worcester without change of cars, affording them not only the comforts but the luxuries of street railway travel. Happily such men stood behind the enterprise, and the Boston and Worcester Street Railway is a monument to their sagacity.



RECTORY OF THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR
MANMOUTH STREET, LONGWOOD

stage coach transportation was between these points; the stage coach gave way to the steam railroad, and the first thoroughly developed steam road was the old Boston and Worcester. The year 1903 saw another step in advance. The high speed electric line entered as a factor in transportation, and the latest and greatest development of trolley transportation is in the line of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway, which connects Boston with the heart of the Commonwealth.

The Boston and Worcester Street Railway represents not only the latest development of trolley travel, but the route lies through a region which attracts thousands of people who use the electric cars for pleasure as well as business; and

Rivalling the heavy and noisy steam locomotive in speed, the cars of the Boston and Worcester run between these cities every few minutes, along a line which has straight stretches of track for miles—largely over private right of way, over grades which are no obstruction to the tremendous power generated in the power houses of the company. With a double track extending nearly all the way from Boston to Worcester delays are not to be feared. The equipment of the Boston and Worcester is of the best and most modern construction, and every requirement of safety has been met. Such is the electric railroad which has come today to succeed the stage coach and the locomotive.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

- 1800 — Population, 605
- 1804 — May 16, voted to build a new meeting house on site of one then standing.
- 1805 — Corner-stone of new meeting house laid in April. Spire, 137 feet high; church measured 68x61 feet, and cost, complete, about \$20,000.
- 1806 — That part of Boylston street from the village to Warren street and from Heath street to the Newton line made a part of the old Worcester Turnpike.
- 1806. — Dedication of a new meeting house, which was for many years the property of the town. Dr. John Pierce was the minister.
- 1816 — Isaac Adams appointed master of public schools. He became famous for the brutality and ingeniousness of his devices for the punishment of offending scholars and the inconsistency of his devotion to church service.
- 1816 — First line of coaches to Boston established by a Mr. Spurr. Two trips were made daily leaving from "Punch Bowl Tavern." Fare, 25 cents each way. Discontinued in a year from lack of patronage.
- 1821 — John Tappan built the hundredth dwelling house in Brookline, known now as the Philbrick place, on Walnut street.



THAYER MELIEN FOXCROFT HOUSE, KENT STREET.

- 1811 — The town organized a company of fifty men to serve in case of an invasion of the British army.
- 1814 — War of 1812 unpopular in New England. A company of twenty-six men and officers and fifer was organized and ordered, Sept. 18, to Fort Independence for three months, unless sooner discharged.
- 1816 — Dana's Tavern destroyed by fire in January. This building stood on the site of a brick building on Washington street, next to Harvard square, formerly used as the post office.
- 1821 — The Brookline end of the Mill dam road opened to public travel.
- 1821 — Brick schoolhouse at corner of Warren and Walnut streets was torn down and material of same sold at public auction Dec. 3, price, \$148.18.
- 1821 — After much controversy the first town hall was built by Roxbury builder, and was considered a poor job. Lower floor used for a school. Building still stands on Walnut street, next to the First Parish Church, and is known as Pierce Hall.

The first of the month was a day of great
 interest to the people of this town. A
 large number of the militia were
 assembled at the meeting-house, and
 the following exercises were performed:
 The first was a review of the militia
 by the adjutant-general, who was
 accompanied by the major-general and
 the brigadier-general. The review was
 conducted in the most orderly manner,
 and the militia were highly commended
 for their discipline and obedience.



A RURAL SCENE.

The second day of the month was a day
 of great interest to the people of this town.
 A large number of the militia were
 assembled at the meeting-house, and
 the following exercises were performed:
 The first was a review of the militia
 by the adjutant-general, who was
 accompanied by the major-general and
 the brigadier-general. The review was
 conducted in the most orderly manner,
 and the militia were highly commended
 for their discipline and obedience.

The third day of the month was a day
 of great interest to the people of this town.
 A large number of the militia were
 assembled at the meeting-house, and
 the following exercises were performed:
 The first was a review of the militia
 by the adjutant-general, who was
 accompanied by the major-general and
 the brigadier-general. The review was
 conducted in the most orderly manner,
 and the militia were highly commended
 for their discipline and obedience.

The fourth day of the month was a day
 of great interest to the people of this town.
 A large number of the militia were
 assembled at the meeting-house, and
 the following exercises were performed:
 The first was a review of the militia
 by the adjutant-general, who was
 accompanied by the major-general and
 the brigadier-general. The review was
 conducted in the most orderly manner,
 and the militia were highly commended
 for their discipline and obedience.

The fifth day of the month was a day
 of great interest to the people of this town.
 A large number of the militia were
 assembled at the meeting-house, and
 the following exercises were performed:
 The first was a review of the militia
 by the adjutant-general, who was
 accompanied by the major-general and
 the brigadier-general. The review was
 conducted in the most orderly manner,
 and the militia were highly commended
 for their discipline and obedience.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

- 1857—The Public Library opened in lower hall of town hall, with 900 volumes. Mr. John Emory Hoar was librarian.
- 1857—Kenrick Brothers' building erected on Washington street.
- 1857—Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company was incorporated to supply water to residents of Roxbury, Brookline and West Roxbury, from Jamaica Pond.
- 1857—Swedenborgians organized April 29, with Rev. T. B. Hayward, pastor.
- 1858—Baptist Church at corner of Harvard and Pierce streets dedicated Dec. 1.
- 1859—First horse car run between Boston and Brookline via Tremont street and Roxbury Crossing.
- 1859—Guild's block built, corner of Washington and Boylston streets.
- 1860—Sears chapel, Longwood, built by David Sears, and is a reproduction of a church in Colchester, England.
- 1861—April 23, Wm. D. Goddard was the first soldier to enlist.
- 1861—Wilder Dwight raised a regiment and became major of Second Regiment. Was mortally wounded at Antietam.
- 1862—Present edifice of the Swedenborg Society on High street, corner of Irving street, erected. T. B. Hayward first pastor.
- 1865—Whyte's block built in Village square.
- 1867—Horace James first elected a Selectman.
- 1868—Church of Our Savior, Longwood, organized Feb. 19.
- 1868—Church of Our Savior, built as a memorial to Amos Lawrence. First services, March 22.
- 1869—Public Library building built on Washington street.
- 1870—Oct. 15, first copy of the Brookline Transcript appeared. Bradford Kingman, editor and proprietor. This was the first regular newspaper issued in Brookline.
- 1870—Engine house, Village square, built.
- 1870—John L. Gardner, Esq., gave \$10,000 to the Public Library.
- 1871—Feb. 25, the Brookline Savings Bank was incorporated.
- 1871—Fire department building on Washington street, near Thayer street, was built.
- 1871—Beth Moran Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was chartered in September.
- 1873—First steam fire engine purchased at a cost of \$6,950, and named in honor of Thomas Parsons.
- 1873—Town hall built. Feb. 22, dedication of building.
- 1873—Harvard Church built, corner of Harvard and Marion streets.
- 1873—In town meeting Oct. 7, citizens rejected annexation with Boston by a vote of 707 to 299.
- 1873—St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church organized.
- 1874—The Chronicle, a local weekly, was established April 9, by W. H. Hutchinson.
- 1874—Rooney's block, Harvard square, was built.
- 1875—Rev. Reuben Thomas, present pastor, was installed as pastor of Harvard Church, May 1.
- 1875—May 27, water supply turned on.
- 1876—Old Masonic building corner of School and Harvard streets, built.
- 1876—Centennial elm planted in front of town hall, July 1.
- 1879—Miss Harriet F. Woods, for twenty-three years teacher in the public schools, and the author of "Historical Sketches of Brookline," died in Newton, Mass., Oct. 8.
- 1880—Second attempt at annexation with Boston voted down, 544 to 271.
- 1882—The Country Club, on Clyde street, was incorporated.
- 1882—St. Mary's Church of the Assumption was built, at the corner of Harvard street and Linden place.
- 1883—Hon. Ginery Twichell died July 23.
- 1886—Plan to widen and lay out Beacon street as a boulevard first agitated by Henry M. Whitney.
- 1886—Corey Hill Toboggan Club formed.
- 1888—North wing to Public Library was added.
- 1891—Gen. Edward A. Wild, who served with distinction throughout the Civil War and later in the Crimean War, died at Medellin, Colombia, Aug. 28.
- 1892—Regular services commenced by the Universalists in chapel, corner of Washington and Cypress streets.
- 1892—Gardner Hall reading room in Public Library opened.
- 1896—The public bathhouse on Tappan street finished at a cost of \$10,000.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



TELEPHONE SERVICE.

BROOKLINE'S BI-CENTENARY.

Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Town's Incorporation.

CHAIRMAN OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Rufus G. F. Candage.

SECRETARY OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Edward W. Baker.

PRESIDING OFFICER AT THE ORATION.

Moses Williams.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Edward Atkinson, Thomas Doliber, Horace N. Fisher, Frederick H. Hedge, James L. Little, Thos. H. Talbot, Rev. Wm. Orne White, Frederick Beek, Caleb Chase, Frederic Cunningham, James R. Dunbar, Tappan E. Francis, William H. Hall, Michael W. Quinlan, Henry M. Whitney, Levi L. Willemot, Wm. L. Bowditch, James M. Codman, Wm. Tracy Eustis, Thomas B. Griggs, Horace James, Charles S. Sargent, James M. Seamans, Francis A. White, Alfred Winsor, George Brooks, Henry S. Coolidge, George F. Fabyan, Samuel W. Hall, Wm. H. Lincoln, Wm. T. R. Marvin, Oscar B. Mowry, Wm. B. Sears, Joseph H. White.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

James M. Codman, Jr., Jerome Jones, Alfred D. Chandler, Albert L. Lincoln, R. G. F. Candage, Patrick Johnson, Luther M. Merrill.

INVITATIONS.

Charles H. Stearns, Charles H. Utley, Patrick O'Loughlin, Miss Julia Goddard, Mrs. Susan Vin-
ing Griggs.

RECEPTIONS.

Henry W. Lamb, Walter Channing, Charles A. Williams, Mrs. Susan M. Gross, Miss Agnes B. Poor, Mrs. William D. Hunt.

MUSIC.

Emery B. Gibbs, J. Murray Kay, Thomas Aspin-

wall, M. J. O'Hearn, Mrs. Edith C. Baker, Mrs. Tirzah S. Arnold.

BELL RINGING AND FLAG DECORATION.

Willard Y. Gross, A. Eugene Kenrick, B. Frank Carroll, Miss Ellen Chase, Miss H. Alma Cum-
mings.

FIREWORKS.

Michael Driscoll, Nathaniel Conant, George S. Mann, Miss Helen F. Kimball, Miss Lucy S. Davis.

DINNER AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Charles F. White, Albert A. Folsom, George H. Francis, Henry W. Lamb, Anson M. Lyman, Palmer E. Presbrey, Miss Louise Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Williams.

SUNDAY EXERCISES.

Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, D.D., Rev. William H. Lyon, D.D., Rev. Avery A. Shaw, Rev. Renen Thomas, D.D., Rev. Michael T. McManus, Rev. Charles F. Harvey, Rev. Dillon Bronson, D.D., Rev. George L. Perin, D.D., Rev. John Sinclair, D.D.

ORATOR AND SPEAKERS.

Prentiss Cummings, Fred H. Williams, Franklin W. Hobbs, Frederick L. Gay, Mrs. Martha Kittredge.

SCHOOL CHILDREN EXERCISES.

Joseph Walker, Rev. Daniel D. Addison, D.D., George I. Aldrich, Mrs. Clara F. Blanchard, Mrs. Mary A. Driscoll.

MEMORIALS, MEDALS AND TABLETS.

Desmond FitzGerald, Fred L. Olmsted, John G. Stearns, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Daniel S. San-
ford, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Lyman.

PRESS AND PRINTING.

Charles F. Read, Edward H. Clement, Charles H. Pearson, Robert T. Swan, Henry B. Cabot.



THE OLIVER WHYTE HOUSE, FOOT OF WALNUT STREET

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

PROGRAM OF LITERARY EXERCISES.

The 200th anniversary celebration opened on Friday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon when Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge delivered the oration in Town Hall before a large audience. On the platform were seated many representative men of the town and several of the elder residents.

Music: American Fantasia—Catlin.

Invocation by Rev. Leonard Kip Storrs, D.D.

Music: "Voice of Love"—Schumann—played in remembrance of the founders and benefactors of the town of Brookline.

Precisely at 3 o'clock Moses Williams, the presiding officer, formally opened the exercises by a



HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE,
ORATOR OF THE DAY.

few preliminary remarks, after which he introduced Senator Lodge, who was given a most flattering reception.

A more artistic or appropriate setting for such a proud event in the history of Brookline could not have been prepared than that which the large hall presented, with its elaborate decorative scheme of national flags. The walls on either side were hidden with large silk flags, and across the top ran streamers of bunting in every direction. Following his introduction the senator began his oration, to which he had devoted much care and attention.

ORATION BY THE HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Senator Lodge's address traced the history of the town meeting from the days of Greece and Rome through the earliest Saxon civilization to its present development in Brookline. He pointed out its good features and also its limitations, asserted representative government should not be coerced by crowds of people representing one portion of the community, and declared that in the individual liberty as manifested in the United States, and the present form of U. S. government, the results of endless experiments, were the epitome of many centuries of patient labor for improvement. He said they lay midway between anarchism on one extreme and socialism on the other. The recent trend toward socialism, under the name of government and municipal ownership, was opposed at length.

A few abstracts are here given, which have a particular bearing upon Brookline. The history of the towns and counties of Massachusetts and Virginia and of all the colonies which fringed the Atlantic seaboard seems trifling enough unless we lift our eyes and look out from it at the United States today. Then this story of the days of small things takes on an importance which may well give us pause and which bids us search for the deeper meanings it contains. You may find those meanings here as in our other towns, for there is a great similarity in the history, the character and the ruling principles of them all. The same spirit inspired them in the early days. Here, as elsewhere, the space of ground upon which the town stands, becomes visible to history and detaches itself from the rest of the earth by the appearance of the Indians.

"Ten sagamores and many Indians" are mentioned in connection with this spot in 1633. Their dark figures show out for a moment against the background of hills and forests and then vanish, precursors of the fate of their race throughout a continent. Then we hear of a little hamlet by the Muddy river attached to the jurisdiction of Boston, where, in 1686, the strong love of local self-government made itself felt and a degree of independence was obtained. Then the village returns to Boston, and at last in 1705 the spirit of independence prevails and the town is established, giving us the anniversary which we commemorate today. It was the 83d community in Massachusetts which thus attained to independence in

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

When responsibility vanishes representative government is at an end, and all the safeguards of debate and discussion of deliberate action, of amendment or compromise, are gone forever. Legislative anarchy would ensue, and we might easily find ourselves in a position where the mob of a single large city would dominate legislation, and

modification, so essential to wise legislation, is absolutely impossible.

"Poverty is a terrible evil which all right-minded men should labor to alleviate and to reduce, but it can hardly be lessened by a system which would destroy all wealth by removing every possible desire for its creation or increase.



GOV. CURTIS GUILD, JR. GOV. EFFECT AT TIME OF EXERCISES

laws would be thrust upon us ruinous to the state itself and to the best interests of the entire people of the state. No constitutional change or statutory arrangement should ever be permitted which would take from the representative the responsibility of final action by his own vote or allow him to shift that responsibility on to a reference to a popular vote where amendment or

Yet even the extinction of the worst forms of poverty, were that possible, would be a heavy price to pay for the destruction of hope, of striving, of the effort to lift one's self and one's fellows a little higher, which alone makes life worth having. If like the European socialists you carry the old, old system which you would reimpose upon mankind to its logical extreme you must seek the de-

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

THE FIREWORKS

The display of fireworks on the Cypress street playground Friday evening closed the first day of the celebration, and was witnessed by a large number of people despite the cool weather. The evening was a delightful one in every respect. The exhibition which lasted less than thirty minutes was a creditable one in every respect and seemed to please all. The Brookline band was present and discoursed an interesting musical program.

THE SECOND DAY—CHILDREN'S EXERCISES.

The most enjoyable feature of the entire celebration, and one which won more approval than any other, was the children's exercises, both at the memorial tablet and at the town hall. The marching of the children, especially to and from the tablet on Saturday morning was excellent, and is worthy of the highest praise. Over two thousand children participated in the exercises of the day, which consisted of day fireworks on the playground at nine o'clock, and which lasted until almost ten o'clock, singing at the memorial tablet erected on the green in front of the First Parish church on Walnut street; and in the afternoon they journeyed to the town hall to listen to addresses by some of the most distinguished men of the state. From early in the morning until the time for the exercises drew near, little tots in their first year in school, and big, dignified seniors in the high school could be seen here and there, and all wearing an eager and expectant look on their bright faces. Each and every one were jubilant over the thought that he or she was going to take part in one of the most glorious events of the celebration, and one that will go down to posterity as one of the grandest and most uplifting ceremonies of the anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Brookline. The day fireworks on the Cypress street playground consisted of a great number of paper balloons made after the shapes of all sorts of animals; of bombs containing quantities of confetti which fell all over the crowds when they burst; and of rockets which held small balloons which spread out when the explosion came high in the air. From 9.30 until 10.30 the children of all of the schools looked on and cheered these features.

Following the fireworks came the parade which started from the playground as soon as the last balloon went sailing into the air.

The parade was headed by the members of the local post of the G. A. R., and despite the age of most of the members of this grand old body of men their marching would have done credit to many of our younger military men. George F. Dearborn of the Grand Army was the chief marshal, and he was assisted by Willard Y. Gross. These two men gathered their juvenile army quickly, and each school marched with a banner giving the name of the school and the number of the particular grade which followed. The teachers acted as sergeants and corporals, and there was not a hitch in the entire arrangement. When the public realize what an undertaking it is to make arrangements for marching for over two thousand children, so that there will not be any confusion, they can appreciate the many months of hard work on the part of these who had the parade in charge. Both in marching on and off the playground and also during the line of march, absolute order was maintained. There was no shouting or cat-calling of any description, and every child seemed to be trying to outdo the other in good behavior.

At Boylston street a reviewing stand had been erected and here the reviewing party saw the procession. They were Joseph Walker, the Rev. D. D. Addison, Mrs. Mary A. Driscoll, Mrs. Clara F. Blanchard, Mrs. Edith C. Baker, Mrs. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Ruth C. Paine, the Rev. William H. Lyon, Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, Franklin W. Hobbs, Dr. E. M. Bowker, Michael Driscoll, Dr. Walter Channing and Mr. and Mrs. Hartvig Nissen.

The procession proceeded to the tablet, which was covered with a large American flag and which was well situated in the triangle formed by Walnut and Warren streets. The children then marched around the tablet, until a compact mass had been formed, and then at a given word the direct descendants of the men who petitioned to have Muddy River set off from Boston and named Brookline, and whose petition was granted just 200 years ago, pulled up the flag which covered the bronze plate set in a huge piece of granite. When the flag went up the band which led the procession played "America," and the entire mass of children cheered and cheered, until even the surrounding

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

woods re-echoed with glad refrain. Charles F. White was the presiding officer at the exercises. William H. Lyon of the First Parish church made the invocation. Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., for the committee on memorials, presented the tablet to the town, and Albert L. Lincoln responded for the park commissioners. An address was delivered by Charles H. Stearns, after which the children pulled the cords, which raised the flag from the tablet. The tablet gives the names of the signers of the petition, and tells at the bottom of the marching from that spot of the men who took part in the battle of Lexington.

Richard C. Paine, Elizabeth M. Paine, Frank W. Small, Gertrude Welling, William Harman-Brown, Helen Winsor, Merrill White, Henry D. White, Katherine H. White, Carolyn Olmstead, Francis P. White, Margaret Perry, Marian Hall, Agnes Lee Ward, Rosamund Hunt, Miss Wheeler, Herbert White, Francis Rooney, John J. Rooney, Thomas Rooney, George White, Hannah White, Evelyn Hitchcock, John Hitchcock. The ladies who led the unveiling were: Mrs. T. R. Kitson, Miss Emily B. Shepard, Mrs. William D. Hunt, Miss Annie B. Winchester and Miss Grace Dana.

When the exercises at the tablet were finished



THE CLARK HOUSE, WALNUT STREET. BUILT IN 1715.

The children who took part in the unveiling were: Gardner Aspinwall, George Aspinwall, Lucy Aspinwall, Augustus Aspinwall, Stokeley Morgan, William F. Tufts, Amy L. Rhodes, Miriam A. Rhodes, Mary G. Brooks, Clark Brooks, Royal W. Beal, Benjamin S. Blanchard, Edith Blanchard, Martha Elliot, Abby Elliot, John S. Chafee, Clarence Shepard, Francis Shepard, Hilda Shepard, Katherine Shepard, Wentworth Shepard, Elsa Badger, Sally G. Hawes, Rosalind Winchester, Dorothy Winchester, Edmund Winchester, Nicholas Worthington, Francis H. Cummings, Charles K. Cummings, Jr., Dorothy Kitson,

the procession re-formed, and to the music of a band, marched to their respective schools, after which they were dismissed. One of the most pleasing features of the parade was the presence of the teachers, who marched with their respective classes. At the end of the procession came the faculty. Another very pleasing feature of the parade was the perfect step maintained by the children during the entire line of march. They kept in time with the music, and the interval between fours was of the proper distance.

In the afternoon the children attended a festival given expressly for their benefit in the town hall.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

On the platform were the members of the school board, the Boston festival orchestra and the speakers, Gov.-elect Curtis Guild, Jr., Rev. Dr. William H. Lyon, Bishop Lawrence, Rev. Dr. D. D. Addison and Rev. Dr. Renen Thomas. Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman of the school board, presided.

The programme opened at three o'clock with an overture by the orchestra, after which Dr. D. D. Addison delivered the invocation. The children sang "Hamburg," which was followed by an address by Rev. Dr. Lyon on "Old Schools and New." He gave an interesting sketch of the school life of the olden days, and compared it with the school life of today, with the present excellent system. The chorus sang the "Festival Hymn," after which came an address by Bishop Lawrence on "School and Character." The chorus and a trio, consisting of Miss Helen Black, William L. Snow and St. Clair Wordell, rendered "The Heavens are Telling," by Haydn. Mr. Hobbs then introduced the governor-elect, who was received with loud applause. He spoke on "Citizenship."

Bishop Lawrence was also one of the speakers.

The exercises concluded with the singing of "America" by the children, and the benediction by Dr. Thomas.

At the close of the exercises a request was made by the children present to shake hands with Gov.-elect Guild and Bishop Lawrence, which was kindly granted by the two speakers, and nearly every child, as well as every grown person present, shook hands with the two distinguished men.

The third day being Sunday, the clergymen in Brookline all preached appropriate sermons with reference to the celebrations. The services were well attended for the most part, and the music was both elaborate and interesting.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

A fitting ending to a glorious celebration, in which the people of Brookline celebrated the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of our town, came to a close on Monday evening, when about 1000 of our citizens attended a banquet in the town hall. The banquet began sharp at 6 o'clock, and the speaking at 8. Capt. R. G. F. Candage of the board of assessors acted as presiding officer and toastmaster.

Mr. Candage began the speaking by proposing a toast to the President of the United States, which was responded to by the entire audience, who remained standing while the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by a toast to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which was responded to by Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., who was greeted by enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Mr. Guild, who spoke very briefly, said he was there as the representative of one who more fitly should respond, but who was unavoidably absent. Gov. William L. Douglas. Mr. Guild narrated several very witty and happy anecdotes which provoked much mirth, and then eulogized the career of Massachusetts. He said among many things that Massachusetts was proud of her men and women, many of whom he said had become famous in almost every state of the Union.

The next speaker of the evening was Acting Mayor Daniel A. Whelton, who responded to the toast, "The City of Boston." He said in part:

"Gentlemen, the city of Boston felicitates the town of Brookline, 200 years old, 200 years young.

"The city of Boston is proud to be your municipal mother. Muddy River was a good child, well brought up, and the lessons which she learned during her 75 years of childhood laid the foundation for that greatness and glory which to-day you celebrate. If Brookline, Mass., is the hall mark of clean, wholesome politics and the highest type of civic virtue, you have profited by what was taught you 200 years ago."

One of the brightest speeches of the evening was made by James M. Codman, Jr., of the board of selectmen. In introducing Mr. Codman, Mr. Candage spoke of the good government of Brookline being as enduring as the hills. Mr. Codman picked up the allusion and declared that inasmuch as several of Brookline's most famous hills had already been graded and either partly or wholly removed, nothing was to be considered as altogether permanent. The next speaker was Mr. Samuel J. Elder, who responded to the toast, "The Ladies." He said that he was surprised to see that there were signs of insurrection in the celebration, that there was "a counter-movement," so to speak. He said that evidently the spirit of the celebration had taken such a strong



The Bostonian

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BIOGRAPHICAL SECTION.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Winthrop, Hon. Robert C.

WINTHROP, HON. ROBERT C., who was one of Brookline's most highly honored fellow citizens, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1809. Died Nov. 16, 1894. Graduated from Boston Latin School. Graduated from Harvard University in 1828, A. M. Studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, 1828 to 1831.

Mr. Winthrop enjoyed the unique distinction of having known personally every President of the United States except Washington and Jefferson. In 1832 he saw Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, at his own house in Baltimore, and in 1836 he visited the last surviving member of the first Senate of the United States, who had dined with Washington on the day of his first inauguration, when our Constitutional Government was originally organized and its machinery set in motion. He was Speaker of the National House of Representatives, in the Thirtieth Congress, entered the Whig party practically at its birth, and at the early age of 24 so won the attention and admiration of his fellow-people as to be chosen a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature. He served on the floor only three years, when he was chosen Speaker of the House, and that office was given to him in the two subsequent years also.

Few men, indeed, had had such exalted ideas of the duty of public men as Mr. Winthrop. Soon after the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency a vacancy occurred in the Boston Congressional district, Mr. Abbott Lawrence having resigned. From all the able Whigs in Boston at that time the party selected Mr. Winthrop to represent it. He took his seat in 1840, being then but 31 years of age. Afterward came his election as Speaker, and it is said that even Clay was not Mr. Winthrop's superior as a presiding officer. In 1850 Gov. Briggs appointed Mr. Winthrop as United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by Daniel Webster's resignation to become Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of State.

His speech at the dedication of our own beautiful Town Hall still lingers in the minds of those who were present. From his earliest career he had been sought for to speak on public occasions.

It was from his lips that the oration came when the corner-stone of the national monument was laid on the Fourth of July, 1848, and from his pen came the address read on the occasion of the unveiling of that monument the twenty-second of February, 1885. Had he not been ill, this second address would have been delivered also by him. The years between the laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of the Washington Monument numbered 37. There was a beautiful sentiment in Mr. Winthrop's great speech at the corner-stone laying which may well now be brought again before the eyes of patriotic citizens. "The American Constitution," declared Mr. Winthrop, and in eulogy added, "like one of these wondrous rocking stones, reared by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move from its place, our Constitution is so nicely poised that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain." Mr. Winthrop was the orator at the inauguration of the Franklin statue in 1856 (a statue which he originally suggested); at the inauguration of the statue of Gen. Warren, in 1857; at the unveiling of the Webster statue at Central Park, New York, in 1876, and at the Centennial celebration in Boston the same year; at the unveiling of the Prescott statue at Bunker Hill in 1881, and at Yorktown, Va., on the occasion of the centennial of the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1881. While Mr. Winthrop had vividly painted his historical pictures in all these addresses, the greatest value of his orations was in his clear conception and analysis of the underlying causes of the events he narrated.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



James S. Whitney.

WHITNEY, JAMES S., was born in that part of Deerfield then called "Bloody Brook," now South Deerfield, May 19th, 1811. He was son of Stephen Whitney, Esq., formerly of Nelson, N. H., a prominent merchant at Bloody Brook, and a man highly respected and esteemed in the community in which he lived. He was the representative from Deerfield in the General Court in the years 1834 and 1835. In 1834, he was Monitor of the first division of the House and a member of the Committee on Accounts. He was also a Monitor in 1835, and in the same year, one of the Commissioners who had charge of the construction of the enlargement of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester.

Gen. Whitney was also fortunate on his mother's side. Her maiden name was Mary Burgess. She was a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Burgess, who was, for a long series of years, the country doctor in Goshen, Mass.

The early education of James S. Whitney was such as he was able to obtain at home from the teaching of his parents, who were both well qualified to instruct and guide him, and in the common

schools of that day and this vicinity. It does not appear that he had any advantages beyond these, but he faithfully improved all his opportunities, and, with natural abilities of a high order, by close application and diligent study, acquired that knowledge which enabled him to discharge in a highly creditable manner the duties of the various and important positions in which he was placed in the course of his active life. At an early age he entered the store of his father, in the capacity of a clerk, and by his industrious habits, his strict attention to his duties and his ready tact in dealing with customers, soon established a good business character. In 1832, at the age of twenty-one years, he became, by purchase from his father, the proprietor of the business and carried on the same at South Deerfield till about the first of January, 1838, when he removed to Conway. In that period of his life, though actively employed in his private business, he took a deep interest and active part in public affairs, and especially in the movement at that time in which his father also took an efficient part, for the organization, or the reorganization of the militia of the State, which, in the words of a journal of the day, "was in a deplorable condition." He entered into this work with that zeal and energy, and with such good judgment and success as gave him a marked prominence in military circles, and in 1835, when only twenty-four years of age, he was honored with an election and commission as Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade and Fourth Division of Massachusetts Militia. By that title of General thus early and honorably earned and worthily conferred, he was known in all the following years of his life. He was an efficient and popular military officer. One who well remembers him says: "He was a superb horseman," and he was never seen on a poor horse. One interesting incident in his military experience is worthy of mention. He commanded the infantry escort that headed the procession at the celebration of Capt. Lothrop's battle at South Deerfield, Sept. 30, 1835, and it is said that Hon. Edward Everett, who delivered the oration on that occasion and was a candidate for Governor, was so favorably impressed by his soldierly deportment and the efficient performance of his duty, that soon after his inauguration as Governor and of his own motion he forwarded to Gen. Whitney a commission as Justice of the Peace. The fact that the General qualified by

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taking and subscribing the oath of office, on the 10th day of May, 1836, tends to corroborate the statement.

Gen. Whitney removed from South Deerfield about the first of January, 1838, and then engaged in business in Conway, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Anson Shepard, under the firm of Shepard & Whitney. They soon gained an extensive and profitable country trade. There are those yet living who remember well that good old-fashioned country store, and the old stove around which the good citizens of Conway discussed and settled in their own minds, the most important questions and measures affecting the destinies of their town, state and country, and around which, as one who well remembers it has recently said, "Selectmen, Assessors and Constables were made and unmade." The firm of Shepard & Whitney was in time followed by that of Whitney & Wells, Mr. Charles Wells being the junior partner, and that by "Whitney, Wells & Co." The last-named firm, aside from their store, operated a large factory for the manufacture of seamless bags, in which they employed a large number of operatives. This was one of the most important industries of the town, and continued until Gen. Whitney left Conway.

In 1843, he was chosen Town Clerk, and was kept in that office till 1852. That was the only town office that he held, although he was frequently chosen as agent for the town in important matters, and in all cases he was vigilant for the interests of his constituents.

Gen. Whitney represented Conway in the Legislature of 1851, and again in 1854. The Legislature of 1851 was controlled by that memorable coalition of the Democratic and Free-soil parties of the State which placed Charles Sumner in that seat in the Senate of the United States which he held till his death in 1874, and passed many important measures in the line of reform and progress. Among those measures may be mentioned, the act to establish a Board of Bank Commissioners; an act relating to joint stock companies, known as the General Corporation law; an "act to provide for the better security of the ballot," known as the "Secret ballot" law of 1851, a law quite as effectual and more simple than the present law for the same purpose; an "act to amend some of the Proceedings, Practice and Rules of Evidence of the Courts of the Commonwealth;" an

"act relating to the calling a Convention of delegates for the purpose of revising the Constitution;" an act to exempt from levy on execution the Homestead to the value of \$500, of a Householder having a family, known as the Homestead Law; an act to secure to Mechanics and Laborers their payment for labor by a lien on Real Estate, known as the Mechanics Lien Law; and an act providing for the election of Presidential Electors by a plurality instead of a majority vote and extending the same provision to the election of Representatives in Congress, after a failure to elect on the first trial.

In the discussions concerning those measures and in all the proceedings of the House, Gen. Whitney took an active and influential part, and displayed an acquaintance with public affairs, an understanding and appreciation of the true principles of legislation and government, and a readiness and power in debate that placed him among the first in ability and influence in a body which comprised among its members such distinguished men as Sidney Bartlett, Otis Clapp, Benjamin R. Curtis, Henry J. Gardner, Samuel Hooper, Moses Kimball, William Schouler, Nathaniel Seaver, Richard Frothingham, Junior, John Mills, Frederick O. Prince, Nathaniel Wood, John M. Earle, Caleb Cushing, Ensign H. Kellogg, Caleb Stetson, William Aspinwall, Ezra Wilkinson, Samuel H. Walley, and others whose names were well known through the state and who participated in the debates and proceedings of the House.

The election of Charles Sumner to the Senate of the United States, with which the name of Gen. Whitney was at the time so often mentioned, was an event of too much importance and interest to be passed without special notice. Probably no election of a Senator in Massachusetts was ever attended with more intense feeling and excitement. Mr. Sumner was exceedingly popular with the Free-soil party, and in the arrangements of the coalition it was understood that he was to be elected United States Senator for the term which began on the 4th of March, 1851. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who had served with honor as speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and of the House of Representatives of Washington, and who was eminently worthy of the confidence and support of his party, was the Whig candidate. The election of Senator was then made by the concurrent vote of the two

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branches of Legislature, without vote in joint convention. In the Senate the coalition had the majority and Mr. Sumner was elected on the first ballot. In the House the contest was protracted and attended with much excitement. Several Democrats refused to vote for Mr. Sumner. Gen. Whitney was one of them. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school and ever had the courage to stand by his principles. He was no friend of the system of American slavery, but he was an earnest supporter of the constitution of the United States, and regarded the agitation of the slavery question in Congress as detrimental to the peace and interests of the country. He regarded Mr. Sumner as an anti-slavery agitator, and while he acquiesced in the coalition in local matters and for the purpose of securing desirable reforms in the administration of State affairs, he felt that he could not consistently vote to place an anti-slavery agitator in the Senate of the United States, and cast his vote for a Democrat, in some twenty or more ballottings.

In the meantime efforts were made to convince him that he was mistaken in his views of Mr. Sumner's character and purposes. He was assured that while Mr. Sumner would not, pending the election, make nor permit to be made any pledges as to his future action on any particular subject or question, his course in the Senate would be that of a statesman and not of an agitator. On this point he desired further assurance, and it was finally by the efforts of mutual friend so arranged that Mr. Sumner and Gen. Whitney should, apparently by accident, meet in the State Library for the purpose of an interview. The meeting took place, and, without any express promise or pledge, Mr. Sumner assured Gen. Whitney in substance, that he was not disposed to act the part of an agitator in the Senate, that he was especially interested in the foreign relations of the country, which he had already studied with much care, and that he should hope to be in a position in the Senate in which he could follow his inclinations in that direction.

The result of the interview was reasonably satisfactory to Gen. Whitney, but knowing that the Democrats of Conway were generally opposed to the election of Mr. Sumner, and had approved his own course thus far, he decided to refer the matter to them for advice. He accordingly came to Conway, and a meeting of the Democrats was

called, at which he stated fully and candidly the situation in the House. After a free conference, the voice of the meeting was that he should vote for Mr. Sumner. With this expression of the sentiments of his constituents, he returned to Boston. On the 24th of April, the House proceeded to the 25th ballot; there was no choice, and on a call of the roll, it appeared that the number of ballots exceeded by two the number of members present. On the 26th ballot Charles Sumner was declared elected.

In May, 1854, Gen. Whitney was appointed sheriff of Franklin county. He held the office about two years.

In 1853, the town of Conway honored itself and Gen. Whitney by electing him as a delegate to the convention of delegates of the people for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

In 1854, October 19, Gen. Whitney was appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Armory in Springfield, Mass.

Gen. Whitney continued in charge of the armory till the first day of March, 1860, when he resigned the superintendency, having been called to a higher position.

On the 3d of March, 1860, in pursuance of previous arrangements, the officers and armorers of the armory met Gen. Whitney, to present to him a testimonial of their respect and esteem. There was a full meeting. The testimonial was a very elegant set of silver ware, described as follows:

"A pitcher and fine goblet, all lined with gold, of original and unique pattern, elaborately ornamented, and altogether the most superb set of the kind ever seen in Springfield. Upon the pitcher was this inscription:

"Presented to Gen. James S. Whitney by the officers and armorers of the U. S. Armory, Springfield, Mass., on his retirement from the superintendency, Feb. 22d, 1860."

Each goblet bore the following:

"Gen. James S. Whitney, from the officers and armorers, Feb. 22d, 1860."

On the 9th of February, 1861, Gen. Whitney was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston.

President Buchanan and Gen. Whitney were not particular friends. The General was not an original supporter of Mr. Buchanan for the presidency in 1856, and as a delegate to the national convention in that year, at first voted for

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another candidate. But his judicious and successful superintendence of the national armory, on Springfield Hill, had placed him in a position in which he could not be hid. It had, in fact, given him a national reputation, and when the President tendered to him, without solicitation or expectation on his part, the collectorship of the port of Boston, considerations other and more weighty than regard for his own personal preferences induced him to accept the position. The appointment and acceptance were honorable to both parties, and very few appointments, if any, ever received more general approval.

Gen. Whitney's administration of the business affairs of the Boston Custom House was efficient and satisfactory to the government, as well as to all who had direct dealings with the collector or his subordinates, but it was cut short by the success of the Republican party in the election of 1860. He entered upon the duties of the office about the first of March, 1860, and was removed very soon, probably within thirty days after the inauguration of President Lincoln, on the 11th of March, 1861.

After his removal from the collectorship, Gen. Whitney engaged in business in Boston, and soon became identified with enterprises of large extent and importance. He was for some years, and at the time of his death, president of the Boston Water Power Company and of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, whose steamers formed the "outside line" from Boston to New York.

The facts that Gen. Whitney represented Conway in the Legislature of 1851 and 1854, and that he was a delegate in the Constitutional Convention in 1853, have been mentioned. It is to be said further that in 1849 he was a Democratic candidate in Franklin county for State Senator; that in 1852 he was one of the Democratic candidates for presidential electors at large, Col. Charles G. Greene, for many years the well-known editor of the Boston Post, being the other; that in 1856 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated James Buchanan for President; that in 1860 he was a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charlestown, adjourned to Baltimore and divided on candidates; that in that year he acted with those Democrats who supported John C. Breckenridge for President; that in 1872 he represented the first Norfolk district in the State Senate; that in 1876 he was President of the Demo-

cratic State Convention that nominated Hon. Charles Francis Adams for Governor of Massachusetts; and that in 1878 he presided over the Democratic State Convention in Faneuil Hall, Boston, which nominated Hon. Josiah G. Abbott for Governor, in opposition to Hon. B. F. Butler, who had received a nomination from Democrats at Worcester. On the last named occasion he made an able and powerful speech which attracted much attention. That was the last public effort of his life, but there was nothing in it nor in his personal appearance—heartly and vigorous—that indicated that he was very near the end of his earthly career. He was active in his attention to his extensive business interests in Boston till and on the 24th day of October, 1878. On that day he had, in the forenoon, been in consultation with other gentlemen concerning the affairs of the Boston Water Power Company, to which labor he applied himself very closely. He was in his customary health at noon, made a call at the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, and manifested his usual interest in the progress of the pending political campaign. Later in the afternoon he heard of the sudden death of Mr. James L. Thorndyke, a friend and business associate. Still later, he met a friend on the street to whom he said that he had intended to go to the Democratic meeting in Faneuil Hall that evening, but had just heard of the death of Mr. Thorndyke and concluded to go home and keep quiet, instead of subjecting himself to the excitement of a political assemblage. He said, "I am getting to be an old man and perhaps better take care of myself." The two separated shortly before 6 o'clock. Gen. Whitney took a car on his way to his home in Brookline, where he had resided since his removal from Springfield in 1860. When near the end of the car route he became faint and was assisted from the car to a store near at hand. While crossing the street he asked that aid be sent for. Doctors were at once called, but before they arrived life was extinct. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

On Monday, October 28, private funeral services were held at his house, followed by public services in the Harvard church, every seat in which was occupied by his friends and associates.

Gen. Whitney was also eminently happy in his family and private relation. He married early in life and "his home was a charming and

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happy place for him.⁴⁴ At his death he left a widow, two sons and three daughters.

Hon. William C. Whitney, deceased, was an eminent member of the legal profession in New York city, and secretary of the navy during the administration of President Cleveland, and Henry M. Whitney, Esq., of Brookline.

Francis William Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, FRANCIS WILLIAM, Selectman of Brookline for eleven years; chairman of the Brookline Park Commission; twelve years vestryman; treasurer and warden of the Church of Our Savior, Longwood, from 1868; director, clerk and treasurer of the Brookline Gas Light Company; president of the Brookline National Bank, etc., was born in Brookline, Mass., November 20, 1839, son of William Richards and Susan Coombs (Dana) Lawrence; grandson of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence; great grandson of Major Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence and a descendant from John Lawrence, the emigrant who came from Wissett, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1635. He was a pupil at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at private schools in Boston, and Paris, France.

He matriculated at Harvard College with the Class of 1861, but left after completing his junior year to study medicine at the Portland Medical School and at Harvard Medical School, leaving Harvard in 1862 to join the Massachusetts Educational Commission at Port Royal, South Carolina, as surgeon. He was subsequently appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Volunteer army stationed at St. Helena Island, S. C., and while there purchased a large plantation and cultivated sea island cotton. In 1865 he sold the plantation and returned to Boston and the following year settled in Longwood, Brookline. He was married January 27, 1863, to Lucilla, elder daughter of the Hon. Charles Russell and Martha Ann (Jackson) Train; granddaughter of the Rev. Charles and Hepzibah (Harrington) Train and a descendant from John Train (1610-1684) who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635, taking passage on the ship *Susan and Ellen*.

Francis William Lawrence was a public spirited citizen, as attested by his services of eleven years as selectman of the town of Brookline, during part

of the time being chairman of the board. He was chairman of the Brookline Park Commission for twelve years; was provost-marshal with the rank of Captain, and assistant adjutant-general with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of the Second Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, his militia service covering a period of six years.

President Garfield appointed him a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1881. In 1868 he was made a vestryman of the Church of Our Savior, Longwood, and also served as treasurer of the Church Corporation 1878-'80. He was junior warden 1885-'93 and held the position of senior warden at the time of his death. He was a stock-holder, director, clerk and treasurer of the Brookline Gas Light Company; one of the incorporators and a director of the Brookline National Bank, and its president 1896-1903; president of the Globe Gas Light Company of Boston; director of the Ipswich Mills and of the Merimaek Chemical Company, and served as a trustee of several private trusts. His philanthropic work included the presidency of the Boston Dispensary; the vice-presidency of the New England Conservatory of music; trusteeship of the St. Luke's Home for Convalescents in Roxbury; of the Trustees of Donations, and of the Boston Episcopal Charitable Society. He built a summer home at Bar Harbor, Maine, in 1882, and was an active worker in the parish of St. Savior at Bar Harbor, being a member of the financial committee. He also inspired the formation of the Kebo Valley Club and of the Mount Desert Reading Room. Mr. Lawrence died in 1903.

Chief Justice, Albert Mason.

MASON, ALBERT, Chief Justice, was born in Middleboro, November 7, 1836. Admitted to the bar in February, 1860. Served in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, 1862-1865, as Second Lieutenant, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Chairman Selectmen of Plymouth for several years. Member House of Representatives 1873-1874. Appointed to the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners in 1874. Appointed Justice of the Superior Court in February, 1882, and became Chief Justice in 1890. Died in Brookline, January 2, 1905.



Frederick Law Olmsted.

OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW, parks and landscape architect and founder of the profession, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822.

He was a descendant of James Olmsted, who emigrated from Essex, England, to Boston, Mass., Olmsted's first cousin, Joseph Olmsted, purchased the Newmarket, Cambridge, in September, 1632. He returned to the Hartford Colony in 1636, where, with his brother, Richard Olmsted, he was an original proprietor of the colony. His father, John Olmsted, son of Benjamin and Gesele, Philip, Olmsted, married Charlotte Hall, daughter of Samuel and Abigail. Deborah Hall, wife of Frederick Law Olmsted had obtained her secondary school training in the schools of Hartford at the age of eighteen, he studied as a student of the profession with Charles Francis Johnson, retiring from the water and marine service in 1845, he took a two years course of study in agriculture, science and engineering at Yale College. In 1846 he emigrated to central New York, to engage in practical farming on that section of his uncle's farm. He soon after became the owner and manager of farm on Staten Island, N. Y. In 1850 and 1851 he made a pedestrian tour through Great Britain and the Continent, to observe the condition of Agriculture and to note the progress made in farming, he made a horse back trip through the

southwestern states of the United States in 1852-53.

He studied the parks and gardens of France, Italy and Germany in 1856, his travelling companion, John C. Olmsted, of New York, their work being perfected plans to be submitted in competition for Central Park, N. Y.; their plans were accepted and they were employed to superintend their execution during 1857-61.

His work became the first great monument to Mr. Olmsted's skill as a landscape architect. He was married June 13, 1859, to Mary Cleveland, daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah Jones Perkins, of Oswego, N. Y.

During the Civil War, as secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, he directed its great work in preserving the health of the soldiers in the field, in repatriating them. He directed the survey of the Yosemite Park reservation, California, being chairman of the commission appointed by the government for that purpose, 1864-66. He had in 1865 superintended the construction of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., in collaboration with Calvert Vaux, in 1866. This work was followed by the Riverside and Morrisdale Parks, New York, several parks and parkways in Chicago, Buffalo, Bridgeport, Rochester, Trenton, Wilmington, Delaware, terrace and grounds of the National Capitol at Washington. He laid out the parks and parkway system of Boston, and the landscape beauty of the town of Brookline led to his making it his home. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club of New York City in 1863. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1864, and from Amherst in 1867, and took honorary degrees of L. L. D. from Harvard and from Yale in 1893. He wrote:

WALKS and TALKS in America's Farmer in England, 1852. "A Journey to the Slave States, with Remarks on their Condition," 1856. "A Journey through Texas, on a Service Trip on the South Western Frontier, with a Statistical Appendix," 1857. "A Journey in the Back Country," 1860; and "The Cotton Kingdom," 2 vols., 1861, which was a condensed edition of the preceding four books. Mr. Olmsted was succeeded in his profession by his stepson and nephew, John C. Olmsted, and by his son Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., born July 24, 1870, the well known landscape architect of Brookline. Mr. Olmsted died while a patient in hospital at Waterville, Mass., August 28, 1903.

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Henry Melville Whitney.

WHITNEY, HENRY MELVILLE, was born Oct. 22, 1839, at Conway, Franklin county, Mass. His father, the late Gen. James S. Whitney, was an old war horse of Democracy in the days before the Civil War, though he showed his independence by settling with his vote as a member of the Legislature that Charles Sumner should go to the United States Senate.

The father was a Conway merchant, with manufacturing interests. The boy was sent to the Conway schools, and afterward to Williston Seminary. When he was ready to go into business his father had removed to Springfield as superintendent of the Armory. Henry found a place as office boy in the Conway bank at \$100 a year. The second year he got a 100 per cent. increase, and the third year was raised to \$300.

"I can't remember," he says, "whether my father ever helped me out with any money besides what I earned or not. I know I boarded with the cashier of the bank and did some odd jobs for him."

In 1860 he came to Boston and entered the Bank of Redemption as a clerk. Soon afterward he took a place in a naval recruiting office, and when his father was made collector of the port of Boston, he entered the Custom House. The following year he went to New York and set up for

himself in the firm of Whitney & Hathaway, conducting a general shipping business.

Meantime General Whitney, the father, had established the Metropolitan Steamship Company. In 1865 the son returned to Boston as agent of this company. The father dying in 1868, the son in 1870 secured control of the company and remained its president until a short time ago, when he sold out all his stock and retired.

His first big improvement for the city of Boston was the Beacon street boulevard. His father's dwelling was at Beacon and Harvard streets, where Mr. Whitney's mother still resides. Beacon street was a lane. It appealed to Whitney that the man who made that alley into a boulevard, with a street car line in the middle of it, would not only confer a tremendous blessing on posterity, but incidentally make a fortune if he happened to own the adjacent land. He formed the West End Land Co., which raised \$1,000,000, bought the land and sent Mr. Whitney into a Brookline town meeting to demonstrate that if he was willing to make the improvement cheap for the town as chief abettor, nobody else ought to complain. Pretty nearly everybody in sight did complain, but it went through, so far as Brookline was concerned.

The trouble came on the stretch of lane within the Boston limits. The project was resisted in the city, and the Metropolitan street railway, which would lay its tracks on the new boulevard, if it went through, made such a fight that Mr. Whitney said: "There's only one way to get rid of these railways; we'll have to buy them all." And he did. The West End Land Company acquired controlling interests in the Metropolitan, the Highland, the Middlesex, the South Boston and the Cambridge street railways, and consolidated them as the West End street railway.

The Beacon street boulevard was finally laid out, and Boston had the basis of the most magnificent parkway system in the world.

It was characteristic of Henry M. Whitney that in drawing the charter of the West End Street Railway Company he peered into the future and foresaw that the surface lines were never going to suffice for all the traffic that was to be. In that document permission was expressly given the company to build and operate, under certain restrictions, a subway under Boston Common. This was fought like almost every one of the remarka-

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STONE HOUSE ON THE WHITE ROCK ISLAND

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ble Whitney prophecies, and it was not until years later that the people had to yield to other management what it had refused to him.

In a trip South Mr. Whitney happened to see one of the earlier short-line trolley installations. He saw at once that electricity was the motive power of the future for city traction, and came back to Boston resolved to get that improvement. People said he was crazy. Others said he desired to electrocute his fellow-citizens.

He went right ahead. The consolidation made a system on such a scale it was possible to try experiments which no small line could have afforded. It was all pioneer work, and involved an immense amount of labor and expense. Many cities sent agents to see what Whitney was up to.

The next great Whitney enterprise was the coal business in Canada. He organized the Dominion Coal Company, which combined a large number of mines on Cape Breton Island. The product was sold for manufacturing purposes chiefly along the St. Lawrence River. In the winter that river is frozen and the men had no work. Mr. Whitney conceived the idea of giving the men work the year round and boosting international trade besides, by selling coal in Boston. A fleet of colliers was chartered, and coal carried to this port. It developed that the kind of coal mined at Sidney was more profitably relieved of its gas, leaving a marketable coke; so Mr. Whitney went to the Legislature for a charter for what are now known as the New England Gas & Coke Company, and the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company, to sell gas to the district gas companies of Boston and coke to the public. Here again he was bitterly opposed. Before the Dominion Company was organized, the product was 800,000 tons. Now it is 3,500,000.

The next commercial company was the Submarine Signal, which makes and sells appliances based on an invention of Elisha Gray. When attached to vessels at sea the signals record the approach of passing vessels, or nearby obstructions, and prevent collisions. Mr. Whitney retired from this company.

Still another enterprise which has been set down to his credit as a pure work of philanthropy, but which he protests was nothing but straight business, was the transaction by which the Boston Chamber of Commerce acquired without paying for it the site on which its building stands. The land belonged originally to two wharf companies,

the India and the Central. The India wharf people desired to deed over their half for nothing excepting to get back the value with interest from sales of adjacent land. The Central Wharf Company refused to do likewise. Mr. Whitney came forward, bought the whole property and gave the Chamber its site.

Hotel Beaconsfield, Brookline, is another of his enterprises. The only other commercial concern with which he is now connected is the American Asbestos Company.

In the course of his dealings in Canada Mr. Whitney had occasion to make many acquaintances among the people of that country, and became impressed both with their fine qualities as associates and with the unparalleled resources of their new land of promise. When he had disposed of his interest in the Dominion Coal Company he took the time to renew earlier studies of the trade relations between the two peoples, and became thoroughly imbued with the idea that in Canada lies the opportunity for New England to regain all that great financial prestige which was formerly hers in building the railways and cities of the West.

"The artificial wall, the tariff, which obstructs trade, ought to come down," he says. He let it be known to his friends that he stood ready to give of his time and means to help that fight.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce, which has been doing things to further reciprocity for many years, about this time resigning, Mr. Whitney, was chosen his successor.

He immediately decided that the way to get a new tariff law was to notify the law makers through the ballot box that the people of Massachusetts wanted it. Since then he has been making a continuous fight on that line.

Mr. Whitney's family life has been peculiarly happy. The son of a mother who at 85 finds her son one of the most distinguished citizens of the State, he married in 1869 Miss Green, daughter of Admiral Joseph E. Green of Brookline, and has been blessed with five children, Miss Ruth, Mrs. J. P. Gardiner, Miss Laura, James S., now a Harvard sophomore, and Miss Josephine.

The Whitneys live in Brookline, with a summer home at Cohasset.

He has a small but fine stud of riding and driving horses. These he never races or exhibits. He is fond of riding and indulges in that sport much of the time.

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He is president of the Comasset Golf Club, but this is not to be taken seriously. He has never held a stick in his hand. His usual means of propulsion about the city is an automobile. He has only been to Europe once.

He is a member of the Algonquin, Boston Art and Country clubs.

He has friends wherever he has had dealings, from the older employes of the street railway system, who speak of him with great respect and esteem, to the business men with whom he is popular by reason of his urbanity, good fellowship and genius for making the other man feel that he is interested in him.

Henry M. Whitney is the man of the hour. He was not in politics because he desires to fill public office. He is a clear-headed, earnest advocate of methods and measures calculated to retain and promote the industrial welfare of New England. He represents that great business interest New England men who prefer to fight for the rights of New England rather than transfer their capital and energy to more favorable sections of our country.

Augustus Lowell.

Lowell, *Dr.* AUGUSTUS, cotton manufacturer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 15, 1830; son of John Amory (1798-1881) and Elizabeth Putnam Lowell; grandson of John (1769-1840) and Rebecca Amory Lowell and of Judge Samuel and Sarah Goff Putnam; great grandson of Judge John (1743-1802) and Sarah (Higginson) Lowell; great, great grandson of the Rev. John (1701-1767) and Sarah (Chanfreys) Lowell; great, great, great grandson of Ebenezer (1675-1711) and Elizabeth Shailer Lowell; great, great, great, great grandson of John (1629-1694) and Hannah (Proctor) Lowell and great, great, great, great, great grandson of John Lowell, born in Somersetshire, England, in 1595, married in England and accompanied his parents Percival and Rebecca Lowle or Lowell to America in 1639, on the ship *Jonathan*, and became a resident of the town of Newbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in June, 1639. The Lowells in the United States are of Norman descent and their ancestors probably accompanied William, Duke of Normandy to England in 1066. The name was originally "Lowle" and the family continued this form of orthography for several centuries. Augustus Lowell (1830-1901) lived with his parents at the ancestral home

in Roxbury and was accustomed to ride with his father to Boston every morning in order to attend the Boston Latin School preparatory to entering Harvard College.

Augustus Lowell was graduated at Harvard, A. B., 1850, A. M., 1853. He accompanied his father to Europe in 1850, and travelled in Switzerland and Germany in companionship with his classmate Edmund Lincoln Baylies in 1851, returning with him to Boston late in the autumn of that year. He was a clerk in the counting room of Bullard and Lee, who were East India Merchants in Boston, for two years (1852-53) and he was then sent to Lowell, Mass., where for a year he worked in the Cotton Mills conducted by his father, and thus obtained a practical knowledge of the manufacturing of cotton goods. In January, 1854, he entered the office of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co., in Boston. On June 1, 1854, he was married to Katherine Bigelow Lawrence (1833-1895) daughter of the Hon. Abbott and Katherine (Bigelow) Lawrence. He immediately afterward became officially connected with the Cotton Mills at Lawrence and Lowell and the East India trade, in partnership with Franklin H. Storey. He was in Europe in 1864-66, where he travelled with his family for the benefit of Mrs. Lowell's health, and on his return to Boston he established his home in Brookline where he maintained fine gardens and greenhouses, and gave much time to beautifying his already attractive estate. He again took up the cares of the manufacturing business and added to such cares the management of numerous trusts. He was treasurer of the Boott Cotton Mills for eleven years; member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company; president of the Provident Institution of Savings and of the Boston Gas Light Co.; treasurer and president of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company; president of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Pacific Mills, Boott Cotton Mills, Lowell Bleachery, Lowell Machine Shops, Grendon Iron Company. He also served as a director in the Everett Mills, Middlesex Company, Lawrence Mills, Lowell Manufacturing Company, Suffolk National Bank, Cranberry Iron Company, Plymouth Cordage Company, etc., and as a trustee in the Union Trust Company of New York.

His public service included a many years trusteeship of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear In-

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firmity, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a single term as a member of the Boston School Committee. On the death of his father in 1881, he succeeded as the trustee of the Lowell Institute which institution experienced great prosperity under his able management. He was vice president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from its organization up to 1883, and a member of the executive committee from 1883 to 1901. His son Percival Lowell prepared a memoir of his father which was printed in the proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XXXVII, he brings out the leading traits in Mr. Lowell's character in these words.

"Three qualities he possessed to an unusual degree: will, ability and integrity. * * * * * He was noted for his determination. To his lot, in consequence, fell many necessary and thankless tasks. He likewise escaped many empty honors. For where he went he worked.

"No one ever thought of proffering him a post merely '*honoris causa*.' For people knew that in getting him they got, not a figurehead, but a man who was certain to make himself felt; not because he tried to do so, but because it was in him to do it."

The children of Augustus and Katherine (Bigelow) Lowell, were: Percival, born March 13, 1855; Abbott Lawrence, born December 13, 1856; married June 20, 1879 to Anna Parker Lowell, daughter of George Lowell and Mary Ellen (Parker) Lowell. Katherine, born November 27, 1858, married December 5, 1882 at Brookline, to Alfred Roosevelt son of James Alfred and Elizabeth Emlen Roosevelt of New York and cousin german to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt died in 1891 and Mrs. Roosevelt married T. J. Bowker in Dec. 1903. Elizabeth, born February 2, 1862, married at Brookline June 9, 1888 to William Lowell Putnam; Roger, born February 2, 1862, died August 31, 1863; May, born May 1, 1870, died same day; Amy, born in Brookline February 9, 1874.

Mrs. Lowell died April 1, 1895, and her youngest child Miss Amy Lowell became mistress of the home and after the death of her father still continued to reside in the Lowell homestead in that beautiful town. Augustus Lowell died at his home in Brookline, Mass., June 22, 1901.



William Whitman.

WHITMAN, WILLIAM, has been a citizen of Massachusetts for nearly fifty years.

He is a son of John Whitman and a descendant in the eighth generation of John Whitman, who came from England prior to 1638 and settled at Weymouth, near Boston. His great great grandfather, also named John Whitman, was born in Massachusetts, and went to Nova Scotia to take possession of the fruitful lands of Acadia. Mr. Whitman is of old Massachusetts ancestry. His mother was Rebecca Cutler, a direct descendant of Ebenezer Cutler, a conspicuous loyalist, whose attachment to the name of King George was the reason of his banishment during the war of the Revolution, and of his settlement in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1778.

William Whitman was born at Round Hill, May 9th, 1842. He spent the early years of his childhood there and in the neighboring town of Annapolis being brought up in the Church of England faith and acquiring the rudiments of education in a small country school, and at the Annapolis Academy, and through the training of his father's

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house. At the age of eleven, however, his school days were over, and circumstances compelled him to start out and make his own way in the world. He acquired early a good legible hand-writing, an accomplishment which will never be out of date in business. The early age at which he was thrown upon his own resources developed in him that self-reliance which has been one of his most conspicuous qualities in later life. He left home, May 13th, 1851, to take a position in the office of a wholesale dry goods store in St. John, New Brunswick. He was dissatisfied with the limited opportunities of that city, and two years later came to Boston, and secured a position as entry clerk in the firm of James M. Beebe, Richardson & Co., successors to James M. Beebe, Morgan & Co. He remained with that house eleven years, until the firm was dissolved.

In 1867 Mr. Whitman became associated with R. M. Bailey & Co. as Treasurer of the Arlington Woolen Mills, of which Mr. Bailey was at the time President, and his firm the selling agents. Two years later Mr. Whitman became dissatisfied with the management of the mills and resigned his position as Treasurer. He bought an interest in a Woolen mill at Ashland, New Hampshire, and there devoted himself to the manufacture of goods on his own account. But, six months later, the Arlington Mills were re-organized, and Mr. Whitman was asked to resume the position which he had resigned.

From 1867, — with the exception of this brief interval — until the present time, Mr. Whitman has been continuously associated with the Arlington Mills, — until 1902 as Treasurer, and since that date as President. He has been the chief factor in the development of that establishment from a small mill with limited capital and poor equipment into one of the largest mills of the kind in New England, if not in the world. Mr. Whitman's energy and foresight have enabled the mills to anticipate and to keep pace with the changes which have taken place in manufacturing industries during this long period, and so to adapt their resources and methods to meet them as to gain unusual benefits. During his connection with the mills, the capitalization has grown from \$450,000 to \$5,000,000 and the number of employees from 300 to 6,000. The mills, which are all within one yard, contain more than sixty acres of floor space, and are among the finest specimens

of mill architecture in the world. They have a capacity for consuming 1,250,000 pounds of wool weekly, equivalent to the fleeces of 33,000 sheep daily. While wool is the principal material of manufacture, yet the cotton mills of the corporation consume annually 12,000 bales of cotton.

The recapitulation of these facts is necessary in any sketch of Mr. Whitman's life, because the greater part of his business life is measured by this period of development of the Arlington Mills, under his management and by the corresponding period of development in the worsted industry of the United States, to which he has largely contributed. Much of the growth of the Arlington Mills and of the general worsted industry has been in fields which were untouched when Mr. Whitman first devoted his energies to the worsted manufacture. The wonders worked by machinery in our modern industries are indicated by the fact that the man whose mind has for so many years controlled the operation of the Arlington Mills can remember the time when the clothing of his family and of the community in which he lived was woven on the hand loom, and the yarn from which it was woven was spun on the old-fashioned spinning wheel.

During the last ten years, Mr. Whitman has influenced the construction of new mills in Massachusetts, in which he acts as managing director. In 1895 and 1902 the Whitman Mills were built, and in 1903 the Manomet Mills, both in the city of New Bedford, Massachusetts. The former has a capitalization of \$1,500,000, and is equipped with 132,000 spindles and 3,400 looms used in the manufacture of cotton cloths; while the latter, with \$800,000 capital, has 54,000 spindles, its product being confined to cotton yarns. Each mill is a model of a modern American mill.

In 1887, while still acting as Treasurer of the Arlington Mills, Mr. Whitman became a member of the firm of Harding, Colby & Co., of Boston and New York, commission merchants, who were at the time selling agents of the mills. Two years later the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Colby, and Mr. Whitman then became the managing partner in the firm of Harding, Whitman & Co., which succeeded it. The firm has offices in the leading cities of the country, and its growth has been on the same scale with that of the Arlington Mills.

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He has for many years been a prominent member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He was honored with the presidency of the Association in 1888 and was re-elected each year until in 1891 the stress of his business duties compelled him to retire. After an interval of ten years, during which he served up in the Executive Committee, he was again chosen President in 1904 and was re-elected in 1905. Mr. Whitman is also a member of The N. E. Cotton Mfrs. Association.

On the reorganization of the directorate of The Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Whitman was in June, 1905, elected a director as a representative of policy-holders of the Society.

While he has never held public office, he has always been identified with the Republican party, and has exerted a large influence upon public affairs, especially as related to industrial economies and the trade and tariff of this country. He is an acknowledged authority in tariff matters, particularly in connection with the manufacture of woollens, and his advice has frequently been sought upon the wisdom and effect of proposed tariff legislation. Wide and thorough study as well as large personal experience have given weight to his views; and have enabled him, on many occasions, by speech and brief, to render valuable service to the textile manufacturers of this country. He has labored indefatigably for the building up of the commerce and industries of Massachusetts and the country at large. He has prepared and published papers on economic subjects which have attracted marked attention and have been widely circulated. Among them are: "Free Raw Materials as Related to New England Industries", "Free Coal,— Would it Give New England Manufacturers Cheaper Fuel?", "Some Reasons why Commercial Reciprocity is Impracticable", "Objections to Reciprocity on Constitutional and Practical Grounds."

He belongs to several clubs and societies, such as the Arkwright Club, American Academy of Political and Social Science (life member), Boston Y. M. C. F. (life member), Bostonian Society, Bunker Hill Monument Association, Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Country Club, Eastern Yacht Club, Home Market Club, Middlesex Club, Massachusetts Club, Massachusetts Horticultural Society (life member), Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, N. E. Historic Genealogic Society, Republican Club of Massachusetts,

Society of Arts, and the Union Club, but his tastes are domestic and he finds his chief happiness in his home.

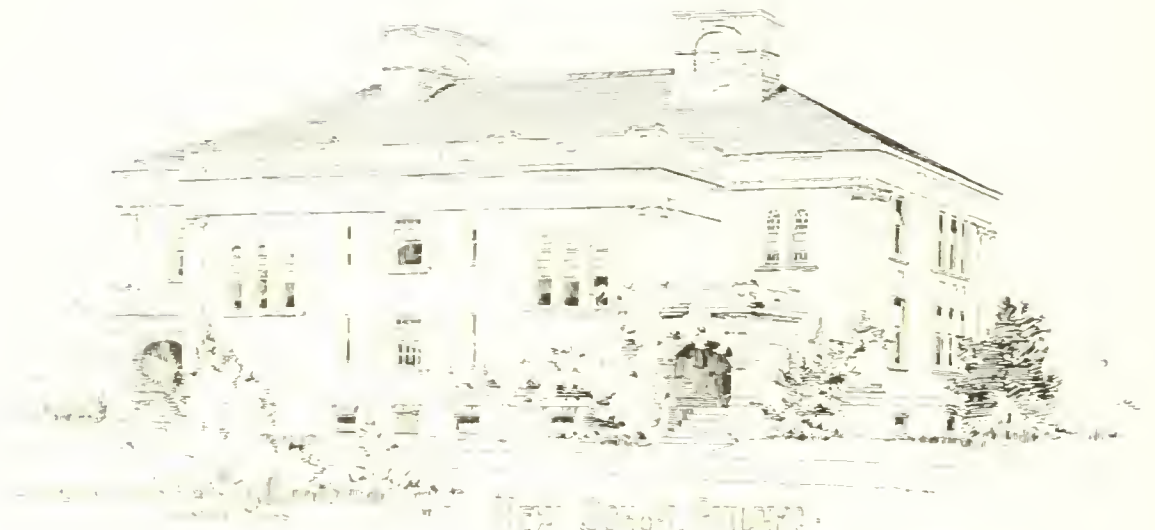
Mr. Whitman was married on the 19th of January, 1865, to Jane Dole Hallett. She was born in Boston, but is a descendant of distinguished loyalist families which left New York in 1783 at the close of the Revolutionary War and settled at St. John, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have had eight children, of whom four sons and three daughters are living.



Charles Sprague Sargent.

SARGENT, CHARLES SPRAGUE, botanist, dendrologist, director of the Botanic Garden of Harvard University and Arnold Arboretum, and professor of Arboriculture from 1873, was born in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1811, son of Ignatius and Henrietta (Gray) Sargent; grandson of Ignatius and Sarah (Stevens) Sargent and of Samuel and Mary (Brooks) Gray; great grandson of Daniel and Mary Turner Sargent; great, great grandson of Col. Epes and Catherine (Osborn) Sargent; great, great, great, grandson of William and Mary

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NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

Harvard Street Brookline, Mass.

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(Duncan) Sargent and great, great, great, grandson of William and Mary (Epes) Sargent.

William Sargent (1606-1675) the emigrant came from Exeter, England, to Agawam, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1625, where he received a grant of a tract of land April, 1633. He also appears to have lived in Newberry, Hampton, Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Charles Sprague Sargent's father was a banker and railroad director, and resided first in Boston and subsequently in Brookline, where the son was brought up and was prepared for college at private schools.

He was graduated at Harvard, A. B. 1862, and the same year entered the military service of the United States as lieutenant and aide-de-camp on the headquarters staff of the Department of the Gulf, and he remained in the service as a staff officer up to August, 1865, when he was mustered out, having attained the brevet rank of Major. He was professor of horticulture at Harvard University as successor to Francis Parkman 1872-74; director of the Botanic Garden, as successor to Asa Gray Fisher; Professor of Natural History 1873-79; director of the Arnold Arboretum from 1872, and Arnold Professor of Arboriculture from 1879, the chair having been established that year under the will of James Arnold who died in 1872. He was married November 29, 1873, to Mary Allen, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Allen) Robeson of Tiverton, R. I., and the five children born of this marriage are now living. He served the town of Brookline as trustee of the Walnut Cemetery from 1875, and as park commissioner from 1880.

He served as a special agent of the Tenth Census, 1879-85, to investigate the forests and forest wealth of the United States; as chairman of the commission appointed by the Governor of New York in 1881 to recommend a plan for the care of the Adirondack forest; as chairman of the commission appointed by the National Academy of Science in 1896, to prepare a plan for the preservation and management of the forests of the National domain; and he planned the Jarauf collection of known woods in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1880-1900, this collection being illustrated by life size water colors by Mrs. Sargent. He was a director of the Boston and Albany Railroad from 1880; vice-president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company;

trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; trustee and president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture; trustee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; member of the National Academy of Science, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, St. Louis Academy of Science; honorary member of the Scottish Agricultural Society, of the Deutsche Dendrologische Gesellschaft and of the Royal Horticultural Society of England; foreign member of the Societe Nationale d'Agriculture de France and of the Linnean Society of London; corresponding member of the Societe Central Forestiere de Belgique; Associate member of the Societe Royale de Botanique de Belgique, and a regular member of the Societe National d'Horticulture de France and of the Societe Botanique de France. His club affiliations were as a member of the St. Botolph Club of Boston, the Country Club of Brookline, and the Century Association of New York. Mr. Sargent edited *Garden and Forest* (1889-97) and is the author of: "Catalogue of Forest Trees of North America" (1880); English translation of "Pruning of Forest and Ornamental Trees" (1881); "The Woods of the United States" (1885); "Silva of North America" 14 vols., 740 plates, (1891-1902); "Forest Flora of Japan" (1894); "Trees and Shrubs" vol. I, (1902-1905); "Manual of Trees of North America" (1905). He also edited the scientific papers of Asa Gray (1889), and prepared vol. IX of the "Final Reports of the Tenth Census" (1885).

Hon. Samuel Sewall.

SEWALL, SAMUEL, Chief Justice of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, was born in England, March 28, 1652. Came to New England in 1661. Member of the Council under the Provincial charter, 1692-1725. One of the Assistants under the Colonial charter, and ex-officio a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appointed Judge of Superior Court in 1692, and Chief Justice in 1718. Chosen in 1699 one of the Commissioners of the Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England. Sometime Resident Fellow, afterward one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. His home in Brookline embraced 350 acres, extending from Harvard Street to Charles River, the house being near the present site of Sears Chapel. Died January 1, 1730.



Ginery Twichell.

GINERY TWICHELL was born in Andover, Massachusetts, August 26, 1811, a son of Francis and Sally Fish Twichell.

At sixteen he left school and entered the employ of a local merchant, and three years later took charge of the stage line from Barre to Worcester. By patience, and strict devotion to the interests in his charge he soon became a partner and in fifteen years became sole owner of this and several additional lines which required the use of over two hundred horses. In 1846 Mr. Twichell performed a remarkable feat which illustrates his indomitable energy as well as the rival enterprise of the newspaper press. The leading newspapers of New York were eager to secure despatches expected to arrive at Boston by the foreign steamers in January 1846. The New York Herald planned to carry its own despatches. The Tribune and other papers, being excluded, made arrangements with Mr. Twichell who was obliged to use horses instead of steam power for most of the distance. He could obtain an engine to run from Boston to Worcester only on condition of its being fifteen minutes behind the Herald's train.

From Worcester to Hartford, sixty-six miles, he rode on horseback through deep snow in three hours and twenty minutes. From Hartford to New Haven by railroad, and from New Haven to New York, seventy-six miles, by horses, reaching the latter city in season for the printing of the despatches, before the arrival of those of the Herald. This remarkable feat of horsemanship was commemorated by an engraving entitled, "The Unrivalled Express Rider."

In 1848 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Boston & Worcester R. R. and in 1849 was superintendent, which position he held until 1857, when he became its president. He moved to Brookline in 1850 and was a prominent figure in the social and political life of Brookline taking a kindly interest in local affairs. He prided himself on never failing to vote. He did his part in service to the Union during the Civil War, his noteworthy public service being a special trip by steamboat from Washington to New York in April, 1861, carrying the foreign despatches concerning the blockade, and it is said, that, to the timely arrival of these despatches, much weight was given by the Alabama claims commission.

He remained president of the Boston & Worcester R. R. until his election to Congress in 1866. He served in three Congresses from 1866 to 1872. In 1870 he became president of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., then a road of only 27 miles, which, during his four years as president was completed to the Colorado State line, a distance of nearly five hundred miles.

He was president of the Boston, Barre & Gardner R. R. from 1873 to 1878; and later was also president of the Hoosac Tunnel & Western and Central Mass. Railroads.

Mr. Twichell was a prominent member of the Unitarian Church. His acts of charity and help to the needy were many.

He was twice married, first on August 26, 1846, to Miss Theodora, daughter of Creighton Ruggles, of Barre, Mass., by whom he had eight children, of whom only one survives, a daughter.

Mrs. Twichell died March 9, 1876. He married again June 28th, 1877, Mrs. Catharine M. (Burt) Vinal, daughter of William S. Burt of Ithaca, New York. Mr. Twichell died at his residence on Harrison Place, now Kent Street, in Brookline, July 23rd, 1883.

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William Henry Lyon.

LYON, WILLIAM HENRY, clergyman and author, was born in Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts, December 23, 1846. His father Henry Lyon was a descendant from Caleb Lyon, a Scotchman who came from Hertfordshire, England, to New England, in the seventeenth century, and a descendant of this Caleb Lyon was a lieutenant in the Continental army and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. This Caleb's grandson, Caleb Lyon (1822-1875) was the son of Caleb Lyon the founder of Lyondale, N. Y., and was a representative in the 33rd Congress, 1853-55; Governor of Idaho 1864-66, and an extensive traveller in Turkey, Palestine and Egypt, and a pioneer in California before the admission of the territory as a state, and designer of the state seal adopted Sept. 2, 1849. Henry Lyon was an engraver, trustee of the Fall River Athenaeum and of the Fall River Public Library, a man noted for his inventiveness, geniality and love of literature. Henry Lyon, who was brought up in Fall River, was a slender child, fond of reading, especially books of biography and history, and was taught by his mother lessons in usefulness, simplicity and frugality. He had regular tasks to perform about the house, and thus

acquired habits of regularity and industry which were useful in after life. He earned the money to pay part of his tuition in college by singing in the church choir and playing the organ. He was prepared for college at the Fall River High School, and was graduated at Brown University, A. B., 1868, and at Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., B. D., 1873. His most helpful reading was biography, and next came the works of Herbert Spencer, Emerson's Divinity School Address, a little life of Oberlin, and Charles Carroll Everett's lectures. His most inspiring help in his formative period was from his home minister and the master of the High School. Upon entering the ministry he served the First Unitarian Church, Ellsworth, Maine, 1873-78. In 1878 he came to Roxbury, Mass., as pastor of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, where he remained ten years 1880-90, and of All Souls Unitarian Church, Roxbury, 1890-96.

The First Parish of Brookline called him as their minister in 1896, and he is still actively working in that society. He is also serving the Town of Brookline as a trustee of the Public Library, as a member of the school committee, and has been president of the Education Society; he has been also a visitor at the Divinity School, of Harvard University; president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society; chancellor of the Unitarian Synod of Hungary; secretary of the National Unitarian Conference. His club affiliations are with the St. Botolph Club and the Twentieth Century Club of Boston. He is the author of "A Study of the Seers" 1891; "Early Old Testament Narratives" 1893; "Later Old Testament Narratives" 1905. Brown University conferred on him the honorary degree of D. D. in 1896. Dr. Lyon was married April 5, 1893, to Louisa, daughter of Eliphalet M., and Lydia A. (Beal) Dennison of Boston, and they had three children.

The laws of health were closely observed by Dr. Lyon from his early youth, and his recreation and exercise were boating, tennis and golf, by means of which his tendency to lack concentration of thought on one line of work and to look on the dark side of life were warded off. To young men he says: "The selection as early as possible of the work you mean to do, and then steady, cool, trustful prosecution of it; simplicity in living; kindness to all, confidence in human nature and in the divine love, and justice to every man, will help to win such success as is possible and worth while.

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Joseph Walker.

WALKER, JOSEPH, lawyer, State legislator, and trustee, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 13, 1865. His father, Joseph Henry Walker, LL. D., was the son of Joseph and Hannah Thayer (Chapin) Walker; grandson of Joseph and Mehitable (Gibbs) Walker and of Eli and Libby (Thayer) Chapin and a descendant in the ninth generation from Capt. Richard Walker of the Ancient Artillery Company of London, who immigrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, and located in Saugus, which plantation was incorporated as a town July 5, 1631, and on November 20, 1637, the name was changed to Lynn.

He was a constituent member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Joseph Henry Walker was married May 18, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Jubal and Lucretia (Keys) Harrington of Worcester, and secondly, April 3, 1862, to Hannah M. (Kelley) Speer, daughter of Michael B., and Rachel (Cross) Kelley, of Hampton, N. H. He was admitted as a partner in his father's boat factory in 1850, and with his brother formed the firm of J. H. & G. M. Walker after their father's death, and continued in business up to 1887. He was also a partner in the firm of

Walker, Oakley Company, Leather Manufacturers, Chicago, 1868-95. He was a prominent leader in the Republican party; served as a member of the common council of Worcester and president of that body; representative in the General Court of Massachusetts for three terms, 1879-80 and 87; a representative in the United States Congress in the 51st and 55th Congress 1889-99, serving as chairman of the committee on banking and currency. His work as an educationist was through his trusteeship of Brown University from 1880 and of the Newton Theological Institution from 1871; the presidency of the board of trustees of Worcester Academy; as correspondent of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Physics from 1899; his directorship in the American Institute of Civics from 1890 and his membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, from 1892, placed him in close touch with the men of thought engaged in political and economic research, throughout the world. He was a director in various banking and other financial institutions of Massachusetts, and president of the Worcester Board of Trade. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Economic Club of Worcester. Tufts College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1891. He was a voluminous writer on economic subjects, and author of "Money, Trade and Banking." His son, Joseph Walker, by his second wife Hannah M. (Kelley) Speer Walker, was a pupil in the public schools of Worcester, in Exeter Academy, and at Brown University where he was graduated A. B., 1885, and Harvard University Law School, where he received his degree of LL. B., in 1890. He practiced law in Boston, and had the care of large estates. He was married June 30, 1890, to Caroline, daughter of Walter and Julia (Anthony) Richmond and a direct descendant through her father from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of the Mayflower, 1620. He made his home in Brookline, that most beautiful suburb of Boston, and there five of his six children were born, Joseph Richmond born in Providence, R. I., George Richard, Katharine, Evelyn and Dorothy (deceased). He was elected a Republican representative to the General Court of Massachusetts from Brookline in 1904, and was re-elected annually serving 1905-6, and in the legislature he served as a member of the committees of Rules and Ways and Means of the House, and

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proved himself one of the most useful members of these important committees.

He also represented his town on the State Board of Charities, and as a member of the Republican State Committee for several years. As a speaker before the legislative body he was practical and convincing, not easily excited, and his oratory commanded the close attention of the members of the House. He was active in town affairs, served on the school board and on various committees, and he was chairman of the Republican town committee for three years.

As a member of the Massachusetts legislature he was a prominent candidate for the nomination by his party for speaker of the House in 1906, and his friends predicted for him rapid promotion through the Senate to the governorship, or to the National Congress where his father made so pronounced a success.



John Knox Marshall.

MARSHALL, JOHN KNOX, was born February 16, 1844, at Fairfield, Pennsylvania, a few miles west of the famous battlefield of Gettysburg. His parents were the late Hon. James H. Marshall and Rachel R. (Knox), both strictly of the Scotch-Irish Ancestry.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Marshall was in Gettysburg preparing for Princeton University. The firing up at Fort Sumter stirred his Scotch-Irish blood, and filled his heart with a patriotic purpose to become a soldier. At 18 years of age, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry—a regiment selected from a certain number of youths from Philadelphia and Pittsburg and other counties in the state. The stirring times on the border, the winters of '61 and '62 had given Mr. Marshall a semi-opportunity to practice a soldier's life. The regiment went into training at the Carlisle U. S. Barracks, and became proficient under the tutorage of regular army soldiers, and was an important link in keeping General Lee from invading Pennsylvania in 1862, and was present at the battle of Antietam. November 1862, the regiment was ordered west, and became a part of the Army of the Cumberland.

Mr. Marshall spent three years in the service, and passed through all the non-commissioned grades, commanding his company "F" on several campaigns as a 1st sergeant. Hence the following order, filed in the archives of the war department at Washington, he prizes with much satisfaction.

General Orders, No. 7.

Headquarters First Brigade, Cavalry Div.,
Department of the Cumberland, Huntsville, Ala.
May 26, 1865

The general commanding accepts the present opportunity to compliment Sergts. John Burton Company E. and John K. Marshall Company F., Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for the faithful discharge of the duties which, owing to the absence of their officers, devolved upon them during the recent campaign, and to congratulate them upon the entire success of their efforts to maintain the discipline of their respective companies.

By command of
Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. J. Palmer
Henry McAllister, Capt. and acting assistant adjutant general.

From Brevet Brigadier-General Palmer's report.

Please add the following list of 15th Pennsylvania for promotion.
First Sergeant John Burton,
First Sergeant John K. Marshall
for the efficiency with which they commanded their respective companies and discipline during the active campaign, there being no commissioned officers in their companies.

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He was made a member of the Continental Congress but not elected. He was in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland and he did not even take part in the famous battle of Gettysburg.

He has a wife, Mrs. Leona, a deeply interested and capable business woman. Mr. Hildebrand is a former member of the Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church, a member of the Board of Managers, Germantown Y. M. C. A., the Pleasantville Y. M. C. A. and Pleasantville Trust Society. He has long been on the Board of Managers, American Sunday School Union. He is president of the Bethany Sunday School, a past president of the Bethany Sunday School Association, a member of the Harvard Club, Brookline, member of the Congregational Church, Congregational Sunday Schoolers Union. He has taught continuously in the Sunday School since 1906. Business and religious matters have absorbed his time and prevented a public spread the which would have been very beneficial to him.

In 1872 he married Miss Susan Annison, of
Portland, Me., and by her has six living children.
Secondly, in 1894 and in February, 1905, he married
Miss Anna L. Edwards of San Diego, California,
formerly of Brooklyn. He resides on Carey Hill.



Prentiss Cummings.

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to the Elevated Railway, and has done much for the solution of the question of rapid transit in Boston and the suburbs. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Boston Chess Club, Union Club, and many others. He married Miss Annie D. Snow of Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25th, 1880. He has resided in Brookline since 1885, where he has been chairman of the School Board, trustee of the Public Library, and otherwise active in town affairs. He is now serving his second term in the Senate where he is chairman of the Committee on Street Railways, chairman of Metropolitan Affairs, and member of the Committee on Labor; and has in former years been chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and member of the Judiciary and Woman Suffrage committees.



Desmond FitzGerald.

FITZGERALD, DESMOND, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was born in Nassau, New Providence, May 20, 1846. Charles Lionel William Henry FitzGerald was an officer in the English Army and received several decorations from the Crown for gallant fighting. He married Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Patrick and Harriet Brown of Providence, R. I., and a

descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. The FitzGeralds were prominent for many centuries in the history of Ireland. Harriet Brown FitzGerald came to the city of her birth in 1849.

She was then a widow, and brought with her her three-year-old boy, and he attended the public and high schools of Providence and Andover's celebrated Phillips Academy, where he was graduated in 1864.

He then studied in Paris, France, for one year, and was deputy secretary of the state of Rhode Island under secretary John R. Bartlett, and private secretary to Governor Burnside, 1866. During this interval he was preparing himself for the profession of engineering, and soon afterward entered the office of Cushing & Dewitt of Providence, R. I., who sent him with an engineering corps to survey railroads in the west.

He was so employed 1867-70 and on returning east in 1870, he was married June 21, 1870, to Elizabeth Parker Clark, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Salisbury of Brookline, Mass., and they made a new home in that beautiful suburb where four children were born of the marriage. He was of the Boston and Albany railroad from 1871-73; superintendent of the Western Division of the Boston Water Works, and resident engineer for an additional supply of water for Boston from 1873.

He was also consulting engineer in the construction of sanitary works both on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the United States, and in 1904 was sent to Manila, Philippine Islands, to study the sanitary needs of that city. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and served as president of the society as he did of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and of the New England Water Works Association. He was a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; treasurer of the council of the New England Meteorological Society, and a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society of England. His papers on professional subjects have appeared in the various periodicals on engineering subjects and have been widely copied in non-professional journals. He twice received the Norman gold medal for the best engineering paper published during the year.

His club affiliations were with the Union Club of Boston, the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and the

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Country Club of Brookline. He served the town of Brookline as a trustee of the Public Library and as chairman of the Park Commissioners, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts through the appointment of Governor Russell was benefited by his services as chairman of the Topographical Survey Commission.



Alfred D. Chandler.

CHANDLER, ALFRED D., has been a resident of Brookline since 1848. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and at Harvard College, graduating there in 1868. He has followed the law as a profession, it being that of some of his ancestors for several generations. His preference is for chamber practice in connection with municipal and private corporation law, with trust estates, and with land interests, though on occasions he has appeared before Committees at the National Capitol at Washington, and at the State House in Boston, and also before various Federal and State Courts in different parts of the United States, in admiralty, tariff, patent, will, and receivership cases.

He drafted the bill for the establishment of national savings banks, known as Senator Win-

dom's bill, which was introduced by Mr. Windom in the United States Senate, March 1, 1880. Mr. Chandler's arguments on national savings banks, on opposing the annexation of Brookline to Boston, on creating a tribunal to decide that a public necessity for a railroad exists before property can be taken for its construction (Acts of 1882, Chap. 265), on Nationalism and municipal control of public lighting, his article entitled "Brookline, - a Study in Town Government," in the *New England Magazine* for August, 1893, and his pamphlet on "The Metropolitan Debts of Boston and Vicinity," in 1905, are leading contributions upon these subjects.

Mr. Chandler has been active in the discussion and practical working of municipal administration, and has aided several New England towns. The construction of the Riverdale Park between Brookline and Boston is due mainly to his continued efforts in surmounting legal and practical difficulties in the way. He has had an influential hand in directing the largest public improvements in Brookline for the past twenty-five years, and has given especial attention to drafting legislation for the adaptation of the town meeting system of local government to communities large in numbers.

He served as Chairman of the Boards of Selectmen, Surveyors of Highways, Health, and Overseers of the Poor, in Brookline, in 1884, 1885 and 1886, and as a Trustee of the Brookline Public Library in 1874, 1875 and 1876. The annual Brookline Town Reports, the most complete perhaps of any in the country, now follow the model established by his direction in 1885. He has been a constant contributor to the press on a variety of questions touching municipal and national administration. He was the president of the Brookline Republican Club in 1892.

He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Economic Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Municipal League, the National Geographic Society, the Immigration Restriction League, the Metropolitan Improvement League, the Exchange Club of Boston, of which he was an active founder, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and others.

Mr. Chandler was married in Brookline, December 22, 1882, to Miss Mary Merrill Poor, daughter of Henry V. and Mary W. (Pierce) Poor. They have six children, five sons and one daughter.

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Thomas B. Fitzpatrick.

FITZPATRICK, THOMAS B., Member of the School Board of Brookline, was born in Grafton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1844, the son of Patrick and Mary Fitzpatrick. In his youth the family moved to Hopkinton, Mass., and here young Fitzpatrick learned to cultivate habits of industry, working on his father's farm, spring and summer, attending school fall and winter, and graduated from district and high schools with signal honors. He was the first Catholic boy to attend and graduate from the Hopkinton High School.

When eighteen years of age, he came to Boston and found employment for about a year with E. D. Bell & Co., dry goods, at a salary of two dollars a week. Here also his future partner, Oliver H. Durrell, worked for the same pay. Mr. Fitzpatrick engaged with the wholesale house of Mason, Tucker & Co., Boston, as travelling salesman, and during the next eight years built up a large trade. In July, 1872, he entered the employ of Brown, Dutton & Co. On Nov. 9, 1872, the great Boston fire took place, brought about a dissolution of the house, and both Mr. Brown and Mr. Dutton undertook to form separate firms, which had been contemplated some time before. Although but a few

months in the employ of these gentlemen, their observation of the character, energy and business capacity of Mr. Fitzpatrick induced each of them to offer him a proposition of copartnership. He accepted that of Mr. Brown, as did also Mr. Durrell, and thus the firm of Brown, Durrell & Co., was formed.

Commencing small, the firm has steadily gained, and now is one of the largest and most successful wholesale fancy dry goods houses in the United States. Mr. Brown retired from the firm in December, 1893. Mr. Durrell is now dead, and Mr. Fitzpatrick is now the senior member.

His close attention to business does not prevent him from active co-operation in philanthropic and charitable work. In these connections he has been associated with many of the most active organizations, among them the Catholic Union of Boston (of which representative society he was president two terms), the Associated Charities, the Working Boys' Home, St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Child Helping Society. He helped to establish the Working Girls' Home on Union Park Street, in charge of Gray Nuns. He contributed generously to the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., and was the originator of the proposal to secure one hundred annual contributors to that institution. He has been treasurer of the United Irish League since its establishment in America, and his support of the Irish Constitution struggle for over twenty years is well known. April 2, 1905, the Notre Dame University of South Bend, Indiana, conferred upon him the Lactare Medal, it being the first time to honor a Catholic layman.

For a number of years he has been president of the Union Institution for Savings, is director in the United States Trust Company and the Newton Co-operative Bank. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was married in 1876 to Sarah M. Gleason, daughter of Martin Gleason of Fitchburg, Mass. Seven children were born to them, five sons and two daughters. One of the sons died when three years old. Three of the others graduated from the Newton High School and from Harvard University. Another son is at present in the Brookline High School. His daughters were educated at Eden Hall Seminary, Pennsylvania. For twenty years he resided on Waltham Street, West Newton. Since 1904, he has resided in Brookline, occupying a residence on Gardner Rd.



Guy Lowell.

LOWELL, GUY, building and landscape architect, was born in Boston, Mass.

He obtained his primary and secondary school training in Boston, France, Germany and England. He matriculated at Harvard University in the class of 1892, and was graduated bachelor of Arts. He then took a post graduate course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was graduated B. S., 1894. He pursued a further course in Architecture at L'ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and was graduated in 1899. He established an office in Boston, where he has practiced architecture and landscape architecture since 1900, and also conducted a course in Landscape Architecture in the Institute of Technology from 1900. Mr. Lowell was married in 1898, to Henrietta Sargent, daughter of Professor Charles S. Sargent of Brookline, and they made their home in that beautiful suburban town where there are many examples of his professional skill in well planned private residences and surrounding grounds and parks. Further examples of his skill and superior architectural ability are shown in buildings for Harvard Univer-

sity, Cambridge, Mass.; for Brown University Providence, Rhode Island; the Academy at Andover, and both public and private buildings in the City of Boston.

William Aspinwall.

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, only son of Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, who was United States consul at London, Eng., from 1815 to 1833, was born in London, Feb. 16, 1819. His grandfather was Dr. Wm. Aspinwall of Brookline, a patriot of Revolutionary days, who took a part with the Brookline minute men in attacking the British troops on their retreat from Concord on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. His great grandfather was Isaac Gardner, the only Brookline minute man who was killed on that day. He is a direct descendant of Peter Aspinwall of Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, who came to America in 1630, settled in Dorchester, and in 1650 removed to Muddy River (Brookline). Here ten years later he built the house which stood on Aspinwall Avenue opposite St. Paul's Church until 1891, when it was taken down, as it had become uninhabitable and in a dangerous condition. Wm. Aspinwall was educated in a private boarding school at Hammer-smith, near London, until he was fourteen, and then coming to the United States with his father and family entered Harvard in 1834 and graduated in 1838. He began the study of law in Cambridge, under Professors Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf, in 1840, receiving the degree of LL. B., and continued his studies another year in the office of Franklin Dexter and George W. Phillips, when he was admitted to the bar. From that time until his death he was engaged in the practice of his profession. Since 1847 he had been a legal resident of Brookline, and took an active part in its affairs as well as in State and national politics. From 1850 to 1852 he was town clerk; in 1851 and 1852 he represented the town in the lower house of the Legislature, in 1853 in the constitutional convention; in 1851 he was a State senator from Norfolk county; and from 1857 to 1860 he was trial justice for Brookline, finally resigning this position. He has also held the offices of selectman, assessor, water commissioner, and trustee of the Public Library (being chairman of the latter board). In national politics he was a Whig of the Webster order until 1861. From

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1852 to 1856 he was a member of the Whig State committee; in 1856, in the Fremont campaign, its chairman, with Frederick O. Prince as secretary and Peter Butler as treasurer. From 1861 he acted with the Democratic party, serving for many years (until 1888, when he resigned) upon its State central committee and as chairman from 1872 to the election of Governor Gaston in 1874. In 1866 he received the nomination of his party for Congress. He was an ardent supporter of the government during the Civil War, and called the first meeting in Brookline to urge its vigorous prosecution. He served two years on the military committee of the town, and was at the same time secretary of the Mass. Rifle Club, at whose headquarters in the old Boylston Hall in Boston several regiments were recruited and drilled. In January, 1848, Mr. Aspinwall was married to Miss Arixene Southgate, daughter of Richard King Porter, of Portland, Me., a nephew of Senator Rufus King; they had three children, a daughter, now the wife of Dr. W. B. Trull, and two sons, Thomas and Wm. Henry Aspinwall, both in business in Boston.

William Aspinwall died October 25, 1902.

Robert Treat Paine, 2nd.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, 2ND, lawyer and member of many business corporations, was born in New Bedford, December 3, 1861; he is the son of William Cushing Paine of Boston. He was married in 1890, to Ruth Cabot, daughter of Walter Channing Cabot, of Brookline. He has four children: Walter Cabot, Richard Cushing, Elizabeth Mason and Ruth Cabot Paine.

He graduated from Harvard in 1882, studied law, and became a member of the Suffolk Bar. He is now occupied in attending to the affairs of many business corporations, either as officer or director, including those of the General Electric Company, and of many Electrical, Railway, Industrial and Securities companies; United Shoe Machinery Company, Rutland Railroad, Boston Children's Aid Society, Milton Academy, Suffolk Savings Bank, Workingmen's Loan Association, Greater New York Development Company, and other companies. He is also interested in land in Brooklyn, N. Y. He resides on Heath street in a house on the Walter C. Cabot estate.



Moses Williams.

WILLIAMS, MOSES, lawyer, legislator, president of State Street Trust Company, was born in Roxbury, Boston, Mass., December 1, 1846. His father, Moses B. Williams, son of Moses and Mary (Blake) Williams and a descendant from Robert Williams, was a merchant. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Elisha and Sybil (Allen) Penniman and a descendant from James Penniman. Moses Williams was a pupil in the Brookline public schools and was graduated at Harvard, A. B., June, 1868, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar the following December. He practiced in Boston and in 1873, 1874 and 1875 served in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature where he was a member of the Railroad Committee and for one term chairman of the committee, also serving as chairman of the Committee on Resumption of Specie Payments in 1875. He was also chairman of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Massachusetts to represent that body in the reception given to President Grant on the occasion of his visiting the Commonwealth to take part in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington

and Concord. He was elected president of the Third National Bank of Boston in 1886, and was a director when that institution was consolidated with the Shawmut National Bank in 1901. He became president of the State Street Trust Company of Boston in 1891. He is a member of the Union Club of Boston, and in 1891 he was elected a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University. He was married September 10, 1868, to Martha Caroline, daughter of Henry and Anne (Loder) Finley of Brookline, Mass., and their children were Moses 3d, Mary Eleanor, Hugh, Constance Martha and Gladys Williams.



Caleb Chase.

CHASE, CALIB, is the head of the great coffee-house of Chase & Sanborn, Boston. His Brookline house occupies a commanding view on Beacon Boulevard, and is one of the most luxuriously furnished homes in this town.

Mr. Chase was born in West Harwich, Mass., December 11, 1831, and there has a partial summer home. His parents were Job and Phoebe E. (Winslow) Chase. He received his early education on Cape Cod, and, when approaching manhood, entered his father's country store at West

Harwich, where he remained until his twenty-third year.

In 1854 Mr. Chase went to Boston, and entered the employ of Anderson Sargent, wholesale dry-goods merchant, acting as travelling salesman. He remained with Mr. Sargent for about seven years, and then accepted a position with Claffin, Saville & Co., wholesale grocers in the same city. He sold goods for this firm "on the road" for five and one-half years. In 1867, with two other young men, he established the firm of Carr, Chase & Raymond, wholesale grocers, in State Street Block. After a few years Mr. Carr withdrew from the firm, and it then became Chase, Raymond & Ayer; and it was subsequently changed to Chase & Sanborn, by which title it has been known for the past twenty-six years.

For several years prior to 1903 the firm occupied a spacious building running through from Broad to Battery-march Streets, but a few months ago the business offices were removed to more extensive quarters, which were especially fitted up in the most commodious and luxurious manner. The building is several stories in height, and has entrances on High and Broad Streets.

Mr. Chase is reckoned among the millionaire merchant princes of Boston. He attributes his good fortune to his strict attention to the business of his house, without entering into any outside speculation, coupled with the fact that he has been blessed with the best of partners, and also that his house has always been a liberal user of printer's ink.

Rufus George Frederick Candage.

CANDAGE, RUFUS GEORGE FREDERICK, was born in Blue Hill, Me., July 28, 1826. Retired Shipmaster, Surveyor of Shipping. Brookline Offices held: School Committee, Trustee Public Library, Selectman, Representative to the General Court, Assessor, Moderator of town meetings, Chairman Executive Committee on 200th Anniversary of the town's incorporation, President Historical Society, and ex-President Boston Marine Society, Member of Historical Genealogical Society, Bostonian Society, New York Marine Society, American Shipmasters' Association, Blue Hill (Me.) Historical Society, Corresponding Member Maine Historical Society, and Honorary Member of Beverly Historical Society.



Solomon Adams Woods.

WOODS, SOLOMON ADAMS, a prominent citizen of Brookline, son of Colonel Nathaniel and Hannah (Adams) Woods, was born in Farmington, Me., October 7, 1827. On the paternal side he descended from Samuel Woods, an original landed proprietor of Groton, Mass., where the family long lived; On the maternal side he is a grandson of Major Solomon Adams, a cotton manufacturer, fourth in descent from Captain Samuel Adams, magistrate and representative of Chelmsford, Mass., in its first half century. Mr. Woods' paternal grandfather was a pioneer at Farmington, and his father a leading man in the town. The son was brought up on a good farm, and attained his education in the district school and at the Farmington Academy. At the age of twenty he engaged with a local carpenter to learn the use of tools and the trade of house-building.

Four years later he came to Massachusetts to purchase machinery for the manufacture of doors, sashes, and blinds, his purpose being to erect a mill in his native town and to enter this business with his former employer as a partner. Instead, however, of carrying out this plan, he

engaged in the same business in Boston as a journeyman with Solomon S. Gray.

Within the first year Mr. Woods purchased the plant, and on the 1st of January, 1852, went into the manufacture on his own account. In 1854, he entered into partnership with Mr. Gray, and under the name of Gray & Woods, for the manufacture and sale of a wood-planing machine, originally designed by Mr. Gray, but rendered more practical by the inventions of Mr. Woods. This partnership continued for the term of five years, during which period additional improvements were patented. In 1865, Mr. Woods' business, then conducted under his name alone, was considerably extended by the addition of the manufacture of the Woodbury planer, with the Woodbury patent improvements, of which he was the sole licensee; and to meet its demands, he erected manufacturing works in South Boston, and established branch houses in New York and Chicago. Eight years after, in 1873, the S. A. Woods Machine Company, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, was formed, Mr. Woods as president.

This position he still holds. More than fifty patents for devices and improvements in machines for planing wood and making mouldings have been issued to the successive firms of Gray & Woods, S. A. Woods, and the S. A. Woods Machine Company, and they have received nearly a hundred gold, silver and bronze medals from various international fairs and mechanical exhibitions. Mr. Woods has been a member of the Boston common council (1869, 1870, and 1871), in which he served on important committees and took a leading part; in 1870 and 1871 he was a director of the East Boston ferries; and in 1878 he declined a nomination to the Board of Aldermen, pressed upon him by both the Republican and Citizens parties. Since 1870 he has been a trustee of the South Boston Savings Bank, and for many years a member of its board of investment. Mr. Woods was married in Boston, August 21, 1854, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Weather, of Vienna, Me. She died in 1862, and he was again married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah Catharine Watts, of Boston. He has three children: Frank Forrest, treasurer of the S. A. Woods Machine Co., Florence, and Dr. Frederick Adams Woods, Harvard Medical School 1898, biologist and author.

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RESIDENCE OF JEROME JONES, SUMMIT AVENUE

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Jerome Jones.

JONES, JEROME, head of the great crockery and glass importing house of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company, Boston, was born in Athol, Worcester County, October 13, 1837. He is the youngest son of Theodore and Marcia (Estabrook) Jones. Welsh upon his father's side, upon his mother's he is a grandson of Rev. Joseph Estabrook, who was for forty-five years the minister of Athol, of Pilgrim stock and a graduate of Harvard. Up to the time he was thirteen years of age Jerome Jones was a pupil in the Athol schools, when he went to work in the country store of Goddard & Ward, of Orange, Mass.

In 1853 young Jones entered the store of Otis Norcross & Co., Boston, as an apprentice. In 1861, when he was only twenty-four years old, Mr. Jones was made partner, and in 1865 he went to Europe as foreign buyer for the house. When Mr. Norcross retired to assume the mayoralty, Mr. Jones and Mr. Ichabod Howland became partners. Mr. Howland died in 1871, when the firm of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton was formed, and in 1896 the house was incorporated as the Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company.

Mr. Jones has honored Boston in many ways and the citizens have long looked to him as a leader in civic affairs. The services which he has rendered to the community have been varied and exacting. He was one of the early members of the Tariff Reform League. The Commercial Club is another association of which he has been the head. Very few reform movements or effort to save Boston's landmarks from constant encroachment and carelessness have failed of Mr. Jones's assistance. He was for two years a member of the mayor's advisory board, appointed by the Board of Trade. He is an active member of the Merchants' Association, and has filled the presidency of the Associated Board of Trade and of the Earthenware Association. He is a vice-president of the Home Savings Bank, was a director in the Third National Bank, of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, of the Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of Mt. Auburn Cemetery. He is a member of the Unitarian Club, of the Brookline Thursday Club, and of the Union Club. All these functions may be performed by some men after a dummy manner, but it is not so with Mr. Jones. In all he is an active spirit; and, without putting forth the arts of oratory, he always exerts that influence which sincere conviction and lucid truthfulness of statement carry with them. In the first group of important citizens Jerome Jones's name would always be enumerated by those who know the heart of Boston.

Mr. Jones was president of the Worcester Northwest Agricultural Society at Athol, the town of his nativity, where his sisters have occupied the old Theodore Jones homestead; and in Brookline, his later home, he has occupied positions of trust.

Mr. Jones, whose health was impaired thirty years ago, was advised to seek some lofty, pure situation for his dwelling, and he pitched up in Corey Hill, in Brookline, where he has found full health and comfort for himself and family. Books and works of art crowd the delightful home, and make the inlook as attractive as the outlook; and both are very fair.

Mr. Jones has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth R. Wait, of Greenfield. Mrs. Jones died July 10, 1878, leaving four children, Theodore, Elizabeth W., Marcia E., and Helen R. Jones. He was married the second time in February, 1881, to Mrs. Maria E. Dutton, of Boston



Jonathan L. Dexter.

DEXTER, JONATHAN L., one of Brookline's widely known citizens, was born at Martha's Vineyard, Jan. 23rd, 1843, where he spent his boyhood and received his education. Forty years ago he came to Boston and entered the produce business, which he made his life-work. He connected himself with the old established firm of Sands, Furler & Co., and his faithful work soon brought him the position of junior partner. As junior partner almost the entire conduct of the firm's business fell to him. Most of us realize that no other business requires such constant application and hard work as fruit and produce. While this is true today, it must be remembered with what greater difficulties it was beset before the introduction of our improved means of transportation, and freight-cars, whose temperature can be regulated to suit the needs of the various fruits and vegetables.

In the earlier years of Mr. Dexter's career, New England apples were practically unknown, and the demand for this fruit had to be supplied by the western article. The firm of Sands, Furler & Co. were the largest receivers in this line, some years having as many as 65,000 or 70,000 bbls.

Large losses of the fruit could be avoided only by the greatest care, as in those days practically everything came as far as New York by canal. This firm also supplied a large number of the oranges consumed, and it may be said that it was through Mr. Dexter's firm and a few other firms that California and Florida oranges were introduced into Boston. The firm also sent cranberries to California by way of Cape Horn in casks, filled with water to keep from decaying, as they were six months in going. The firm had quite a trade, one time, before ice machines were made, shipping fruit and vegetables in vessels partly loaded with ice to Barbadoes and as far as Calcutta and the East India Islands.

Where Mr. Dexter's enterprise gained customers his integrity and fair dealing retained them. An interesting fact to note in this connection is that he supplied J. R. Whipple's hotels, Young's, Parker House and Touraine from the day they were opened until Mr. Dexter retired from business. Mr. Dexter has identified himself with the growth of Brookline by his interest in real estate, having been connected with a number of the largest builders. St. Paul St., Babcock Hill district, and certain parts south of Coolidge Corner, for example, owe their development largely to his efforts. He is also a trustee of a number of estates.

Jan. 7th, 1875, he married Miss Mary L. Seaverns, daughter of Thomas Seaverns. Mrs. Dexter's birthplace was on the site of the present Baptist Church. Five children were born to them. Lucy Amelia, who is now Mrs. Geo. H. Hutchinson, Mary Love, Hiram, Delia Carrie, and Frank Seaverns.

On April 4th, 1901, Mr. Dexter lost the wife who had been such an inspiration and aid to him. This loss was felt not only by him but by all who had come in contact with her. Mr. Dexter has, though possessing so many friends, never allied himself with any social organizations, finding the best relaxation in his home. He has been a member of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange for a number of years, and still keeps in touch with his former business associates by visiting the Exchange. He has been a resident of Brookline for thirty years.

At the request of a number of his neighbors and friends he was a candidate for the assessorship for 1906.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



William Craig.

Vermont has furnished her quota of sturdy sons to make complete the composite picture of the "best-governed and richest town in Massachusetts" and none has more ably fulfilled this mission than the subject of this sketch, WILLIAM CRAIG, chairman of the Brookline Board of Selectmen.

Nestling beneath the towering hills, rising one above the other till they meet the sky, lies the little hamlet of East Corinth, Vermont, where he was born, on the 15th of January, 1847, only a few brief hours ere the little mother "passed through the valley of the shadow of death" leaving her tiny infant to the loving care of Mrs. Alma Eastman who afterward became Mrs. Alma Eastman Craig. Mr. Craig pays high tribute to the early training of his sturdy New England parents, and as a son of Vermont is especially proud (shining as he does in reflected glory) of the ancestry of his adopted mother, which includes Captain Peter Powers who in 1754 headed the first exploring party sent by the government into the hitherto unknown wilderness (the valley of the Connecticut) called the Coos country, long before Vermont became a State. Rev. Peter Powers the first minister in the Coos country, and following him his son, occupied the pulpit in Newbury upward of a hundred years.

Hiram Powers the great American sculptor,

made famous by his "Greek Slave" and whose statue of Daniel Webster graces the State House lawn, was an own cousin; Governor Powers of Maine is of this branch of the family, as is also Dr. Herbert Hale Powers of Brookline.

In 1860 while in his thirteenth year, Pere John Craig moved his family to Lyme N. H. and three years later returned to Bradford Vt. (famed as the birth place of Capt. Clark of the Oregon). Young Craig had received a good district school education, but completed a course later at the Thetford Academy.

Craig senior was a miller and this honorable calling might have been William's; "he would none of it," but entered the employ, as an apprentice, of John B. Peckett of Bradford who owned a large saw mill. Finding this work uncongenial and not sufficiently remunerative, he resolved to try his luck in a wider field, the desired opportunity presenting itself through his uncle Edward Craig, then superintendent of the Brighton, Mass., cattle yards, who came to Vermont to buy horses. To him he confided his ambition and through him the gateway of a broader life was thrown open when, with the consent of his parents, he boarded a "slow freight" to accompany and care for a "blooded morgan" en route to Brighton market. No mounted Don Quixote with lance and spear ever felt one-half so grand.

A few months in his uncle's employ brightened and broadened his ideas, and a stepping stone to greater things secured a position with Nathan Clark, provision dealer of Cambridge St., Boston. With laudable ambition to still better his condition he later accepted an offer from Hall, Chessman & Co., of Faneuil Hall Market. Here he remained three years and when this firm dissolved transferred his allegiance to Wm. Ricker & Co. Hard work and close attention to business during the next ten years found him in a position to buy of the retiring partner a half interest in the firm (although no change has ever been made in the firm name), and this relation has continued through out two decades to the present time. Mr. Craig is a member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, one of the largest associations of its kind in the country, numbering upward of 700 members. He was elected its Vice President in 1900 and called to its highest office in 1901, re-elected President in 1902, an honor never before accorded any other man since its institution.

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During his official term there were knotty questions requiring exceptional tact and diplomacy to solve, notably the agitation of the extension of Broad street through the market district, and the questions as to the right of market gardeners to occupy the streets adjacent to Faneuil Hall Market. He was appointed a delegate by the lessees of Markets to confer and treat with the late Mayor Collins in the matter of leases, and appointed by the mayor to act with Mr. Duane as to fixing amount to be paid by tenants above the market. He was also called in consultation with the mayor as to the advisability of removing the tracks on Tremont St., and later in the

ley, Norfolk and Middlesex Clubs. Since 1895, his home has been on Columbia Street, near Harvard. His wife was Julia E. Flanders of Bradford, Vt.; he has two sons, Edward Dunn, and John B., and one daughter, Fanny May.

Mr. Craig's record speaks for itself. It is the record of a successful business man, a man who enjoys in a remarkable degree the confidence and loyalty of his business associates. He has pronounced ideas and dares to uphold them. His judgment and ability are unquestionable. Practical, with unlimited common sense, he is genial and jovial at the same time. Impelled by public spirit rather than any desire for office, he accepted



HOME OF MR. J. MURRAY KAY, GARDNER ROAD.

teamsters' strike and the coal strike did especially practical and valued work.

During his presidency he "made good" with his associates by strongly advocating and finally bringing about shorter hours for the employees of Faneuil Hall Market. He is a delegate from the Exchange to the Association Board of Trade, also one of the Legislative committee; he has also served the town of his adoption on many important committees, notably the Citizens Committee of Thirty, and the committee on the advisability of building a covered reservoir on Fisher Hill.

Mr. Craig is affiliated with the Brookline Lodge of Free Masons, also a member of the Point Shir-

the right of the people with whom he has so long "neighbored" today, whether he should be one to assist in the government of the town in which they have mutual interest. The Boston Herald said "Selectman Craig was generally conceded to be a sure winner long before the polls were opened," and in one of the closest and most bitterly contested town elections Brookline has seen in recent years, this prediction was fulfilled by his election to the vacant place on the Board of Selectmen in 1904, this office he still retains, having been re-elected in March, 1905 and 1906. Elected chairman of the board June, 1906.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



Henry Franklin Miller.

MILLER, HENRY FRANKLIN, eldest son of the late Henry F. Miller (founder of piano manufacturing business of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Co.) and Frances V. (Child) Miller. Born in Providence, R. I., in 1848, and came to Boston when a child. Mr. Miller is descended on both sides from oldest Rhode Island families, and is a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, and is also a Mayflower descendant. One of his ancestors is Joseph Jenks, who came to this country in 1636, settling in Lynn, Mass., and who established the first brass foundry on the Western Continent; of his several sons Mr. Miller is a descendant of Col. Jenks of the Revolutionary war, and another son was one of Rhode Island's colonial governors.

Mr. Miller attended the Boston public schools, graduating from the Boston English High School in 1867, with honors, receiving the Franklin Medal and three Lawrence prizes; he was captain of the first company to receive the first prize ever given to a Boston School Regiment, and still holds as a very precious possession the blue banner awarded at that time.

Immediately on leaving school Mr. Miller entered his father's business, and in 1881 (on the

death of Mr. Miller, Sr., when the present corporation was formed) became president of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Co., which office he has held ever since.

The Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Co. is a Massachusetts corporation, with a large and prosperous business extending throughout the entire country. The Boston retail warehouses are at 395 Boylston St., in the beautiful building recently erected especially for this company. The company also has a branch house in Philadelphia at 1105 Chestnut St., occupying an entire building in the heart of the piano trade of that city. The factory is at Wakefield, Mass., and its product is sent to the wholesale trade direct from Wakefield.

For years Mr. Miller has been particularly interested in the development of the artistic side of the business, to the furnishing of the pianos from special designs, with special decorations, &c., which has given to this house a leadership second to no other house in the trade. From a musical standpoint the Henry F. Miller pianos have from the first maintained a high standing, and the Henry F. Miller pianos today are maintaining for this company the highest position, and have a recognition from the musical world which today makes this company one of the most important in the pianoforte industry of the country.

Mr. Miller is interested in the various piano trade associations, as well as in various financial and philanthropic organizations, &c. He was the first president of the National Piano Manufacturers Association of America, and held this office for the first two years, and is at the present time chairman of the Executive Committee, for the Eastern States, of this Association; he was also the first president of the Boston Music Trade Association, serving for three years, and, after an interval of five years, is president of this Association at the present time. He represents the Boston Music Trade Association in the Boston Associated Board of Trade, and at the present time is treasurer of the latter Association. He is a director of the Mechanics Trust Company, treasurer of the Boys Institute of Industry, a vice-president of the Industrial Aid Society. Mr. Miller is a Unitarian, and is prominent in Unitarian work; he is a member of the Channing Club, of which he was the first president; a member of the Unitarian Club, and a life member of the American Unitarian

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Association, he is also a member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. He is also a member of the Bostonian Society, a Fine Member of the First Corps of Cadets, a member of the Masonic Order, and also a member of the Tedesco Club at Beach Bluff, Mass., where he has a country residence.

Mr. Miller married in 1871. Mrs. Miller is a descendant of Governor Endicott of colonial days, and is also of distinguished French Huguenot descent. Mr. and Mrs. Miller and their daughter Miss Margaret Ogden Miller, became residents of Brookline about seven years ago.



Benjamin Chase Dean.

DEAN, BENJAMIN CHASE, was born in Lowell, Mass., March 3, 1843. Graduate Brown University, 1864. Assistant Clerk Massachusetts Senate 1864-1868. Admitted to bar in 1867. Private Secretary to Governor Talbot in 1874, and was Assistant Inspector General on his staff. Deputy Insurance Commissioner in 1875. President Lowell Common Council in 1876. Superintendent Manchester Print Works from 1876 to 1901. Representative from Brookline in the Legislature, 1899-1903. Died in Brookline, January 26, 1905.

Stephen Holbrook Rhodes.

RHODES, STEPHEN HOLBROOK, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company from 1879, was born in Franklin, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, November 7, 1825. His father, Stephen Rhodes, was a son of Stephen and Anna (Daniels) Rhoades, and a descendant from Henry who came from England to Massachusetts and settled in Lynn in 1640. He married Betsey, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Pratt) Bird of Foxboro. Stephen Holbrook Rhodes attended the public schools and Bristol Academy, Taunton, and on graduating engaged in the mercantile and manufacturing lines as clerk, and subsequently engaged in life insurance as a solicitor and agent in which he was eminently successful. He served the City of Taunton as member of the Board of Aldermen in 1867, as mayor, 1867, 1868 and 1869. He also represented the first Bristol district in the State Senate, 1870 and 1871, where he served on important committees bearing on insurance interests. He served the commonwealth as deputy insurance commissioner, 1874-79, being appointed State commissioner in 1874 by acting Governor Talbot. He resigned the position of State Insurance Commissioner in the spring of 1879 to accept the presidency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company which organization had been chartered in 1861, and he held the office for over twenty-six years to the great benefit of the company and the satisfaction of its policy holders. He was married November 27, 1847, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Charles and Hannah (Shaw) Godfrey, and a descendant from Captain Richard Godfrey, an officer in the Colonial army which marched to the defence of Crown Point, N. Y., in 1755 and to Fort William Henry, Lake George, in August, 1757; and from Brigadier-General George Godfrey who commanded the Bristol county brigade at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war in 1775. Their two children were Henry Holbrook, born November 6, 1848, died September 20, 1854, and Anne Elizabeth, born April 30, 1851, married Lieut. James M. Grimes, U. S. N. Mr. Rhodes removed from Taunton to Boston, Mass., in 1873 where he continued to reside, his residence in 1905 being 541 Commonwealth Avenue. He was elected to membership in the Exchange Club and in the Boston Society of Natural History. He was also a member of the Roxbury Charitable Society.

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Edward Russell.

RUSSELL, Edward, was born in North Yarmouth, Cumberland county, Maine, in 1820. He was the son of General Edward Russell, a prominent citizen of that town.

His early education was derived from opportunities afforded by the Academies at North Yarmouth, Gorham and Portland, Maine.

Having given up the idea of a college course, he entered the employ of the well known house of Hurd, Hutchins & Skinner, Boston, West India goods and groceries. While yet a lad he was promoted to the responsible position of book-keeper in the Charlestown store carried on by the same firm. Following this engagement, he became the book-keeper for two years in a bank in Charlestown.

In 1842 Mr. Russell became a partner with David Dow, under the firm name of Dow & Russell, groceries and ship stores, Commercial Street, Boston. This was terminated in 1844, when he entered the service of the Mercantile Agency in Boston, founded two years previously by Hon.

Lewis Tappan, of New York. Becoming its chief clerk, he followed up the method and system established, adding such improvements as the continuous enlargement of the business required. A change was made in 1853, and the firm name of the Mercantile Agency became Edward Russell & Co., Mr. Russell being the controlling spirit of the concern, until 1898, when he retired and was succeeded in Boston by the R. G. Dun Co.

His success has shown his ability. October 8, 1845, Mr. Russell was married to Mary W. Field, of North Yarmouth, Maine, by whom he had three children, all of whom died.

His first wife having deceased, Mr. Russell was married in June, 1876, to Gertrude, younger daughter of the late Loring Wheeler, of Eastport, Maine.

Mr. Russell was long a member of the New Historical Genealogical Society, and his residence is in Brookline.

Edward W. E. Thompson.

THOMPSON, EDWARD W. E., was born in Sanford, Maine, March 11, 1848. He came to Boston, Mass., when a lad, and was educated in the Brookline grammar and Roxbury Latin Schools.

In 1870, he graduated from the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1871. He never engaged in active practice, as his time was chiefly engaged in the management of private property.

For several years he served the town of Brookline as a member of the Tree Planting Committee; he was also one of the original members of the Riverdale Casino, acting as Treasurer for four years. His associates in the Casino say of him, "E. W. E. Thompson was respected, honored, and loved for his sterling character, strong integrity, and unimpeachable manliness, which evinced those attributes found only in God's best men."

For several years he was a member of the Joseph Warren Commandery of Knight Templars of Roxbury, and President of the "Boston Parents' Association for Deaf Children," which he helped to establish.

Mr. Thompson married in October, 1870, Ruth H., daughter of Nahum Ward, of Roxbury. They had three children, a daughter and two sons.

Mr. Thompson died suddenly of pneumonia, after an illness of three days, on February 1, 1904, at his home on Francis Street, Brookline, Mass.



Lionel J. A. L. Norman.

NORMAN, LIONEL J. A. L., financier, lawyer and trustee, was born in New York City, April 17, 1863. His father, Lionel A. J. Norman, an English gentleman, was a member of the well-known Norman family of Cambridge, England. Lionel A. J. married Marie Anita Bolton Lowther, of Gloucestershire, England, the mother of the subject of this sketch.

Lionel Norman was educated in private schools, supplemented by several years of travel in various parts of the world. He afterward entered the Mass. Institute of Technology where he studied for three years, and then attended Boston University from which he received the degree of LL. B.

He has been identified with large financial interests for many years, has acted as trustee for large estates and engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. Norman is considered to be a man of wide information. He has contributed many articles and essays, on a variety of subjects, to magazines and other publications; and has been prominent in Brookline public affairs though never having

held public office. He was married January 16, 1890, to Florence Sprague of Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Byron Sprague and granddaughter of United States Senator Sprague, deceased, of the same State. Ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island, who was also in the United States Senate, is Mrs. Norman's cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Norman have one child, a son, Lionel Aubrey, born October 8, 1891.

James Robert Dunbar.

DUNBAR, JAMES ROBERT, lawyer, judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court, State Senator, president Y. M. C. A. Evening Law Schools, was born in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 23, 1817. His father, Henry William Dunbar, son of John and Ann (Delmage) Dunbar of Scotch descent, was a manufacturer of woollens, a man of integrity, generosity and industry. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rebecca Traganza and Henry Richards of St. Erth's, Cornwall, England. James Robert Dunbar as a child had uniformly good health, was fond of outdoor sports, fishing, etc. His mother died when he was eight years old. He was fond of reading history, biography, and travel. He passed through the primary, grammar and high schools, and was graduated at William College, A. B., 1871. He studied law in the office of Milton B. Whitney at Westfield, Mass., was admitted to the bar in 1874, and he was at once admitted as a partner in Mr. Whitney's law business. He was married May 15, 1875, to Harriet Peerce, daughter of George A. and Electa N. (Lincoln) Walton, of West Newton, Mass., and of the six children born of this marriage five were living in 1905. He made his home in Westfield, where he served as chairman of the school committee, and in 1885 and 1886 was a Senator in the Massachusetts legislature. He was appointed in 1888 one of the judges of the superior court of Massachusetts by Governor Ames, and he served on the superior bench, 1888-98. In 1897 he was made chairman of the Taxation Commission and after retiring from the bench he engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. His club membership includes the New Algonquin, the Agricultural, the Curtis, the Beacon and the Economic, all of Boston. He is a Congregationalist in church affiliation and a Republican in party politics. He resides at 156 Mason Terrace, Brookline.

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John A. Kohl.

KOHL, JOHN A., a resident of Brookline a number of years, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania. His father, George A. Kohl, was an extensive brewer in Lambertville, N. J. After completing his school training at public schools and the Academy at Easton, he learned the business of brewing ale in his father's establishment, which he had conducted at Lambertville, N. J., from about 1840. Having thoroughly mastered the brewer's art, he came to Boston to take the position of brew master in the Norfolk Brewery, owned by A. Richardson, where he remained until 1870, when he formed a partnership with Andrew J. Houghton in the business of manufacturing ale. In 1875 they purchased the old Jutz property and established the Vienna Brewery, which proved a very profitable investment. He was thoroughly honorable in his business methods. His fellowship affiliation was with the Masonic, and Odd Fellow orders, having been a member of the Leni Lenape Lodge of Lambertville, New Jersey, the Washington Lodge, and Massasoit Encampment of Boston. He died in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 2, 1901.



Reuben Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.

THOMAS, REUBEN, son of William and Ann Cotton (Wilkins) Thomas, was born in Walnby, Warwickshire, England, June 14, 1840. His ancestors were representatives of old Warwickshire families. He was first in educational training in the grammar school, Sutton, Coldfield, Warwickshire; then in University College, London, 1862, M. A. and Ph. D., by examination (Rostock U.) 1865. He received in 1887 the honorary degree of D. D. from Bowdoin College, Maine.

Dr. Thomas began the ministry as assistant to Rev. Newman Hall, LL. B., of Christ Church, London, afterwards was pastor of Berkley Street Church (Cong.) Liverpool, whence he was called to succeed Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed, the great philanthropist, at Wycliffe chapel, London. He was called to Harvard Church, Brookline, in 1875, where he has since ministered. Dr. Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (James) Cotton, but there were no children by the union. October 21th, 1905, he married for his second wife Lydia Cotton, daughter of William and Ann Cotton, of Gloucestershire, England.

He is the author of "Through Death to Life."

"Divine Sovereignty," "Grafenburg People," and several pamphlets.

Dr. Thomas was for several years a governor of the London Hospital, and is a life member of several literary and benevolent societies in Europe and America.

He is a contributor to leading religious newspapers and reviews on both sides of the Atlantic.

Theodore Lyman.

LYMAN, THEODORE, soldier, naturalist, representative in the United States Congress, fish commissioner, trustee of the Peabody Education Fund; was born in Waltham, Mass., August 23, 1833, son of Theodore and Mary E. (Henderson) Lyman; grandson of Theodore and Lydia (Williams) Lyman; a direct descendant from Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman the progenitors of the Lymans in America. Richard Lyman came from Essex, England, to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1631, and removed from Charlestown, Mass., to Hartford, Connecticut in 1635. Theodore Lyman, Sr., was a distinguished philanthropist, legislator, Mayor of Boston, and author.

Theodore Lyman, Jr., was graduated at Harvard, A. B., 1855, S. B., 1858. He was assistant in zoology at the Harvard University Museum 1860-61; studied in Europe 1861-63; was a volunteer aid with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the staff of Gen. George G. Mead, commanding the Army of the Potomac 1863-65; was mustered out April 20, 1865, and returned to his home in Brookline, Mass. He was fish commissioner for the State of Massachusetts 1865-82, and as such he made the first successful scientific experiments for the cultivation and protection of food fishes made by any State in the United States. He represented the ninth Massachusetts district in the 18th Congress 1883-85; was an overseer of Harvard University 1868-88; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; honorary member of the National Academy of Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; he was a trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund, and a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archeology and of the Massachusetts State Reform School. He was also president of the Boston Farm School, which institution was liberally endowed by his father. He was the author of numerous reports and scientific papers relating to

his professional and official investigations, covering eight to ten subjects. He received the honorary degree of LL. D., from Harvard University in 1894; was a generous contributor to the building of Memorial Hall connected with the University and served on its building committee. He left to Harvard University his collection of scientific books for use in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and left to the college \$10,000. Col. Lyman was married Nov. 28, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of George R., and Sarah (Shaw) Russell, who survives him. He died at Nahant, Mass., September 9, 1897.



Charles L. Edgar.

EDGAR, CHARLES L., was born near Princeton, N. J., Dec. 1860. Graduated from Rutgers College in 1882. Degree, B. A., and E. E. General Superintendent Edison Electrical Illuminating Co., in 1886. Successively General Manager, Vice-President, and President since 1899. Elected President National Electric Light Association in 1903. President Boston Electric Light Co., Somerville Electric Light Co., Woburn Light, Heat and Power Co., Newton and Watertown Gas Light Company.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



Franklin W. Hobbs.

HOBBS, FRANKLIN W., was born in Rehoboth, September 24, 1867, but has lived in Brookline since 1873. He attended a private school for a few years, and later was graduated from the Pierce Grammar School. He fitted at the high school for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1889 in the department of mechanical engineering, in which department he remained for a year and a half as a member of the staff of instruction. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Arlington Mills, and is now the treasurer and executive officer of that corporation. The Arlington Mills, located in Lawrence, Mass., is one of the largest textile mills in the world, employing 5,000 people and engaged in the manufacture of both wool and cotton.

Mr. Hobbs has been identified with the business and social life of the town, and has served on various committees, and for some time has been the chairman of the School Committee. He is a member of the Education Society, the Historical Society, and a vestryman of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Hobbs has always been interested in educational matters, and was one of the original trustees of the

Lowell Textile School. In 1900 Governor Crane appointed him a State trustee of that institution, which position he still holds. He is a director of the Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Home Market Club, a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, also of the Technology, Country and Union Clubs. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Hobbs was married in 1892 to Jane H. Whitman, a daughter of Mr. William Whitman, of Goddard Avenue. They have four children, and reside at No. 78 Fland Road.



Charles W. Holtzer.

HOLTZER, CHARLES W., president of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company of this town, is one of the men whom Brooklinians are proud to acknowledge as a self-made man of affairs.

He was born in Germany, and was educated in the city of Karlsruhe, at the Institute of La Fontaine. Later he was apprenticed to his grandfather to learn the machinist trade; but, becoming dissatisfied, he came to this country in 1866,

He first engaged in experimental work upon artillery ammunition, but later came to Brookline, finding employment with E. S. Ritchie & Sons, philosophical instrument makers.

In 1874 Mr. Holtzer started in business for himself as a maker of electrical apparatus in a small room in the Harvard Building. There he remained for about five years, his business constantly increasing; and his first shop was built on Boylston Street. Two years later it was found necessary to enlarge this shop, and soon after he purchased the Catholic church building on Station Street. Here it was thought he would find ample room for years to come. At that time the general offices of the company were on Franklin Street, Boston, but at this writing the main offices are in the factory building, with branch offices in New York and Chicago.

The next step in the development of the plant was the erection of an office building and of a power-house on Andem Place in the rear of the wooden structure, and later a four-story brick factory building was erected, having an immense frontage on Station Street. The past year, the company's business having outgrown this big factory building, a large building on Albany Street, Boston, was leased for a term of years, as an adjunct to the plant. This is being used for the large machine work.

The Holtzer-Carbot Electric Company was incorporated in 1889. Mr. Holtzer has held the position of president of the company since that time.

From a payroll of 30, when the business was established on Station Street, to one of 500 at the present time, is a vast stride, and indicates, as in no other way, the immense growth of the business of the company.

Horace James.

JAMES, HORACE, was born in Jamaica Plain, district of the old town of Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 10, 1827. Came to Brookline, July, 1849. Mason, Contractor and Builder. Established in business, July, 1855. Selectman, Overseer of the Poor, and member of the Board of Health, Surveyor of Highways, Trustee of Brookline Savings Bank, Vice-President of Savings Bank. Chosen Selectman in March, 1867, and has served continuously since, except four years; was Chairman of the Board for eight years, from March, 1893, to March, 1901.



Charles Lincoln Ayling.

AYLING, CHARLES LINCOLN, born January 22d, 1875, Centerville, Mass. On account of appointment of father, Augustus D. Ayling, to Adjutant-Generalship of New Hampshire, moved to Concord of that State, in 1879. Finished High School in that city and employed with the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons in September, 1892. This house moved to Boston soon after that date, and continued with them until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war. Temporarily withdrew and enlisted; received commission of captain, and A. A. A. G. from the Governor of New Hampshire, and at the beginning of the war was put under special detail to thoroughly equip the New Hampshire Volunteers. At the close of the war returned with E. H. Rollins & Sons, and shortly removed to Chicago, taking charge of their Central Western business. In March, 1899, formed a partnership with Montgomery Rollins, who withdrew his interest from the above named house, the new firm locating at No. 27 State Street, under the name of Montgomery Rollins & Co. In June, 1902, Mr. Rollins retired from business and the partnership, under the name of Baker, Ayling & Company, was formed, now in business at No. 50 Congress Street

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

George Henry Forsyth.

FORSYTH, GEORGE HENRY, was born in Brookline November 27, 1854, the son of William and Jane (Bennett) Forsyth. His ancestors were, on the paternal side of French-Scotch, and on the maternal side of French-English descent. Capt. Alexander Forsyth, the first member of the Forsyth family who came to America, was born at Failzerton Manour, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1689 and settled in Boston in the year 1715, or 85 years after the settlement of the town. A man of education, wealth, energy and refinement, he entered actively into the life of the New World, and was prominent in the early affairs of Boston. His military experience caused him to be chosen as captain in the Colonial regiment. In 1724 he was a commissioner of the Colony to draw up a treaty with the Western Indians of New England. In 1733 he was elected a selectman of Boston, and served in that capacity for ten years, and in 1742 he was one of the military commission to plan the fortifications about Boston.

William Forsyth, a great grandson of Capt. Alexander Forsyth, and the father of George Henry Forsyth became interested in the Boston Belting Co., (the original manufacturers of vulcanized rubber goods), about 1855 and the family moved to Roxbury where George H. received his education in the public schools.

Three other sons of William Forsyth, still living, were born in Brookline and have been for many years connected with the Boston Belting Co., occupying the following important executive positions.

James Bennett Forsyth, President and General Manager; Thomas Alexander Forsyth, Manufacturing Agent; John Hamilton Forsyth, Superintendent.

George Henry Forsyth married, February 10, 1875, Mary E. W. (who survives), the daughter of Joseph and Caroline T. (Furber) Drew of Dover, N. H., families with an ancestry in that region of several generations. He became connected, in 1878, with the Boston Belting Co., with which his father and brothers were also associated, and continued active and prominent in its affairs for more than a quarter of a century. He was for many years a director and assistant manager of that company, travelling extensively in its interests and was well known to many prominent business men throughout the United States and Canada, by whom he was very highly esteemed. He removed to Brookline September 1, 1880, and continued to reside there until he died September 6, 1906. He was one of the original members of the Trade Club of Boston and also of the New England Rubber Club. Although a man of domestic tastes, a great lover of his home and never a seeker of public life or office of any sort, Mr. Forsyth was always deeply interested in Brookline and in all that pertained to its welfare, beauty and development.

Personally George Henry Forsyth was wonderfully attractive; of medium

height, with a well knit figure, dark eyes, regular features and thick, wavy hair, he was always a striking figure and withal a manly one. His kindly nature and thoughtfulness of others made him a great many friends in Brookline and elsewhere, and his numerous acts of generosity were done so quietly that his charity was known only to the recipient and the donor.



GEORGE HENRY FORSYTH



B. F. Keith.

KEITH, B. F., whom Brookline has claimed as one of its most progressive citizens for the past fifteen years, is a native of New Hampshire. He is one of the most prominent men in theatricals to-day, and yet, in spite of the close application to his far-reaching enterprises, Mr. Keith finds many opportunities to demonstrate his good citizenship in strenuous advocacy of all local measures tending to the general welfare of the public. Having no business interests other than theatricals, it is in that respect alone to which this biography of Mr. Keith will refer. We, therefore, quote liberally from the leading theatrical publication, the *New York Clipper*, of recent date, as follows:

"The man of the hour in vaudeville — is B. F. Keith, the originator of the continuous performance, which has now reached the twenty-first year of its existence. The very recent merger of the great vaudeville interests of the country has brought Mr. Keith forward as the dominant figure, with others, throughout the proceedings.

Benjamin Franklin Keith was born in Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire, the youngest of a family

of eight, whose father was of Scotch parentage and the mother, a descendant of the French. Rural district schools and the village academy gave him his rudimentary education, and he was content with a farmer's life until his eighteenth year. Eventually he found himself in Boston, where on January 8, 1883, modern vaudeville, as exemplified in the reigning Keith entertainment, had its inception — confessedly a most modest one in every way — and from this singularly insignificant beginning has evolved the twentieth century completeness of vaudeville with its gorgeously appointed theatres and faultless entertainments. On July 6, 1885, was created that strikingly original idea, the continuous performance, which marked an epoch in theatrical history. Palatial edifices have been reared especially for the production of Keith vaudeville in many cities, notably in Philadelphia and Providence. The dedication of the Philadelphia house on November 10, 1902, caused staid, demure Quakertown to sit up straight, rub its eyes and marvel tremendously. Its amazement has never ceased, and small wonder, for the new Chestnut Street house is as an Aladdin's wish creation. From erecting beautiful temples, Mr. Keith, of recent years, has devoted his attention to augmenting the scope of his enterprises, until now his interests in theatricals in territorial extent reach literally from ocean to ocean."

Despite an incessant activity in his business career, Mr. Keith has found time to interest himself in local civic questions and assist in procuring relief from irksome conditions, which have clearly demonstrated his keen perception in municipal matters. This was shown in the removal of the tracks on Tremont Street, when the strongest opponents of the measure to abolish them at the outset, were eventually found to be those who were most highly pleased in the end. Mr. Keith clearly saw it was a railroad issue for personal ends only, and, together with a dozen associates, he strenuously favored the abolishment, in the successful accomplishment of which, quite as much credit, he insists, belongs to all as to one. He is strenuously opposed to any legislation that would tend to curtail the public's privileges, or in any way infringe upon the public's rights, regardless of all factions. He is a strong believer in having all questions in which the public at

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large is interested decided by the vote of the people. He is proud of Brookline and glad that it is a town, and hopes it will always remain so. His liking in this respect was formed in early years, for he was reared in a country town with a board of selectmen, the same as Brookline, and to that

the Corinthian, and the Boston, of Boston; the Rhode Island, the New York, the Larchmont, and the Columbia, clubs of New York. In addition, he is a member of the Boston Athletic Association and the Riverdale Casino of Brookline, 20th Century and Economic Clubs, Boston.



RESIDENCE OF B. F. KEITH, KENT STREET

fact is attributed the strong affection he holds for Brookline. Yachting is a diversion which Mr. Keith follows with uncommon enthusiasm, and he is a member of no less than seven of the leading yacht clubs. They are the Eastern,

Mr. Keith's residence is at No. 310 Kent Street, Longwood, Brookline, and he has a charming summer home in Devereaux, which was formerly the residence of the late Daniel Ford, the founder of the *Youth's Companion*.

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James J. Hughes.

HUGHES, JAMES J., dry-goods merchant of Boston, was born in Leeds, England, October 13, 1853. He was the son of John Briggs Hughes, a British Army officer. Mr. James J. Hughes received his education in the schools of his native place. Upon leaving school he decided to come to the United States, which he did, and settled in Boston. He connected himself with the old dry-goods firm of Chandler & Co., on Winter Street, where he remained for some years. Wishing to enter business for himself he resigned his position and became interested in several well-known firms in Worcester and Lawrence. Desiring to return to the dry-goods business in Boston, he became treasurer of the firm of Timothy J. Smith & Co., on Washington Street, Roxbury, where he remained until the time of his death, December 20, 1905.

Mr. Hughes was a man of remarkable ability and judgment, fair-minded and honorable, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all those who had dealings with him. He was married June 10, 1877, to Miss Ida E. Balcom, of Providence, R. I. Two daughters were born to them—Marion and Rachel Balcom Hughes.

Mr. Hughes was a resident of Brookline up to the time of his death, and his widow and children still make it their home.



Joseph Foster Green.

GREEN, JOSEPH FOSTER, of Brookline, naval officer, was born in Topsham, Maine, Nov. 21, 1811; son of Peter Hazeltine and Margaret (Foster) Green. He was warranted a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, Nov. 1, 1827, and was promoted, passed midshipman June 10, 1833; lieutenant Feb. 28, 1838; commander Sept. 14, 1855; captain July 16, 1862; commodore July 24, 1867, and rear-admiral July 13, 1870. He was retired from active service, Nov. 25, 1872. He served on board the sloop-of-war *Vandalia* in the Brazilian squadron, 1830-33; studied at the naval school, Norfolk, Va., 1833-34; served on the frigate *Potomac* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1835-37; on the sloop *Eric* of the West Indian squadron, 1840; on the frigate *Columbus* of the Brazilian squadron, 1843-45; and on the ship-of-the-line *Ohio* of the Pacific squadron, 1846-50, during which time he took part on the western coast of Mexico in the operations against the Mexican ports, 1846-47. He was stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1850-52, on ordnance duty;

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was on ordnance duty, Washington, D.C., 1852-54; and on duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1855-58. He was in command of the steam sloop *Canandaigua* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1862-64, and he took part in the bombardment of Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, taking the *Canandaigua* over the bar in Charleston harbor himself, Admiral Dahlgren having failed to carry

congress, as he had been regularly retired from active service, Nov. 25, 1872. He relinquished his last command afloat, the U. S. S. *Powhatan*, May 28, 1873, and lived in Brookline, Mass. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1861. He was married in 1810 to Ruth Elizabeth Bowman. They had four children; Albert, died in infancy; Frank Hazel-



THE THOMAS J. PARSONS HOUSE

Formerly on Cottage Street, Brookline. The late Mr. Parsons was one of the town's prominent men. See sketch.

out the previous arrangement for sending him a pilot. He was on ordnance duty at Charleston navy yard, 1866-68; in command of the Southern squadron of the Atlantic fleet, 1870-71, and in command of the North Atlantic station, 1872-73, being retained in his command by a special act of

time, deceased; Etta, Mrs. Robert W. Lord, deceased; Margaret, Mrs. Henry M. Whitney. Mr. Green died in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 9, 1897, age 86 years, 46 of which was spent in the service of his country.



John Prescott Webber.

WEBBER, JOHN PRESCOTT, was born in New Portland, Maine, June 23, 1832; he is the son of Israel and Hannah Prescott Webber.

His father was a seafaring man, in the merchant marine; he died in 1868.

John P., the subject of this sketch, attended the county schools in childhood and obtained the rudiments of a fair business education, but was a pupil very little after he was thirteen years old, except in the great instruction school of the world. At the age of 17 years he started a country store, in Ripley, Maine, with great success, having received an established credit from Nash, Callender & Co., wholesale grocers of Boston. Mr. Webber met all his obligations and has continued to do so ever since. In 1861, he sold out his stock and moved to Bangor, where he began operations in land and lumbering; at that time he paid taxes in more than one hundred townships.

In the year 1880, he came to Boston and resided on Columbus Ave., until 1883, when he moved to Brookline, occupying a residence on Kent Street, which he built; he now resides on Beacon Street, Brookline, occupying a palatial residence which he built in 1895.

Mr. Webber was first married in March, 1851, to Miss Annie Sophia Robinson of East Corinth, Maine; three children were born, Charles Prescott, Frank Roscoe and Frederick, deceased. Mrs. Webber died in Bangor, August, 1869. Mr. Webber's second wife was Miss Caro Holmes of Bangor; three children were born, Jane, John Prescott, Jr., (who was drowned) and Channing Webber. Mrs. Webber died in Brookline, 1890.

Mr. Webber married the third time, taking for a wife, Minnie S. Peters of Needham, Mass.; they have one child, a boy, born in 1896. Mr. Webber is quite extensively engaged in the real estate business.



William James McDonald.

MCDONALD, WILLIAM JAMES, a resident of Brookline, and a progressive and enterprising business man, engaged in real estate, mortgage, and insurance brokerage. Mr. McDonald, a son of James W. and Mary A. (Percy) McDonald, was born October 14, 1869, in the northern part of New York State, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. Wishing to enter business life, he left school at the age of nineteen, and settled in Nashua, N. H. Nashua, however,

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did not offer a sufficiently broad field for a profitable career, so he left that place and came to Boston. Opening an office there, he formed a real estate and insurance firm of Merrill and McDonald.

A few years later he acquired Mr. Merrill's interest and became the sole owner. Within a very short period after coming to Boston, he began operations in Brookline real estate, and his transactions in that section have grown to a re-

markable extent. By building residences of a very high class, thus bringing people of large means to the town, he has done much for the improvement and development of Brookline. He is also interested in some of the largest land companies in Massachusetts.

Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Maud A. Severance of Chelsea, June 7, 1891. They have one child, a daughter, born in 1892.



Hampton Court.

One of the finest types of architecture in Brookline is Hampton Court, situated at the corner of Beacon and St. Paul streets. This beautiful building is a hotel, conducted on the American plan, with an excellent restaurant of sufficient size to accommodate not only the

guests of the house, but also a number of the nearby residents, by whom it is much patronized. The clientele of the house may be best described by the word "exclusive". The proprietor is Mr. Harry L. Brown (a resident of Brookline), who is also the proprietor of The Victoria in Boston. Mr. Fred M. Crosby is the resident manager.

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RESIDENCE OF C. C. PAPSONS, WINTHROP ROAD, BROOKLINE



RESIDENCE OF E. P. FISH, PRESCOTT STREET, BROOKLINE

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Charles P. Greenough.

GREENOUGH, CHARLES P., of Boston, is descended from William Greenough, who came from Lancashire, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1648; his great, great grandfather Thomas Greenough, was one of Boston's selectmen during the Revolutionary war, and his great grandfather, William Greenough, was for fifty years pastor of a church in Newton, succeeding Rev. John Eliot. His grandfather, also named William, a prominent Boston merchant, married Sarah Gardner, daughter of John Gardner, of Leominster, Mass., and a niece of Mrs. John Hancock.

William W. Greenough, son of William just mentioned, and the father of the subject of this article, was treasurer of the Boston Gas Light Company for thirty-eight years and a trustee of the Boston Public Library for thirty-two years.

He married Catharine S. Curtis, daughter of Charles Pelham Curtis, first city solicitor of Boston, and a law partner of Judge Benjamin R. Curtis.

Charles P. Greenough, son of William W. and Catharine S. (Curtis) Greenough, was born July 29th, 1844, in Cambridge, Mass. He was gradu-

ated from the Boston Latin School in 1860, being a Franklin Medal Scholar and receiving several prizes for proficiency in his studies.

He then entered Harvard University, where he had a Detur, and from which he was graduated in 1864. While in college he was a member of the Institute of 1770, of the Hasty Pudding Club and of the Natural History Society. Soon after graduating he entered the United States service in the blockading squadron on the U. S. Steamer *Vanderbilt*, where he remained several months, being stationed off the coast of North Carolina.

He subsequently spent some time in travel in Egypt, Turkey, Palestine, and the Holy Land, and in 1867 entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1869. He continued his legal studies in the office of Ropes & Gray, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in December, 1869. Immediately afterward he formed a copartnership with Robert M. Morse, Jr., which continued under the firm name of Morse & Greenough and Morse, Stone & Greenough for ten years. Since 1880, Mr. Greenough has practiced alone. Mr. Greenough is one of the leading members of the Suffolk Bar. He was counsel for the Boston Gas Light Company and for other gas corporations from 1869 to 1895, when he resigned, and since then he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. As a counsellor and advocate he has achieved success and honor. In politics he is a Republican.

He was an original member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, in 1876, and has served it as treasurer since 1887, and president for the years 1902, 1903, 1904. He is the author of a "Digest of Gas Cases" published in 1883, and the editor of the ninth edition of "Story, on Agency," and has made numerous addresses on the subject of water gas, and contributed several important articles to leading magazines and law journals. For seven years he prevented the manufacture of water gas in Massachusetts, by appearing before the various committees of the Legislature.

As a citizen he is public-spirited and enterprising, and liberally encourages every worthy movement. He founded the Boston Legal Aid Society and has been its president since 1900. He has also been a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts for several years, and a trustee of the Boston Athenæum.

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He is a student of history and of general literature, a scholar endowed with rare intellectual attainments, and a man of the highest integrity and honor. He is a member of the Antiquarian Society of Worcester and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a corresponding member of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

June 11, 1871, Mr. Greenough married Mary Dwight Vose, of Boston, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Vose, associate Justice of the Superior Court of Mass. They have four children; Constance Pelham, Ruth Mary, Henry Vose, and Alfred.

to Greenfield, Mass., where he became connected, both as printer and writer, with the *Gazette and Courier*. While here he met and married Miss Sarah F. Allen, daughter of Sylvester Allen. Eight children were born, two of whom are citizens of Brookline, Winthrop B. and Geo. Ripley. Mr. Jones was a prolific writer of fiction and was the founder and proprietor of *Harry Hazel's Yankee Blade*, a paper of great popularity in its day; he was also a general contributor to other story papers.

In politics, Mr. Jones was early in life a Whig



RESIDENCE OF WM. J. SULLIVAN, WINSLOW ROAD.

Justin Jones.

JONES, JUSTIN, an old time Boston editor and publisher, became a resident of Brookline in 1861, residing on Kent Street where he lived until his death, February 19th, 1889.

Mr. Jones was born in Brunswick, Maine, Oct. 1, 1814, and at the early age of fourteen became apprenticed to a local printer. When about seventeen he located in Boston and became interested in a semi-monthly literary paper; after two years retaining his Boston interests, he went

and served in the Mass. Legislative and City Government of Boston, and for many years was a director of public institutions of the city. As a Democrat he served for twenty years on the town committee, and was also one of the first board of registrars of voters appointed by the town.

Socially and in his home he was a delightful man, always having something bright and entertaining to relate. He was one of the first to join the Brookline Club, and his kindly ways will long remain in the memory of his many warm friends.

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Eugene P. Carver.

CARVER, EUGENE P., is descended from Robert Carver, a nephew of John Carver, the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony, who came from near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, to Marshfield, Mass., about 1627. Jonathan Carver, a descendant of the common ancestor, and the first white man after Hennipin to visit the source of the Mississippi River, wrote the work entitled "Aborigines of America," the first book in the English language on the American Indians. Capt. Reuben Carver, great uncle of the subject of this article, captured the first English vessel in the Revolution, which was loaded with arms and munitions of war, and which he delivered over to Washington, then engaged in the siege of Boston. Mr. Carver's ancestors have been ship builders, ship owners, and ship masters for two hundred years. His great grandfather, Isaac, was a ship builder, and his grandfather, Woodburn Carver, and father, Nathan, were ship owners and sea captains. On his mother's side he is descended from Brian Pendleton, who came to Boston with John Winthrop, in 1630, and who was the first surveyor general, and made in the colony the first map of Massachusetts. He settled in Watertown, Mass., and subsequently became one of the original settlers of Portsmouth, N. H. His grandson, Colonel

William Pendleton, of Stonington, Conn., served in the colonial wars, and his son Perley was a lieutenant in the 1st. R. Q. Artillery in the war of the Revolution. Nathan Carver, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Francis A., daughter of Joseph Pendleton of Searsport, Me., and a granddaughter of William Pendleton, who was taken prisoner in the war of 1812. Her father was a prominent ship master.

Eugene P. Carver is the son of Capt. Nathan Carver and Francis A., daughter of Capt. Joseph Pendleton, his wife, and was born in Searsport, Me., September 5, 1860. He spent much of his boyhood at sea with his parents, going to all parts of the world.

He attended the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the public schools of Newburyport, Mass., and was graduated from the Boston High School in 1877.

After having the advantages of a private tutor for a year, he entered the Boston University Law School and received his degree of LL. B., therefrom, in June, 1882, having been admitted to the Suffolk Bar, the preceding month. He at once began active practice in Boston, at 28 State Street, where he still remains. In 1890 he formed a co-partnership with Edward E. Blodgett, which still continues under the firm name of Carver & Blodgett, the other partners, subsequently admitted, being Stephen R. Jones and Addison C. Burnham.

He has been called upon in relation to this class of business to try cases in nearly every seaboard State East of the Mississippi. His ability as a counselor and advocate, his intimate knowledge of the law, his personal qualities and high character have brought him into special prominence, and have already won for him a recognized standing at the bar. He has been eminently successful, and as a citizen as well as lawyer is highly esteemed. He was admitted to practice before the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1888, and has tried a number of important cases in that tribunal. He is a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, of the Boston Art Club and of the Boston, American, and International Bar Associations, and resides in Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Carver was married on the 11th of August, 1886, to Miss Clara T., daughter of Hon. Robert Porter, of Searsport, Me. They have five children, Francis A., Eugene P. Jr., Lois M., Clara, Nathan and Ransom F.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

William Lincoln.

LINCOLN, WILLIAM, was born in Falmouth, Mass., March 8, 1808. He was educated at the Derby Academy in Hingham, and graduated in 1821. He came to Boston and went into Deacon James Loring's printing office. After serving a year here, he went West to Caledonia, N. Y., and took a position in John Butterfield's store. In 1826 he returned to Boston, and went into Joshua Sears' store. In 1829, he entered the commission business on his own account, dealing in Nan-

turned to the oil business. Now came the oil discoveries and petroleum wells, and Mr. Lincoln was the second man to go into the manufacture of coal oil in this country, forming a partnership with William D. Philbrick, establishing an agency in Titusville, and building a refinery in East Boston. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Lincoln built a large manufactory in East Cambridge. The business required the equipment of a line of schooners, to ply between Philadelphia and Boston, for the transportation of the petroleum. In 1872, the factory was destroyed by fire, and then



RESIDENCE OF J. W. PIERCE, CHESTNUT HILL AVENUE.

tucket and New Bedford oil. In 1837, he sold out to his brother, Henry Lincoln, and joining Major John Fairfield at Central Wharf, established the New Orleans packet-line, which soon became the principal packet-line of Boston, and did a large business for years. He went to California in 1849. Mr. Lincoln left this firm and again joined his brother Henry, in India Street, establishing lines of packets to California and Australia. He built and sailed twenty ships and barks, retaining the managing interests in all of them; but finally, this business proving somewhat disastrous, he re-

Mr. Lincoln and his son, William E., entered the real estate business. Mr. Lincoln was a resident of Brookline for a number of years, and for seventeen years was a member of the board of assessors of the town, during most of that time its chairman.

Mr. Lincoln was married in Boston, in 1838, to Miss Mary M., daughter of David Francis, and had four sons, David F., Wm. E., Rev. James Otis, and the fourth, Walter Lincoln, is in the insurance business in Boston.

Mr. Lincoln died in Brookline, May 23, 1902, at the age of 94 years.



John A. Curtin.

CURTIN, JOHN A., selectman of Brookline, was born in Boston, April 3, 1870. He received his early education in the Boston public schools. He then attended the Mass. Institute of Technology, graduating with the class of 1892, with the degree of S. B., in the department of Civil Engineering. After leaving Technology he went abroad and spent a year in the University of Berlin, Germany, and upon his return he entered the Boston University Law School and graduated, after taking the law course, in 1896, with the degree of LL. B.

Since then Major Curtin has been actively engaged in the practice of commercial law. He has taken an active interest in politics and has served as secretary of the Republican Town Committee of Brookline. In the present year (1906) he was appointed to the military staff of Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., and at the town meeting in Brookline was chosen a member of the Board of Selectmen.

In 1900 he married Miss Mabel W. Curtis, a niece of former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis of Boston, and granddaughter of Oliver Whyte who was for many years a selectman of the town of Brookline. They have one child, John Curtis Curtin. Major Curtin is a member of the University Club and the Boston Athletic Association.

Sherman Leland Whipple.

WHIPPLE, SHERMAN LELAND, is the youngest son of Doctor Solomon Mason Whipple and Henrietta Kimball Hersey, and was born in New London, New Hampshire, March 4, 1862. He is descended in the tenth generation from Matthew Whipple, who migrated from England with his brother John and settled in Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), Massachusetts, in 1634. John Whipple's great-great-grandson, General William Whipple, of Portsmouth, N. H., was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a General in the Continental Army, second New Hampshire brigade. Moses Whipple, great-great-grandfather of Sherman, was a Captain of a militia company which he enrolled in the Town of Croydon, N. H., and which was in service at the battle of Bennington. Was one of Croydon's earliest settlers.

Doctor Whipple, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Croydon, October, 1820, and graduated from Norwich University and from the Dartmouth Medical School. He practised as a physician in New London, N. H., until his death, June 12, 1884. He was a frequent contributor to medical literature and a president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society. His wife, Henrietta Kimball Hersey, was the daughter of Amos Kimball Hersey. She was born in October, 1830, and is still living.

Sherman L. Whipple prepared for college at Colby Academy, New London, graduating in 1877. He graduated from Yale University A. B., 1881, and from Yale University Law School LL. B., 1884. He taught for a season in the Boys' High School of Reading, Pa., and at Colby Academy. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in June, 1884, of New Hampshire, August, 1884, and of Massachusetts, June, 1885. Since that date he has practised his profession in the City of Boston, residing in Brookline, since 1889. He is a member of the University, Country, Algonquin, Yale of New York, Yale of Boston, and Twentieth Century Clubs, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the Bostonian Society.

December 27, 1893, he was married to Louise Clough, of Manchester, N. H. Since 1897 he has resided with his family on Warren Street, Brookline. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have three children, Dorothy, born July 27, 1894, Katharyn Carleton, born November 30, 1895 and Sherman Leland, Jr., born February 24, 1898.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

Brandon Hall.

Exclusiveness is the distinctive feature of Brandon Hall, Brookline, established in 1904 under the able management of Mr. Charles E. Phenix.

The considerate care with which a guest is greeted, the order and seclusion found in each suite, the rich, subdued and tasteful furnishings, the excellence of the cuisine, and the solicitous at-

reached in the art of anticipating every wish. Located in the centre of Boston's most fashionable suburb, and with every means of transit within easy reach, it is the acme of the most practical, artistic, and beautifully furnished hotel of its kind, and the hotel in its entirety is permeated with an atmosphere pleasing in every particular. The country round about is healthful and enjoyable, and from the hotel radiate the famous Massa-



BRANDON HALL, BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE.

tention shown by the attendants speak for the able management of the hotel.

The hotel is equipped with a very artistic ball room and is frequently used by fashionable classes. It is specially equipped to serve ladies' luncheons, private dinners and suppers.

Patrons and visitors at this house cannot fail to appreciate the fact that a new standard has been

reached in the art of anticipating every wish. Located in the centre of Boston's most fashionable suburb, and with every means of transit within easy reach, it is the acme of the most practical, artistic, and beautifully furnished hotel of its kind, and the hotel in its entirety is permeated with an atmosphere pleasing in every particular. The country round about is healthful and enjoyable, and from the hotel radiate the famous Massachusetts State Roads leading to all chief points of interest about Boston. The hotel offers a semi-country life for the summer, and is a pleasant alternative to seashore residence, yet almost within the shadow of the city. There are comparatively few people who realize the fact that Brookline possesses in Brandon Hall, the most modern, unique and comfortable hostelry in America.

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Marquis Fayette Dickinson.

DICKINSON, MARQUIS FAYETTE, eldest son of Marquis F., and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson, was born in Amherst, Mass., January 16, 1840.

He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, at Amherst and Monson Academies, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, from which he graduated in the class of 1858.

He entered Amherst College in the same year, graduating therefrom in 1862, having one of the three highest of the commencement appointments. After teaching classics in Williston Seminary for three years, 1862-5, he studied law with Wells & Soule, Springfield, at the Harvard Law School, 1866-7, and with Hon. George S. Hillard, of Boston. He was Assistant United States Attorney from 1869 to 1871. He then became a member of the law firm of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson, the style subsequently changing to the well-known firm of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, later Dickinson; Farr & Dickinson, at the present time the firm name is M. F., & Charles Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1871 and 1872, holding the office of president of that body during the latter year. He was a trustee of the Boston Public Library in 1871, has been a trustee of the Williston Seminary since 1872, trustee of the Mass. Homoeopathic

Hospital, and one of the overseers of the charity fund of Amherst College since 1877. He was a lecturer on law as applied to rural affairs in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1871-7; author of "Legislation on the Hours of Labor," 1871; and of the "Amherst Centennial Address," 1876. Mr. Dickinson is one of the counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, his especial work being the defence of their accident cases in court. Mr. Dickinson was married at Easthampton, Nov. 23, 1861, to Cecilia R., adopted daughter of Samuel and Emily (Graves) Williston. Of his three children only one is living, Charles, Williston and Florence having deceased. He has an adopted daughter, Jennie Couden Dickinson, daughter of his deceased sister.



George Sumner Mann.

MANN, GEORGE SUMNER, a resident of Boston and Brookline since 1858. Was born in New Salem, Mass., November 25, 1834. His father, William Mann, and grandfather, Ensign Mann, Jr., were natives of Petersham, Mass. His great grandfather, Ensign Mann, Sr., was born on "Mann Hill," in Scituate, Mass., in 1740; graduated from Harvard University, 1764; taught in

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BIRDS' EYE VIEWS OF BROOKLINE.

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Lancaster three years. Settled in Petersham in 1768, and married Alice, the eldest daughter of Rev. Aaron Whitney (Harvard, 1737), the first and long-time minister of said town. Eusign Mann, Sr., was a school teacher and private tutor in Petersham for a long period. From 1768 to his marriage in 1773, he was the leader of the "Sons of Liberty" in the town; and figured in a law suit with the patriot Josiah Quincy, Jr., against one Beaman, a noted Tory. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Abigail Cook, a direct descendant of Henry Cook of Salem, maternal grandmother was Lydia Fillmore, whose father was a soldier in the Revolution. George Sumner Mann was educated at "Bennett Hill" school, in Petersham, and Goodale Academy at Bernardston. In 1853 was clerk in the old Theodore Jones store in Athol, 1854-5, clerk and partnership with Alvin Houghton in the same town. After a brief period in the post office in Erving, came to Boston in the employ of Farley, Bliss & Amsden on Bowdoin Square. From 1859 to 1877, Mr. Mann was in the retail drygoods business; having three stores on Tremont Row, Tremont and Hanover Streets, under the firm names of Mann & Co., Barker, Mann Co. and Geo. S. Mann & Co. Retired in 1877. Since then he has passed the time in care of trusts, travel and study. He has compiled notes on Petersham, and is the Author of the "Mann Memorial", published in 1884. He is president of "Bennett Hill Association;" a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Essex Institute of Salem, the Bostonian Society, Brookline Thursday Club, Brookline Historical Society, etc., etc. He married in 1865, Susan Alzea, born in Topsfield, Mass., daughter of Dr. Jeremiah and Esther (Wildes) Stone, and they have two daughters (1), Carrie Wildes, born 1868, married William A. Spalding of Chestnut Hill, and they have two sons; Richard Mann, born 1903, and Philip Wildes, born 1905; (2), Gertrude Whitney Mann, born 1871.

Charles H. Stearns.

STEARNS, CHARLES H., Chairman of the Board of Assessors of Brookline, was educated in the public schools of the town and the Chauncy Hall School, Boston; and after completing his course of study, assisted in the labors of the home farm.

On the death of his father he assumed the entire management of the property, and for some years

engaged in the nursery business. He subsequently divided the farm into building lots, which met with a ready sale, each lot being a desirable location for building purposes; retaining for his own use the house in which he was born. He has made many changes and improvements, rendering it one of the most attractive and conveniently arranged Colonial residences in this vicinity.

In 1892 he was elected Assessor, and to this important office he has since been re-elected each succeeding year.

He is a trustee of the Brookline Cemetery, and one of the vice-presidents of the Brookline Savings Bank, with which he has been officially connected for many years.

On October 23, 1862, Mr. Stearns married Anna M. Mellen, a daughter of the late Michael and Sarah Mellen, of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have two children, Anna and Marion.



William F. Fitzgerald.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM F. born in Boston, Mass., September 1, 1867. Educated in Boston, after which he entered the banking business and is now a member of the firm Towle & Fitzgerald, Bankers & Brokers.



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was a contributor to the *Free Trade Advocate* of Philadelphia, and an associate of Albert Gallatin, in preparing statistical papers on the effects of the tariff at the free trade convention at Philadelphia in September, 1831.

He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, granddaughter of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson and of Captain Patrick Tracy, and their youngest son, Francis L. Lee, 1823-1886, Harvard A. B., 1843, A. M., 1846; was Colonel of the 44th Massachusetts Volunteers in the Civil War. The Lees of Massachusetts descended from John and Mary (Hun-

with his father who was a merchant in Boston, conducting a large foreign and domestic trade.

In 1840, he became the junior partner in the firm of Bullard & Lee, East India merchants, with commission houses in Boston and Calcutta.

This firm was dissolved in 1853, and Henry Lee, with George Higginson and John Clarke Lee, established the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., and he continued the senior partner in that great banking establishment up to 1897, in December of which year he withdrew, having passed his eightieth birthday. He was the pioneer banker in Boston to establish safe deposits for



RESIDENCE OF F. J. MILFORD, BEACON STREET

gerford) Leigh, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1631. Thomas and Deborah (Clint) Leigh or Lee, of Ipswich were the great, great, great, grandparents of Henry Lee, the banker. His great, grandparents, Thomas (Harvard, 1722), and Louis (Orne) Lee, and his grand parents were Joseph (Harvard, 1765), and Elizabeth (Cabot) Lee, and he was thus closely allied to the Massachusetts families of Winthrop, Saltonstall, Pickering, Cabot, Higginson, Endicott and others equally prominent. On leaving Harvard University, where he was graduated A. B., 1836, A. M., 1839, he engaged in business

valuables heretofore kept in private houses, and in 1868 projected and carried out the establishment of the Union Safe Deposit Vaults, and he was manager of the enterprise up to the time of his death. During the Civil War he was active in advancing the cause of the Union, by personal service, and by large contributions of money, and he served on the staff of Governor Andrew as Aide-De-Camp, with the rank of Colonel (1861-65), at a time when the duties of an officer on the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, meant hard and constant service. He also served the commonwealth as a representative to the General

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Court (1876-77), and he was an overseer of Harvard University (1867-79), and again (1880-98). He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a founder, and for several years president of the Union Club of Boston; a stockholder in the Boston Athenaeum; a trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts, and a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Identified as he was with the highest intellectual and artistic life of Boston, he was a generous and influential patron of the opera and drama, and of all enterprises of a benevolent and educational nature. He was married, October 20, 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Elizabeth (Cabot) Perkins, and they established their home in Brookline on a large and beautiful estate, a section of the old town noted for the beauty of its scenery and the command it has of extensive views.

Two sons survive him: George and Eliot C., both residents of Brookline.

Colonel Lee is the author of "The Militia of the United States; What it Has Been, and What it Should Be." He died at his home in Brookline, Mass., November 24, 1898.

Edward Southwick Philbrick.

PHILBRICK, EDWARD SOUTHWICK, son of Samuel and Eliza (Southwick), was born Nov. 20, 1827, and died Feb. 13, 1889. He was descended from Quaker ancestry that had been native to the shores of Massachusetts Bay from near the date of the settlement of Boston. He was born in Boston, but except during early infancy his home was always in the adjacent town of Brookline. His father was a merchant in Boston, a director in several corporations, and for thirty years treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

In 1843, after fitting for college at the Brookline High School, he entered the sophomore class at Harvard College. Paternal consent to this step, however, was conditional upon his living at home, walking the three miles each way to and from college daily, and spending no time on the study of Greek. These requirements were strictly complied with, but the restriction as to Greek prevented his receiving the customary degree on the completion of his course; at a later date, however, in recognition of his merits in other directions, the degree was conferred as of the class of 1846, to which he belonged.

In the summer of 1847, after spending a few months in the office of Samuel M. Felton, he began field work on the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, in Vermont, holding the position of assistant engineer on location and construction. Upon this work he was engaged some three years. Then going to Canandaigua, N. Y., he was employed in the construction of some branches of the Erie Railway. He held here the position of resident engineer of location and construction, and this work occupied another three years till near the end of 1853.

A few months after he had finished work in western New York he sailed for Europe, and remained abroad a year and a half. Several months were spent at Paris in professional studies. In the summer of 1855 he returned home and soon afterwards entered the employ of the Boston & Worcester Railroad as Assistant Superintendent and Engineer. For five or six years he was engaged in improving the location of the road and rebuilding some of its structures.

After the war closed Mr. Philbrick was employed upon some town improvements in Brookline and connected with some manufacturing enterprises. In 1869 he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts Inspecting Engineer of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, to which the State had made a loan of \$3,000,000.

About this time the Boston & Albany Railroad was formed by the consolidation of the Boston & Worcester and the Western railroads. The traffic of the road increased to such an extent that the work of rebuilding its bridges in iron was decided upon and Mr. Philbrick was appointed Consulting Engineer and had charge of it. A large number of bridges were built, mostly between Worcester and Albany. The type he adopted was the riveted lattice, or for small spans the plate girder. The most notable among these bridges was that over the Connecticut at Springfield, and it occasioned a good deal of controversy as to the comparative merits of riveted and pin-connected trusses. Without entering into the details of the question, it seems proper to say that Mr. Philbrick's judgment is supported by the practice of some of the largest and best managed roads, and that even pin-connected bridges in recent years have been made to conform in some features to the riveted type. Mr. Philbrick's preference for riveted connections did not extend to very large

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spans. Other works on the Boston & Albany Railroad constructed under his charge were the large Union Station at Worcester, and the grain elevators in Boston, that at East Boston being notable on account of the difficulties encountered in securing good foundations.

Near the close of 1868 the State of Massachusetts contracted for the completion of Hoosac Tunnel. The Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company had previously received State aid to the amount of several million dollars to build the tunnel and connecting railroad, but after twenty

tion of the works was intrusted to Mr. Philbrick. The supply is taken from a filtering gallery near Charles River at a point a few miles from the town. These works were constructed during 1874-5 at a cost of a half million of dollars.

The improvement of the flats at South Boston was also carried out under Mr. Philbrick's charge, and is a work of considerable local importance. The State contracted for building the sea walls and filling a portion of the flats in the latter part of 1873. A large area adjacent was owned by the Boston & Albany Railroad, and a contract was



RESIDENCE OF W. J. McDONALD, WOLCOTT ROAD.

years' effort much the larger part of the tunnel remained unfinished and the State had come into possession. A year or two after the contract was made Mr. Philbrick was consulted upon some questions that arose as to alignment and quantities, and was soon afterwards appointed Consulting Engineer to the Governor and Council for this work, and held that position till the tunnel was opened. The amount of this contract was \$1,500,000.

When the growth of the town of Brookline necessitated a public water supply, the construe-

tion of the works was intrusted to Mr. Philbrick. The supply is taken from a filtering gallery near Charles River at a point a few miles from the town. These works were constructed during 1874-5 at a cost of a half million of dollars.

Included in his professional practice were consultations as to the foundations of Trinity Church and the new public library building in Boston; service on commissions to award damages for diversion of water by the city of Worcester from Blackstone Valley, and by the city of Cambridge from Stony Brook, and to investigate the causes and management of the Great Fire in Boston.

As a citizen he was public-spirited, independent in politics, and deeply interested in whatever

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tends to promote good and honest government, often devoting time and money to this end, though seeking for himself no conspicuous part.

In religious belief he was a Unitarian, and served as treasurer of the First Unitarian Church in Brookline for many years.

On the 16th of September, 1857, he married Miss Helen M., daughter of the late Alfred Winsor, of Brookline.

John Wilson Candler.

CANDLER, JOHN WILSON, son of Captain John and Susan (Wheelwright) Candler, was born in Boston, Feb. 10, 1828, and died at his home in Brookline.

He was educated in the Marblehead Academy, in the Dummer Academy, Ryfield, and finished his scholastic course in Scholastic Academy, N. Y.

On leaving school he accepted a clerkship in Boston. Soon after the death of his father in 1849, the family removed to Brookline, where Mr. Candler had to the time of his death resided. For thirty-two years Mr. Candler had been a member of different firms of shipowners engaged in foreign trade.

In 1866, Mr. Candler was a member of the legislature. From 1869 to 1873, he was an earnest advocate of a board of prison commissioners; he served for several years as its chairman. For four years he devoted much of the time to the prosecution of the work of building the separate prison for women. He was a prominent member of the National Board of Trade.

He was president of the Boston Board of Trade, 1877 and 78; president of the Commercial club three terms. He was a republican in politics. In 1876 and 78, he was candidate for Congress.

In 1880 he was elected a member of the 47th Congress of the 8th Congressional District, and in 1888 he was elected to the 51st Congress in the 9th district by a large majority.

Mr. Candler was married in 1851, to Lucy A., daughter of Henry Cobb, of Boston. She died in October, 1855. His second marriage occurred in November, 1867, with Ida M., daughter of John and Amelia Garrison, of New York. His family consists of three daughters: Cora, who married Chas. I. Bush of Weston, and who resides in West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.; Anita, who married Hon. David S. Baker, Jr., of North Kingston, R. I.; and Amelia Candler.



John Henry Allen.

ALLEN, JOHN HENRY, assistant chief of the Brookline Fire Department since 1903, was born in Machiasport, Maine, August 27, 1848.

He is a direct descendant of Col. John Allen of Revolutionary fame. Chief Allen is the son of Abijah G. Allen, who enlisted in 1861 and died a year later in New Orleans. Young Allen who inherited the pluck of his father, enlisted in the Civil War in 1865, with the 15th State of Maine Regiment, and was discharged as Corporal at the expiration of his service. He came to Brookline in 1869, and entered the fire department soon after. He served the town faithfully as call engineer for nine consecutive years, the last two years as Chief. He was placed on the permanent list in 1891, and was promoted to the position of Assistant Chief of the Department in 1903.

Chief Allen was married in 1871, to Marietta Willis Palmer, daughter of the late Charles Lewis Palmer; they have two children, Sadie Allen Mitchell, who is on the staff of the Brookline Press, and Harry Berton Allen who is connected with the firm of John F. Fleming & Co., of Brookline, Mass.

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Amos Adams Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, AMOS ADAMS, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1811, second son of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence; grandson of Major Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence, and of Giles and Sarah (Adams) Richards; greatgrandson of Amos and Abigail (Abbott) Lawrence; great, great grandson of John and Hannah (Farbell) Lawrence; great, great, great grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Morse) Lawrence; and great, great, great, great grandson of John, (son of Henry and Mary Lawrence) and his wife

second daughter of the Hon. William and Mary Anne (Cutler) Appleton; and their children were Marianne Appleton, born May 12, 1813, who married Dr. Robert Amory; Sarah, born in Brookline, July 5, 1815, who married Peter Chardon Brooks; Amory Appleton, merchant, born April 22, 1818, who married first, Emily Fairfax Silsbee, and second, Gertrude M. Rice; William, born May 30, 1850, Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, married Julia Cunningham; Susan Mason, born February 1, 1852, married at Longwood, September 25, 1883, to Judge William Caleb Loring, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.



LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

Elizabeth John Lawrence was the emigrant ancestor and came from Wisset, Suffolk, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about the year 1635. Amos Adams Lawrence, with his brother William Richard Lawrence, on the death of their mother in 1819, were sent to Groton, and their school training was received in Boston and at Franklin Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was prepared for college. He was graduated at Harvard, A. B. 1835. He engaged in the dry goods commission business in Boston as clerk and proprietor, 1835-39, visited Europe in 1839-42, and on March 31, 1842 married Sarah Elizabeth,

Hetty Sullivan, born Nov. 21, 1855; married Frederic Cunningham, and Harriett Dexter, born June 8, 1858, married Augustus Hemenway.

Amos Adams Lawrence resumed the commission drygoods business in Boston in 1843, with Mr. Robert M. Mason under the firm name of Mason & Lawrence, and in 1846 the celebrated firm of Lawrence & Co. came into existence, and he was the head of the house up to the time of his death. He was president of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, director of the Suffolk Bank, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, of

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the American Insurance Office, of the Boston Water Power Corporation, of the Amesbury Company, of the Middlesex Canal, of the Massachusetts Bible Society, of the Massachusetts Board of Domestic Missions and of Groton Academy. He founded the town of Appleton on a large tract of land which he owned on the Fox River in eastern Wisconsin, about 1846, and he gave \$20,000 to establish the Lawrence Institute of Wisconsin, which in 1849 was rechartered, Lawrence University. It was situated in the town of Appleton and named for Mr. Lawrence, its founder and principal benefactor. He secured for it the Appleton

church was finished by their children as a memorial to their mother. Mr. Lawrence was the first treasurer of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and he held the position for fifteen years. He began the building of Lawrence Hall, a stone dormitory for the Theological School in 1873, and completed the edifice in 1880, at a cost of \$75,000. He was treasurer of the corporation of Harvard University 1857-62, and overseer of the college 1879-85. He was one of the one hundred members of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His interest in the Free-Soil political party in 1851, led to his aiding in the formation of



VIEW OF BOYLSTON STREET, BROOKLINE

Library fund, and gave over \$30,000 for its support. He became a resident of Longwood, Brookline, in 1851, when with his brother he had purchased many acres of land, and in 1867, they erected the Church of Our Savior in memory of their father. This handsome edifice is built of Roxbury stone with granite trimmings, and the church was consecrated by Bishop Eastburn, September 29, 1868. In 1885, Mrs. Amos A. Lawrence caused a stone rectory to be erected in connection with the church, and presented to the parish, and in 1893, the beautiful transept of the

the New England Emigrant Aid Company, to prevent the establishment of slavery in Nebraska and Kansas, and he was one of the three original trustees and treasurer of the company. Much of his time and thought, and considerable of his means were devoted to this cause, and chiefly through his efforts, seconded by the earnest co-operation of Eli Thayer of Worcester, Kansas became a free state, and one of its principal cities bears his name.

In 1860 he was made the candidate of the Union party for Governor of Massachusetts.

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COLCHESTER STREET LOOKING TOWARD KENT STREET.

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On hearing the murmurings that preceded the civil strife, he helped to arouse the martial spirit of the state, and in spite of his official and business cares he instructed his fellow townsmen of Brookline, and the students of Harvard in the manual of arms. In 1862, he largely recruited the 2nd regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Charles R. Lowell, and in 1863, served on the committee appointed by Governor Andrew to organize and recruit the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (Colored), of which Robert G. Shaw was the Colonel. At the close of the war he was chairman of the Finance Committee that had in hand providing funds for the building of Memorial Hall at Harvard, in honor of her sons who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Lawrence was the first president of the New England Trust Company. He also served as a director of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, as president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, and also of the Association of Knit-Goods Manufacturers. Amos Adams Lawrence died at Nahant, Mass., August 22, 1886.

Reuben S. Swan.

SWAN, REUBEN S., vice-president of the Brookline National Bank, was born in Dorchester, Mass., January 7, 1850. He is the son of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Bronson) Swan, and a descendant in the seventh generation of John Swan of Cambridge (Arlington) Mass., an early settler of that town. On his maternal side he is descended from many of the original settlers of Dorchester and vicinity, including Henry Withington, Richard Baker, Ezra Clapp, Edward Vose, Daniel Preston, Philip Eliot and Matthias Puffer.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Dorchester, and he was graduated from the Dorchester High School in 1867. His first employment after leaving school was with a woolen firm in Boston. When the town of Dorchester was annexed to Boston he was employed by the city of Boston with a party of surveyors in making a plan of the streets of Dorchester, much of the mathematical part of the earlier work being done by him.

In 1870 he entered the First National Bank of Boston as messenger. His connection with that institution continued for sixteen years, during

which time by reason of promotions he served in most of the subordinate positions of the bank, and obtained a thorough training in the business. Upon the establishment of the Brookline National Bank in 1886, Mr. Swan was offered the position of cashier, which he accepted, and removed from Dorchester to Brookline. In 1898 he was elected as vice-president of the bank which position he now holds.

While living in Dorchester he served as a member of the Boston Common Council in 1881, from Ward 24. He is a Past Master of Beth Horon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Brookline, and is a member of St. Paul R. A. Chapter of Boston, Roxbury Council of Select Masters, and De Molay Commandery, K. T. of Boston.

Mr. Swan was married on October 8, 1873, to Miss Emma A. Melville, daughter of William and Mary Jane (Wight) Melville of Dorchester. They have one son, Clifford Melville Swan, who is an instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



Charles French Read.

READ, CHARLES FRENCH, clerk and treasurer of the Bostonian Society, was born in Boston, September 17, 1853, son of William and Sarah Fuller (McLellan) Read. He is a descendant in the

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ninth generation from Esdras Read, the lineage being: Esdras, Obadiah, Thomas, William, Robert, William, Robert, William, Charles French.

He was educated in the public schools and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, Mass., and served as secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology class association, for twenty years from 1874. He had been in business many years when he was first elected clerk and treasurer of the Bostonian Society with which he has been since identified.

The Bostonian Society was organized to promote the study of the history of Boston and to preserve its antiquities; the society has one thou-

Edward Atkinson.

Atkinson, Edward, son of Amos and Anna Greenleaf (Sawyer) Atkinson, was born in Brookline, Feb. 10, 1827; died December 11, 1905. He married, Oct. 1, 1855, Mary C. Heath, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Peminan) Heath of Brookline. Mr. Atkinson leaves a widow, also Mrs. Ernest Winsor, the oldest daughter; Miss C. P. Atkinson, Mrs. G. R. Wadsworth, Edward W. Atkinson, Charles H. Atkinson, William Atkinson and Robert W. Atkinson.

He was 15 years old when he first entered a commission house, and in six years was made com-



EMERSON HOUSE, DAVIS AVENUE

sand members. Mr. Read was married October 24, 1887, to Mary Bickerstaff Comer, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bickerstaff) Comer of Boston; the children of this union were: Harold Comer, born in Boston, December 2, 1888, and Edith Bickerstaff, born in Brookline, April 23, 1898. He has been a resident of Brookline for several years. He is a member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society; Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution; the Bostonian Society, the Society of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

fidential clerk, and a few years later treasurer of various manufacturing companies, in which he continued until 1877. Later he was made president of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a post he held for nearly forty years. For forty years Mr. Atkinson had been a prolific writer of papers and pamphlets on banking, competition, railroading, cotton manufactures, fire prevention, the tariff, the money question, imperialism, etc. On these topics he was one of the best known controversialists in the country. He was a vigorous opponent of the colonial policy adopted by the United States as a

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consequence of the war with Spain, and some of his most vigorous pamphleteering was done in expounding his views on imperialism. Perhaps his most valuable contribution to his times was the results of his study of mill-construction and other building, with a view to make them slow-burning. His advocacy of sprinkler installation has been widely followed. As a statistician he was indefatigable, and the very volume of proofs which he often produced to clinch a moot point had many times the effect of discouraging careful examination. As a controversialist he was confident, impetuous and never counted the cost. Mr. Atkinson was prominent in nearly every movement which "offered an opportunity," as he expressed it, "to champion the best interests of the people."

In 1887 Mr. Atkinson was appointed by President Cleveland a special Commissioner to report upon the status of binetallism in Europe. He helped to found the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was a director of that institution for a considerable period. He was one of the founders of the New England Emigrant Aid Society. He was an honorary member of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member and corresponding secretary of the American Statistical Association, member of the International Statistical Institute, member of the Golden Club of Great Britain, the Unitarian Club of Boston, and many other similar organizations. Mr. Atkinson had been honored with the degree of LL. D. by the University of South Carolina, and a Ph. D. by Dartmouth College.

Stephen Dexter Bennett.

BENNETT, STEPHEN DEXTER, for many years a resident of Brookline, was born in Brighton, Mass., July 15, 1838. When quite young he went to Cambridge, where he resided for many years. In 1869, he removed to Brookline, taking up his residence on Walnut Street. He retired from active business in 1886. He was prominent and popular among the townspeople, and, although he never held public office, he was always interested in affairs pertaining to the welfare of the people of the town. He was a member of the Union Club, Coventry Club and Eastern Yacht Club. He

died in Brookline, March 9, 1906, leaving a widow and four children, Henry Dexter Bennett, Stephen Howe Bennett; Miss Elizabeth Bennett and Mrs. Charles Richardson of Weston, Mass.



Fred Homer Williams.

WILLIAMS, FRED HOMER, one of Boston's leading lawyers and a well-known resident of Brookline, was born in Foxboro, Norfolk County, January 7, 1857, son of Virgil Homer and Nancy R. (Briggs) Williams, and a descendant of Richard Williams, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Taunton in 1637.

Lewis Williams, father of Virgil H., was born in Easton, Mass., and spent his life as a farmer in that town, a prominent and highly respected citizen. In the General Court of 1813 he was one of four Abolitionists, and was their candidate for Speaker. After several days' fruitless voting, when the Whig and Democratic candidates were tied, the Democrats gave him their votes, but the Whig candidate was elected by one vote. He met his death by accident, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

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Virgil Homer Williams, was brought up on his father's farm, attended the Normal School at Bridgewater, and settled in Foxboro when a young man. He was a painter by trade, and was also employed in the manufacture of straw goods. From 1890 he resided with his son in Brookline, and died June 27, 1906, at the age of eighty-four years.

He married a daughter of Wheaton Briggs, a wheelwright of Attleboro. Mrs. Williams died in 1880, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were members of the Congregational Church in Foxboro.

was admitted to the Bar in 1882. After practicing law two years in Foxboro, he opened an office in Boston, and has long been associated with Frank M. Copeland, Esq., under the firm name of Williams & Copeland.

July 19, 1881, he married Julia Annette Blake, who was born in Whitman, then called South Abington, the daughter of Samuel and Julia A. Blake. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one child, Harold Putnam, an attorney-at-law, born October 2, 1882, a graduate of the Brookline High School 1899, of Harvard University 1903, and of the Harvard Law School 1906.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. KITTREDGE AND MR. W. M. SNOW, GARDNER ROAD

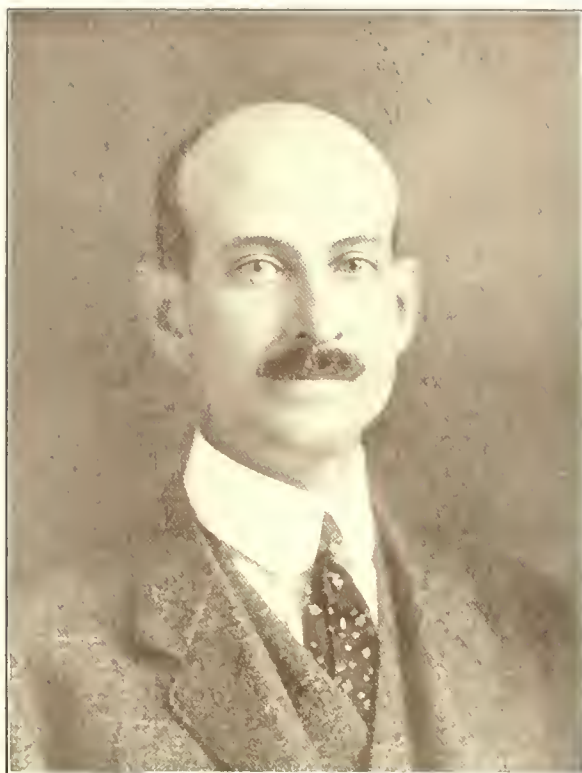
Fred Homer Williams, the only child of his parents, lived in Foxboro until sixteen years of age, when he entered Brown University, where he was graduated in the class of 1877. He was principal of the High School at East Medway, now Millis, Massachusetts, for two years, and then began the study of law with Hon. W. H. Fox of Taunton, Massachusetts.

Before he completed his law studies his health failed, and he spent a year in Minnesota. Recovering, he resumed his studies with Judge Fox and at the Boston University Law School, and

Mr. Williams has always resided in this county, having moved from Foxboro to Brookline in 1890. He also has a large farm at Millis, where he spends the summer months. He is a Republican, and served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1883 and 1884, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Bills in Third Reading in 1883 and as House Chairman of the Committee on Insurance in 1884. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1898 and 1899, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs in 1898, and as Chairman of the Committee on

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Rules and of the Committee on Banks and Banking. He was Secretary of the Norfolk Club from 1884 to 1889. For several years he was Secretary of the Association of the Sons of Brown, composed of graduates of Brown University residing in Boston and vicinity, and later served as President. Mr. Williams has long been a member of the Curtis Club, composed of Boston lawyers. Socially he is connected with the University and Exchange Clubs in Boston, and of the Thursday Club of Brookline. Mr. and Mrs. Williams attend the Harvard Congregational Church.



Frank A. Russell.

RUSSELL, FRANK A., born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1867. His early life was spent with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Russell, in Europe. Returning in 1880, he attended the Brookline High School, graduating in 1886. He was in business in Denver, Col., 1890 to 1892, and again returned to Brookline, in 1893, and has since been engaged in building up his extensive real estate business.



John Munro Longyear.

LONGYEAR, JOHN MUNRO, son of John Wesley and Harriet Munro Longyear, was born in Lansing, Mich., 1851. His father, John Wesley Longyear, representative, was born in Shandaken, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1820; son of Peter and Jerusha (Stevens) Longyear; grandson of John and Anna-tje (Winne) Longyear; and a descendant of Jacob and Maria (Cox) Langjahr. He attended the academy in Lima, N. Y., taught school for several years and settled in Mason, Ingham County, Mich. in 1844, where he taught school. He was admitted to the bar in 1846; removed to Lansing in 1847, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1852, he formed a partnership with his brother, Ephraim Longyear. He was married in 1849 to Harriet Munroe, of Eagle, Mich. He was a republican representative in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863-67. He was chairman of the committee on expenditures on the public buildings and a member of the committee on commerce. He was a delegate to the Loyalist convention in Philadelphia in 1866, to the Michigan constitutional convention of 1867, and judge of the U. S. district court for the eastern district of

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Michigan, 1870-75. He died in Detroit, Mich., March 11, 1875.

John Munro Longyear, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days in his native state. After leaving the preparatory schools he entered Olivet College in Michigan and finished his education at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. As he preferred business to that of law, he engaged in real estate and also in mines and timber. Owing to his extensive interests in Marquette, Mich., he divides his time between that place and Brookline; in the latter place he has just erected a handsome residence on Fisher Hill. Mr. Longyear served as mayor of Marquette, Mich., and is a member of the board of control for the College of Mines, Houghton, Mich. He was married January 1, 1879 to Mary Beecher of Wisconsin; they have six children, all of whom were educated abroad. The family came to Brookline from Paris in 1905.



Dana Estes.

ESTES, DANA, of Boston, head of the publishing house of Estes & Lauriat, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 1, 1840.

His first American ancestor on the paternal side was Richard Estes, son of Robert Estes, of Dover,

England, who came to this country in 1684, landing at Boston on September 27, and arriving at Piscataqua about two weeks later, where he finally settled. The line of descent is through Benjamin (2), Henry (3), Samuel (4), Joseph (5), who commanded a company of infantry in the Aroostook war; he married Maria Edwards, and became the father of the subject of this sketch. On the maternal side Mr. Estes is the fourth in descent from Hugh McLellan, of Gorham, who came, in 1733, from Londonderry, Ireland, and was a descendant from Sir Hugh McLellan, of Argyll, Scotland.

Dana Estes received his early education in the schools of Gorham, and commenced his business experience in 1855, in Augusta, Maine, his first training being as clerk in a wholesale and retail general store. In 1859 he came to Boston, engaged in the book business with Henry D. Degen & Son. Two years later occurred the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the young man enlisted in the Fourth Battalion Rifles, which was the nucleus of the Thirteenth Regiment. He was in active service until disabled by being three times wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, August 31, 1862, in which engagement his only brother, Albert S. Estes, was killed.

After recovery from his wounds he took a position temporarily with the bookselling house of William H. Hill, Jr., where he remained until the return from the war of his former employer, Henry D. Degen, with whom he formed a co-partnership under the name of Degen, Estes & Company, and carried on a small publishing and bookselling business on Cornhill. Mr. Estes sold out to his partner and took a position as salesman with Lee & Shepard, remaining with them until he formed the partnership with Charles E. Lauriat.

After the death of Samuel Walker, the veteran subscription book publisher, Estes & Lauriat purchased the publishing plant connected with that business.

In 1890, finding that their publishing business had outgrown the offices on Washington Street in which it was conducted, Mr. Estes erected two large buildings on Summer Street extension, extending nearly through to Congress Street. These buildings, known as Estes Press Buildings, and fitted with every modern improvement and convenience for the purpose, accommodate some of the largest printing and bookbinding establishments

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in the country, and afford headquarters for the firm's own publishing, book manufacturing and subscription departments.

Mr. Estes' experience in an important litigation suit brought him prominently forward in organizing the movement to give foreign authors their rights by an international copyright law, and he acted as chief organizer and secretary of the International Copyright Association, of which President Eliot of Harvard University, James Russell Lowell, Francis Parkman, Alexander H. Rice and Gen. Francis A. Walker were also executive officers. His connection with this and other literary matters has brought him into pleasant associations with many of the most prominent literary men of this country and Europe.

Mr. Estes has devoted himself very largely to various matters of public and private interest outside of his publishing business. He is a life member of the Bostonian Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Archaeological Institute, and Maine Historical Society; associate member of the Cecilia and Apollo (musical) clubs of Boston; and member of the Exchange Club, and the Massachusetts Reform Club. An enthusiastic amateur yachtsman, he is a member of the Eastern Yacht Club. He was a charter member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, was its secretary 1887-91, vice-president, 1891-94, and president, 1894-96.

At its commencement on June 23, 1898, Bowdoin College conferred the degree of A. M. upon Mr. Estes.

Mr. Estes has for several years been a traveller and explorer in foreign lands. In the year 1903 he made a journey of three thousand miles up the Nile to Equatorial Africa, visiting the Sudan and the Congo Country, and reaching Uganda; and returning with many interesting souvenirs of his unique journey. He was the first American to pass through one part of the White Nile.

Mr. Estes was first married April 11, 1867, to Louisa S., daughter of Peter and Mary (Filgate) Reid, of England. He was married second, November 10, 1884, to Grace D. (Cones) Page, daughter of Samuel E., and Charlotte Haven (Ladd) Cones, of Portsmouth, N. H. By the first marriage there are three children: Frederick Reid, Dana, Jr., and Philip Sydney Estes.



J. A. Schweinfurth.

SCHWEINFURTH, J. A., architect, son of Charles J. and Catherine Ammon Schweinfurth of Auburn, N. Y., was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1863. Married in 1889 to Mary Frances Bellows, daughter of the late C. F. Bellows, Esq., of Boston, and has one son, Charles, now attending the Brookline High School.

Mr. Schweinfurth studied architecture in Paris, Rome, Florence, London and New York, and was with Messrs. Peabody & Stearns some fifteen years.

He also practiced architecture in Cleveland, Ohio, and since 1895 has practiced architecture in Boston.

In Boston he was architect of Nos. 43 and 304 Commonwealth avenue, Nos. 424 and 426 Beacon Street, the Lincoln Club and other works. In Brookline the Pierce Grammar School, Pierce Primary School, the Municipal Court House and Police Station, the residences of Frederick S. Collin, C. D. Hammer, Joseph Homer and others; for Wellesley College, Wilder Hall, Cazenove Hall and Pomeroy Hall. For the Commonwealth

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OLD BROOKLINE RESERVOIR.

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of Massachusetts, the Hancock Monument. At Champaign, Ills., the Public Library, and other important works in various parts of the country. He has recently been chosen architect of the new Baptist church in Beacon Street, Brookline, near Coolidge Corner.



George Parker Bingham.

BINGHAM, GEORGE PARKER, son of General Geo. B. Bingham, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 27, 1851; he was educated at the public schools of his native city, and finished his education at the preparatory academy in Milwaukee. At the age of sixteen years, he entered the shoe business with his uncle, of the firm of Charles W. Parker & Co.; he remained with this firm for several years. A partnership was formed in 1880, under the firm name of Cloutman & Bingham for the manufacturing of shoes, which continued until 1891, when Mr. Bingham retired. In 1896, he entered the banking business at No. 92 State Street, Boston, where he has been located since. He was married, November 18, 1878, to Georgianna Fosdick, of Boston, daughter of William Fosdick,

who was one of Boston's well-known dry goods merchants, being one of the firm of George S. Winslow & Co.

Mr. Bingham resides at No. 43 Carlon Street.

General George B. Bingham, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 29, 1821. He was for many years a prosperous builder in Milwaukee, and prominent in the affairs of the city, and was known as a public spirited citizen, so much so, that at the beginning of the Rebellion, he was the first man to enlist from the State of Wisconsin; he enlisted as Captain, and was promoted to a General, having seen service from 1861 to the close of the war; he was in the engagement at the battle of "Bull Run," and accompanied General Sherman on the "March through Georgia."

General Bingham died in Westboro, Mass.



Nathaniel A. Francis.

FRANCIS, NATHANIEL A., the well known and highly respected lawyer, was born in Brookline in 1859, graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1881. He was married December 12, 1900, to Christiana Dale. He was a member of the board of assessors,



George Briggs.

Philip Samuel Parson.

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and Justice of the Municipal Court of Brookline, 1896-1900, was appointed special Justice of the Superior Court in 1904, which position he now holds. He has been treasurer of the Boston Dispensary since 1902. Elected a member of the Board of Schoolmen in 1906, succeeding James M. Coffey, Jr. Mr. Parker was married, April 26, 1896, to Eleanor Payson; they have four children.

Mr. Parker has been a resident of Brookline since 1871.



Matthew Dolan.

DOLAN, MATTHEW, lawyer, and representative in the state legislature, was born in Boston, Mass., in the year 1855. He graduated from the English High School, in 1875, and pursued a course in law at the Boston University School of Law, graduating LL. B., 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1879, and began active practice with law offices on Tremont Street, Boston. Mr. Dolan was a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, from West End, Boston, 1885, 1886 and 1887, and served on important committees. He declined any further political preferment, owing to his growing law practice, and he enjoyed an excellent reputa-

tion before the bar in all parts of Massachusetts, being a member of the Boston Bar Association. His other affiliations were: Charter members in Boston Athletic Association, 1884; he helped to found Beacon No. 1 Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; St. Joseph's Council, Foresters.

Mr. Dolan was married, in 1894, to Miss Mary A. Driscoll, of Boston.

Since his marriage he has maintained a fine estate on South Street, Brookline. His death occurred in February, 1906.

Because of his estimable character, as well as kindness of heart, his death was the cause of much sorrow to an ever increasing number of genuine friends of Boston and Brookline.



Andrew Jackson Houghton.

HOUGHTON, ANDREW JACKSON, contractor, was born in Vermont, February 8, 1830.

He attended the public schools of his native town after which he engaged in business in Boston. He was for a number of years self-employed in his business affairs and was well esteemed by all who were fortunate to know him.

He died in Brookline, September 24, 1892, being survived by his widow.

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Dr. Everett M. Bowker.

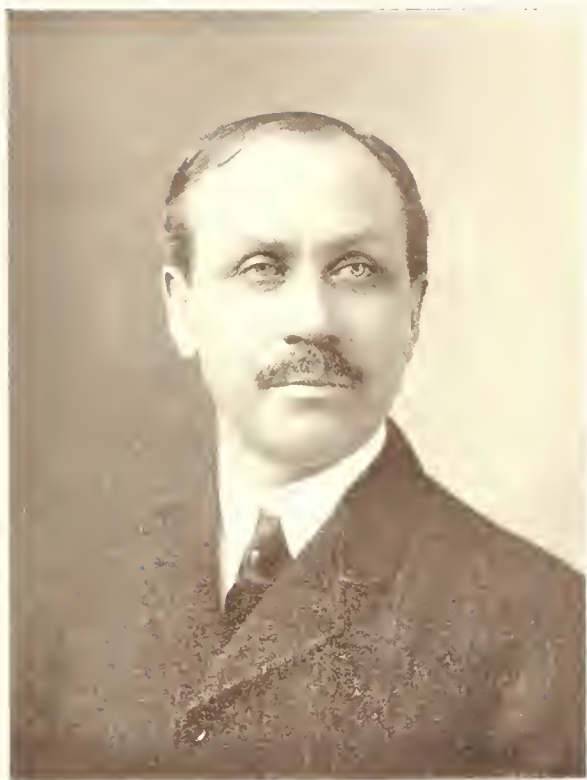
BOWKER, EVERETT M., Brookline physician and member of school and Republican town committees, was born in Machias, Maine, November 2, 1866, son of Watts H. and Julia M. (Lyon) Bowker. He was a pupil in the public schools of Brookline, Mass., from 1870; determining to study for the medical profession, he entered the Harvard University Medical School and was graduated M. D., 1891. He practiced in Brookline and was made a member of the American Medical Association; of the Massachusetts Medical Legal Society and of the Norfolk District Medical Society. In 1898 he was made secretary of the second Pension Board of United States Examining Surgeons and still held the office in 1906. He was a charter member of the Brookline lodge of Elks; associate Medical Examiner for the 8th Norfolk District from 1898; a member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston; a member of the Brookline school committee from 1898 and a member of the Brookline Republican Committee from 1899. Dr. Bowker was married December 3, 1895 to Lucy A., daughter of William J. Griggs, and their children were: Philip Griggs, Winthrop Harold, Everett M., Jr., and Eleanor.

William Henry Lincoln.

LINCOLN, WILLIAM HENRY, was born in Boston, Mass., June 13, 1835, son of Henry and Charlotte A. (Lewis) Lincoln. When eighteen years of age he became a clerk in the office of his father who was a shipping merchant and owner of a line of clipper ships. In 1856 he was admitted a partner in the management of a line of sailing packets between Boston and the ports of Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. The secession of the southern states destroyed this trade and the partnership was dissolved. He then formed a partnership with Frank N. Thayer in the ship chandlery business on Lewis Wharf, Boston, and Thayer & Lincoln established a line of sailing ships, some of which they built at Newburyport, Mass., and Kennebunk, Maine, and acquired others by purchase. The last ship they launched was the John Currier, which cost \$120,000 and was the last wooden ship to leave the stocks in any Massachusetts shipyard. In 1872, they secured the winter agency of the Dominion Line of Steamers to land at Boston, their summer port being Montreal. They also secured the American agency for the Leyland Line of Steamships, between Liverpool and Boston, and subsequently Mr. Lincoln was made the resident director of the line. Mr. Lincoln served as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1857-61, and as vice-president in 1860. He served Brookline as a member of the school committee for twenty-two years, and he was chosen chairman of the board at sixteen annual elections. One of the largest school buildings in the town is named for him, the "Lincoln School." He was elected president of the Brookline Savings Bank, in 1877 and 1904. He was president of the Boston Commercial Club, 1883-86; and president of the Chamber from 1900 to 1904; a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from 1895; a trustee of Wellesley College from 1898; director of the Bostonian Society. Mr. Lincoln was married, April 21, 1863, to Cecelia Frances, daughter of James W. and Eliza F. Smith, of Boston. They have four children.

During the period of the Civil War, Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Independent Corps of Cadets of Boston, and saw service for a short period on guard duty at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. He was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

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George Hale Barrus.

BARRUS, GEORGE HALE, expert and consulting engineer, Boston, Mass., was born in Goshen, Hampshire County, Mass., July 14, 1854; son of Hiram and Augusta (Stone) Barrus. George Hale Barrus as a boy took special interest in the use of wood working and other tools, preferring to spend his leisure time at work with these, rather than at play with other boys. As he was brought up in the country he was accustomed to manual labor about the house, barn and garden, assisting his parents who were dependent upon a small income. These boyhood hardships fortified a naturally healthy body and served to build up a self reliant character. He was educated in the public and high schools of Reading, Mass., and was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, department of Mechanical Engineering, S. B., 1874, and he remained at the Institute as assistant in the designing and construction department of a Steam Engineering laboratory, the first of its kind in any polytechnic school in the United States. The laboratory was fitted with a 15 horse power Corliss engine, a superheater, a surface condenser, indicators, tanks and other appliances as necessary for the purpose of actual exper-

iment. He served as judge of power exhibits at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association Fairs repeatedly; as judge at the Franklin Institute Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia, and as the Massachusetts judge, and on power exhibits at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893.

His inventions include a variety of forms of the steam calorimeter, a coal calorimeter, a draught gage and a steam boiler. In the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of which he was a member, he served on the several committees of that society for devising standard methods for treating boilers, engines, pumps and locomotives, and as chairman of the committee on Standard Tests of pumping engines. He was elected to membership in the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and of the New England Waterworks Association. His club affiliations include the Engineers Club, the Technology Club, and the Boston Club of Boston, and the Allston Golf Club. As an expert his professional services were employed by over one hundred of the leading manufacturers and other users of steam and power in all parts of the United States and Canada. In his professional capacity he multiplied his tests of various kinds on boilers, engines, pumps and allied machinery by the thousands.

He was also frequently called upon as an expert witness in important cases in litigation.

While a resident of Reading in 1886, he was active in effecting a union between the two Congregational Churches of that town, long separated. While a resident of Dorchester he was a member of the vestry of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church and also served as treasurer of the corporation.

On removing to Brookline he made St. Paul's and Trinity churches in Boston his church homes. In national politics Mr. Barrus was always an ardent Republican. He was married October 2, 1897, to Louisa C. Williams, daughter of Dyer and Louisa (Burnett) Williams, of Syracuse, New York. His professional books include: "Tabor Steam Engine Indicator," 1866; "Boiler Tests," 1891; "Engine Tests," 1900; "The Star Improved Indicator," 1903, and his contributions on engineering subjects to the technical press and the "Transactions" of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, were frequently and largely read.





Dr. George H. Brown

1952-53-54

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HARVARD SQUARE, 1906.

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Week" he was made president of the committee, and the affair was eminently successful. In 1905 he was elected treasurer of the Boston Club.



Otto J. Piehler.

PIEHLER, OTTO J., furrier, was born in Boston, Mass., October 28, 1864. He was educated in the public schools and took a course of private tutoring, and then engaged as an apprentice in the fur trade and in this way acquired a thorough knowledge of the business; and through this knowledge he has established the largest exclusive fur importing and manufacturing house in New England and made the handling of fine furs a specialty. He resisted the temptation to increase trade by adding other goods that might be demanded by customers, until the year 1906 at the earnest solicitation of his patrons, a department for the sale of the well-known Knox Hat has been added. He was fortunate in obtaining a location on Tremont Street opposite Park Street and the entrance to the subway, and his customers include the best and most fashionable New England families. He was married August 11, 1887, to Anna E. Vickery of Boston, and they have one son and two daughters.

Their home is on the Beacon Boulevard, No. 1753 Beacon Street, Brookline. His summer home is at Bayside, Hull, and in 1903 when that ancient town celebrated its first "Old Home



Isaac Van Horn.

HORN, ISAAC, VAN, the young Boston banker and well known resident of Brookline was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1865, and is a descendant from one of the old and well known Holland Dutch families in that section of Pennsylvania, his grandfather, Isaac Van Horn, after whom he was named, having been one of the best known characters in that section.

His boyhood days were spent in the city of Philadelphia where he resided until nineteen years of age, when he removed to the West, where he was prominently identified with financial and political affairs until 1895, when he took up his residence in the city of Boston, and established the banking firm of Isaac Van Horn & Co.

In 1886 he married Miss Clara Callanan of Omaha, Neb., a niece of the Hon. James Callanan of Des Moines, Ia., lately deceased, one of the best known financiers and philanthropists of the West.

Mr. Van Horn's business interests are largely in the State of Wyoming where he is interested in the construction of a railroad, banking institu-

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tions, etc. Since the passage of the bill by Congress, authorizing the building of the Panama Canal, he has become interested in a large project at San Diego, Cal., at which point is located practically the first enclosed harbor north of the canal on the Pacific coast, and which it is expected upon completion of the canal will become an extremely prominent point in the world's shipping.

While of domestic habits, he is a member of the New Algonquin, Boston and Home Market Clubs, the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, as well as a number of other social and charitable institutions.



Charles A. W. Spencer.

SPENCER, CHARLES A. W., was born in Claremont, N. H., May 27, 1851. A resident of Brookline, since 1879; Town Auditor for nine years, from 1881 to 1890, and 1891-1895, when he resigned. Printer and publisher; owner of the Riverdale Press, and Editor of the Chronicle; Treasurer of Music Committee of the Brookline Educational Society; member of Republican Town Committee, since 1893.



George H. Johnson.

JOHNSON, GEORGE H., Chief of the Fire Department of Brookline, and a prosperous business man, was born August 18, 1851, in Litchfield, Litchfield County, Me., son of George F. Johnson. The latter, who was born in Freeport, Me., during the earlier years of his life was engaged in ship-building. In 1856 he came to Brookline where he was employed at carpenter's work for some time. He subsequently served on the police force for a number of years, after which he resumed his trade, becoming foreman of the shop established by his son, George H. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and for some time has been constable of the town.

By his wife, Frances, who is a daughter of James Chase, of Litchfield, Me., he became the father of three children, namely, George H., the special subject of this sketch; Rosa, the wife of Mathew Burns; and Frank, a member of the police force. Both parents attend the Baptist Church.

George H. Johnson having been but five years old when his parents removed to Brookline, he was educated in both the common and high schools. He had a natural aptitude for mechan-

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ies from his youth. Having learned the carpenter's trade he worked as a journeyman for thirteen years. In 1882 he embarked in business on his own account. Besides making a specialty of jobbing, he does considerable building in this locality. In 1884 he was elected to the Board of Water Commissioners for a term of three years; and he was re-elected in 1887, 1890, 1893, and 1896. In these years the water-works and sewer system were greatly improved, and are now the equal of any other New England town.

In 1876 Mr. Johnson was appointed on the

and six companies; and a fine alarm system has been established. On three occasions the department responded to alarms from Boston, and there gave valuable aid in extinguishing fires.

Mr. Johnson is a member in high standing of the the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Beth-Horon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Brookline; to St. Paul R. A. Chapter of Boston; and to De Molay Commandry, K. T., of Boston. He is likewise a prominent member of Laonia Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was for a number of years the treasurer; of the Knights of Honor of this town; of the



SCHLESSINGER ESTATE, WARREN STREET.

Board of Engineers connected with the fire department, and in the following years he was made chief of the department, a very important position which he has since efficiently filled. He has been connected with the department, with the exception of two years since 1869; and with but two exceptions, he is the oldest fireman on the entire force in point of service. In the past twenty years the equipments and force of the department have been increased from one hand engine and two companies to two large steamers

Massachusetts Charitable Association of Boston; of the State Association of Fire Chiefs; and of the Fireman's Relief Association of which he has been the president since its organization.

In December, 1880, he married Miss Calista Longfellow, one of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Gates Longfellow. Mrs. Johnson who was born and reared on a farm in Machias, Me., where her father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, is an active worker in religious circles and a member of the Universalist Church.



Walter Channing M.D.

James Marmaster Channing

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RESIDENCE OF KING D. GILLET, FAIRVIEW STREET, BROOKLINE



King C. Gillette.

GILLETTE, KING C., inventor and manufacturer of the well-known Gillette Safety Razor, was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, January 5, 1855; son of George W. and Fanny L. (Camp) Gillette. The family removed to Chicago when he was four years old. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and left school at the age of 17 years. At an early age he engaged in the hardware business, and afterwards travelled extensively, both in this country and abroad. For a time he resided in London, but returned to this country and now makes his home in Brookline, having bought the beautiful Lombard estate on the Beacon Street Boulevard. His father, George W. Gillette was engaged some years in the manufacturing and selling of a patented invention of his own; his two older brothers were in business with him. In time, invention connected with the particular industry to which his father's patents applied, dominated and directed the united ability and inventive powers of his father and brothers. They were a family knit together by close bonds of affection and mutual interest. It was only natural that he should be attracted by the possibilities of invention, and finally became absorbed

in inventive thought. Like all inventors, they had their ups and downs, and at times it seemed as though they might be counted out altogether, but there is no hope like that which springs eternal in the soul of the inventor.

The flower may wither and the stalk be blasted, but the roots once firmly planted will send forth new stalks, and new ideas will blossom as long as there is life and the brain is active. Invention is a creative instinct, the crowning attribute of the Creator of all things. Upon invention or discovery, which are synonymous terms as used here, depends all progress.

There were times when they were obliged to lay aside the development of ideas of invention, for the reason that necessity demanded that they should obtain employment in order to tide over financial distress, and for this reason Mr. Gillette secured employment at intervals covering the period from the time he was seventeen years of age until he was forty-nine, when he became directly interested in the manufacture of his latest invention, the now well-known razor.

Edward Henry Clement.

CLEMENT, EDWARD HENRY, son of Cyrus and Rebecca Fiske (Shortridge) Clement, was born in Chelsea, Mass., April 19, 1843. He is a descendant of Robert Clement, who came from Coventry, England, in 1643, who was chosen to buy and survey the territory of Haverhill; afterwards he represented the town in the General Court. His mill was the first in the town, and the marriage of his son was the first marriage in Haverhill. Edward H., was educated in the Chelsea public schools and at Tufts College, from which he graduated in 1864, leading his class. Subsequently he received from Tufts the honorary degree of A.M. He began his professional life as a reporter and assistant editor of an army-post newspaper, started with the deserted plant of the "Savannah News" by two correspondents of the "New York Herald" stationed at Hilton Head, S. C. In 1867 he returned to Boston, and for a month was chief proof-reader of the "Daily Advertiser".

Then he resigned to accept a similar position on the "New York Tribune." Instead of that, how-

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ever, John Russell Young, then the managing editor of the "Tribune," gave him a place as a reporter. Soon after he was promoted to the position of exchange editor, then advanced to the telegraph editor's desk, and then to that of night editor. Subsequently he was for a short time managing editor of the "Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser," and in 1871 he became one of the editors and proprietors of the "Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal." In 1875 he was called to Boston to take the position of assistant editor of the "Transcript," which at that time was under the editorship of William A. Hovey. Upon Mr.

William Jones Griggs.

GRIGGS, WILLIAM JONES, of Brookline, was born there on June 6, 1821, son of Deacon Thomas and Harriet (Fuller) Griggs.

Deacon Thomas Griggs was born, April 5, 1788, on the Griggs farm, where he resided until the death of his father. He had a part of the original farm; later he purchased more land, and in 1845 built upon his property the house now standing. Some time after he removed to a house on Washington Street, situated on a part of the same farm, and there spent the last years of his life, dying at



PUTTERHAM SCHOOL, NEWTON STREET, ERECTED 1768.

Hovey's retirement, in 1881, Mr. Clement was promoted to the position of chief, which he held until 1905, being retired at his own request; he is still connected with the staff. He has ably maintained the paper upon the lines laid down by the long line of eminent editors of this favorite Boston institution.

He has been connected with a number of local organizations, among them the Boston Memorial Association and the Philharmonic Society; and he was one of the founders of the St. Botolph Club, of which he is still a member. In 1869, Mr. Clement was married in New York City, to Miss Gertrude Pound; they have three children.

the age of ninety-nine years. He served the town in various capacities. He was selectman for many years and overseer of the poor and assessor.

His wife, Harriet, was a daughter of Jonathan Fuller of Needham. She died August 13, 1867, at the age of seventy years. Deacon Thomas Griggs and his wife had a family of seven children, they were: Caroline, deceased, born January 27, 1820, married David Sullivan Coolidge; William J., the subject of this sketch; Mary Jane, born September 18, 1822; Ellen, deceased, born May 5, 1821; Thomas B., born May 1, 1826; Amanda, deceased, born May 26, 1828; and Francis Henry, born November 14, 1834.

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William J. Griggs attended the common schools and later Worcester Academy. From Worcester he returned home to help his father; when the latter removed to the house on Washington Street, Mr. Griggs took possession of the old home and some fifty acres of land, which he cultivated as a vegetable garden. He subsequently sold a number of building lots and had left about twenty acres of the original farm.

The first town office to which he was elected was that of Highway Surveyor, which he held for four years. In 1862 he was elected Selectman and held that responsible position for eight con-

Fayette Frederick Forbes.

FORBES, FAYETTE FREDERICK, superintendent of the Brookline Water Department, was born in Buckland, Mass., May 9, 1851, son of Frederick and Mary Ann (Richmond) Forbes. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and took an academic course in Ashfield, Mass., then entered the scientific department in the Williston Seminary of East Hampton, from which he acquired a full knowledge of civil engineering; he was at this time nineteen years old.

He was engaged on the Holyoke Water Works



THE NEW BROOKLINE BAPTIST CHURCH COOLIDGE CORNER.

secutive years. He has also been Overseer of the Poor, and was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners during the first ten years subsequent to the formation of the board. It was during his term of office that the high service was introduced.

In 1865, Mr. Griggs was united in marriage with Mary E. Gipson, a native of South Boston; four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Griggs, three of whom, Sarah, Walter A. and Lucy A. are living. Mr. Griggs died in Brookline in 1906.

as civil engineer for a short time, after which he was employed on the Troy & Greenfield Railroad during its relocation of the work, after which he was engaged on special work for the Boston & Albany R. R. December 9, 1873, he entered the engineering department of Brookline, constructing the water works under Mr. Philbrick. In 1876 he was appointed superintendent of the Brookline Water Works, being the first to occupy that position which he now holds (1906). He has served the town faithfully and longer than any other official. It is a well known fact that no

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town in the United States has a better water service, and it is often the reason why householders have selected Brookline for a residence; its importance is such that the town has no hesitancy in appropriating whatever sum of money is necessary for the maintenance of such a necessity.

Before closing this article a few words may be said about his grandfather, Daniel Forbes, who was a remarkable man in his day; he lived to be 84 years of age, and during his time he taught 97 terms, including singing and writing in the public schools of Buckland, Ashfield and Hawley, Massachusetts.



Amasa Clarke.

CLARKE, AMASA, resident of Brookline for a number of years, was born in Andover, Mass., son of Francis and Sarah (Marland) Clarke.

His father was a prominent physician of Andover, Mass., and his mother was the daughter of the first woolen manufacturer in this country. Mr. Clarke obtained his education in the public schools of Andover and at Phillips Academy. On leaving school he was engaged in the wool business for some time after which he became associated with Mr. John D. Sturtevant, and on the death

of Mr. Sturtevant he succeeded him as agent of the Mills.

He was married in 1873 to Frances Sturtevant.

Mr. Clarke served nine months in the Rebellion with the 44th Mass. Regiment. He is a member of the Masonic order of Andover, Mass. He is treasurer of the Winthrop Mills Company of Winthrop, Maine, and Clinton Mills of Norwich, Conn., manufacturing dress goods, carriage cloth, broadcloth, billiard cloths and blankets.



Benjamin F. Baker.

BAKER, BENJAMIN F., was a well-known and honored citizen of Brookline. He was born August 28, 1820, in Kennebunk, Me. Came to Brookline in 1843, and settled in the town as a painter, purchasing a business that was established in 1815. He represented the town in the State Legislature, and in 1852 was elected town clerk, a position which he was elected to continuously until his death September 10, 1898. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Brookline Public Library; member of the Historical Society; Beth-horon Lodge of Masons; Royal Arcanum; Master Painters Association, and trustee of the Brookline Savings Bank.

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His son, Edward W. Baker, in 1899 was elected to succeed him as town clerk and has been elected every year since.



Dr. Tappan Eustis Francis.

FRANCIS, TAPPAN EUSTIS, physician in Brookline, was born in Boston, Mass., August 28, 1823; son of the Rev. Convers (1795-1863) and Abbey Bradford (Allyn) Francis, grandson of Convers and Susanna (Rand) Francis and of the Rev. John Allyn, D. D., of Duxbury Mass., and a descendant from Richard Francis, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1636. His father was graduated at Harvard College A. B., 1815; A. M., 1818; S. J. D., 1837; completed a course in the Harvard Divinity School in 1818; pastor of Unitarian Church, Watertown, Mass., 1818-42; Parkman professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care Harvard University, 1842-63; overseer of Harvard 1831-43; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; author and biographer. Lydia Maria Child, the distinguished author, was a sister of the Rev. Dr. Convers Francis. Tappan Eustis Francis was graduated from Harvard, A. B., 1844, M. D., 1848; practiced in Roxbury, Mass., when that town included the territory now comprising the

town of Brookline. He was the town physician of Roxbury, removed to Newton Lower Falls and thence to Brookline. He was recognized as one of the leading physicians of Massachusetts. He was married May 9, 1855, to Helen daughter of Dr. Augustine Shurtleff of Brookline, and a descendant from William Shurtleff who came from Yorkshire, England, to Plymouth, Plymouth Colony in 1628, and on his removal to Marshfield was familiarly known as "William Shurtleff of Marshfield," and a brief notice of this early emigrant was prepared by his descendant, Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff (1810-1871). See "Brief Notice of William Shurtleff of Marshfield" (1850). The children of Dr. Tappan Eustis and Helen (Shurtleff) Francis were: George Hills Francis, M. D., (q. v.); Dr. Carleton S. Francis and Nathaniel A. Francis, Lawyer, (q. v.)

Munroe Goodspeed.

GOODSPEED, MUNROE, livery and stable keeper at 383 Washington St., Brookline, was born in Montgomery, Vermont, July 15, 1842. He is the son of Salvia and Carshenia (Johnson) Goodspeed. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age and then went to work on his father's farm. At the age of twenty years, being desirous of improving his condition, he came to Boston with a determination to succeed, and worked for a contractor for a short time. He then returned to Vermont to help his father, remained a year, then returned to Boston where he secured a position with the International Telegraph Company, which position he held for some time. He then resigned in order to enter a more lucrative business; the Company offered him a great inducement to stay, but he declined to do so. He came to Brookline in 1863, and was employed by the Collins & Chase Express Company; in 1870 he became one of the partners in the firm. He sold out his interest in this firm and in 1873 he became a partner of Stone & Williams of Brookline, in the stable and livery business; eventually the firm became Stone & Goodspeed. In 1879 Mr. Stone died and Mr. Goodspeed became sole proprietor. It is quite natural that Mr. Goodspeed should finally enter this business; as a boy he was always fond of horses, and when on his father's farm he traded horses quite frequently, to a substantial profit; his knowledge of horses is well known to the leading dealers and owners of the country.

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He was married October 1, 1874, to Martha R. Kimball, daughter of Sylvester Kimball of Brookline; they had two children, one daughter and one son, Carl M. Goodspeed, who was educated in the schools of Brookline, graduating from the high school, after which he took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He is now the owner of the stable business, having succeeded his father, who felt that in justice to himself, he should enjoy rest.



Albion F. Bemis.

BEMIS, ALBION F., of Brookline, a direct descendant in seventh generation from Joseph Bemis who came to this country from England and settled in Watertown in 1640, and from whom all of the various families of that name have sprung, was born in Brookfield in 1856, and spent his early boyhood on a farm. He early acquired a thirst for knowledge and succeeded in earning his way through the Springfield high school and Amherst college, where he graduated in 1880 with high honors, being one of the eight commence-

ment speakers, and being elected to the Phi Beta Kappa society.

He immediately entered upon a business career which he pursued with uninterrupted success for 20 years, becoming one of the largest manufacturers of straw goods in the country. The loss of his plant by fire in 1900, and a combination among the straw goods manufacturers making it inopportune for him to re-enter business at the time, left him free, and he was prevailed upon to accept a nomination for the House of Representatives in 1900, and was duly elected and served for two years. He was placed upon the committee of public lighting which held the public attention at the time, and early assumed leadership of that committee, as well as federal relations, before which new political theories were constantly being exploited. He was an ardent admirer and supporter of Governor Crane and soon came to be looked upon as one of the House leaders. He was elected to the Senate in 1902, where he also served two years and there continued the success in legislation which he had so well begun in the House. Senator Bemis showed such a capacity for hard work that in his second year, besides being made chairman of metropolitan affairs, he was placed upon five other important committees, making a record probably unequalled in the annals of that honorable body.

Senator Bemis was the champion of the manufacturing interests of the state during his four years at the state house, and has by voice and vote aided all measures that looked toward good government, temperance and a proper observance of the Lord's Day.

Senator Bemis, notwithstanding having led a very busy and active life, has found time to take two extended trips abroad and to assume his full share of church and civic duties. He was for several years chairman of board of selectman and school committee of the town of Foxboro, and also served as chairman of its important building committees. A life-long Republican and party worker, personally he is agreeable and pleasant to meet, and has a host of friends. He is a 32d degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, Grange Grand Knight of Honor; a member of the Home Market club, Republican club of Massachusetts and Norfolk club, and belongs to many social clubs in New York and Boston, as well as the Thursday club of Brookline.

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BOYLSTON-HYSLOP-LEE HOUSE

One of the most interesting objects in Brookline is a large old-fashioned building on Boylston Street, opposite the Western end of the Reservoir. It was first occupied by the Boylston family, later by the Hyslop family and afterwards by Henry Lee, Esq., whose son, George Lee, resides there at the present time. During the Revolution, Colonial troops were quartered there for a time. With the exception of a few trifling alterations the building today presents the same appearance as it did in the time of the Boylstons.

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William Barnas Sears.

SEARS, WILLIAM BARNAS, a well-known resident of Brookline, son of Rev. Barnas and Elizabeth Griggs (Corey) Sears, daughter of Deacon E. Corey, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., June 11, 1832. He received his education in private schools. He was engaged for a time as assistant teacher in the Pierce Academy, Middleboro, in the departments of German, Latin and Greek, after which he was engaged in mercantile business for eleven years; in June, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Sprague, 1st Lieutenant, 2d regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, and received a captain's commission, October 28, of that year. He was mustered out of service June 17, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service.

He was Senior Vice-Commander of Post 26, G. A. R., and an original member of the Post. He was Commander of Post 113, G. A. R., Brookline, two years, and has been re-elected twice since. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, ten years; Roxbury Horse Guards, 1st, Mass. Cavalry Militia, eight years; Captain of Company C, 1st, regiment, Mass. Militia, during the Boston fire.

He has been a member of the Loyal Legion since 1874. Served on the staff of General Wm. Cogswell, Department Commander of Massachusetts, also on the Staff of Governor Lucius Fairchild, National Department, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R. He was president of the 2d. R. I. Veteran Association, 1887.

Mr. Sears has been a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union since 1868. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, 32d degree. His business has been that of Fire Insurance Agent since 1865.

Mr. Sears was married in Roxbury, February 1, 1863, to Emily A., daughter of Stephen and Rebecca W. (Langley) Faunce. His second marriage was with Sadie A. Hunt, Oct. 21, 1881, in Providence, R. I. His children are Wm. B. Sears, Jr., Langley B., Harry Bowers, Stephen F. and Edward H. Sears.



Almon Cooper, M. D.

COOPER, ALMON, M. D., son of Ivory and Anna M. (Neal) Cooper, was born in South Berwick, Maine, January 9, 1863.

He was educated in the schools of Salmon Falls, N. H., and South Berwick, Maine. He began the

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study of medicine in the office of Dr. Brigham, in South Berwick, and then took a full course in the medical department of the University of Burlington, Vermont. Graduating therefrom August 17, 1888, he immediately began the practice of his profession in Hyde Park, Vermont, and remained there twenty-one and a half years. On June 1, 1891, he moved to Brookline in the old house on Harvard Street, no. 1903. He removed to 302 Harvard Street, and in 1906 located at 1389 Beacon Street. Dr. Cooper was married September 4, 1888, to Elizabeth J. Bagshaw. He is a member of the State of Vermont Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medical Society.



Dr. Maurice Worcester Turner.

Like his father, Dr. Maurice Worcester Turner was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 24, 1857, the second son of Dr. John and Emma Worcester Turner. His father, son of John and Mary Morrison Turner, born December 22, 1823, was in England and Scotland, emigrating to the United States from England in 1842. Coming from the Pennsylvania Homoeopathic Medical College in 1853 he settled in Brooklyn where, during the civil war, he gave his services gratuitously to all

families of volunteers. Later he practiced in Boston. He died in New York City, May 31, 1893, having been a member of the National and various State Homoeopathic Medical Societies, a Knight Templar and 33 degree Mason.

Dr. John Turner married, October 28, 1853, Emma, youngest child of the Rev. Samuel and Sarah Sargent Worcester, born at Bridgewater, Mass., where her father was pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem. Her grandfather, Noah Worcester, Jr., D. D., was born in Hollis, N. H., in 1758, at sixteen enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and was present at the Battles of Bunker Hill and Bennington.

Because of his zeal and labors in the cause of international harmony, during his later life in Brighton, Mass., he was known as the "Apostle of Peace." He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. William Worcester, the first of the name to come to America from England, who settled in Salisbury, Mass., 1638-40.

Sarah Sargent Worcester, the maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, born in Gloucester, Mass., was the daughter of Fitz-William and Nancy (Parsons) Sargent. It was a vessel belonging to her grandfather, Winthrop Sargent, that took the "Stark Prize," the first in the Revolution, and her great-grandfather, Col. Ephes Sargent, was the son of William Sargent, the second who came to Gloucester from Exeter, England, before 1678.

Dr. Maurice Worcester Turner married, June 30, 1878, Abby Rebecca Corliss, of Brighton, Mass., and they have one child, Beatrice Constance. He has practiced medicine in Brookline seventeen years. After attending the public schools of Boston and Newton, he started in a business life, but desiring to become a physician, matriculated at Boston University School of Medicine, and graduated in 1889. From October, 1890, until Professor Cornel Wesselhoeft's death, he was associated with him in the department of Pathology and Therapeutics of Boston University School of Medicine and since then he has filled the chair of theory and practice in the same college. He is assistant physician at the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, a member of the board of trustees and physician to the New England Baptist Hospital, and a member of the following Societies: Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, 1889; Boston Homoeopathic

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Medical Society, 1890; Massachusetts Homoeopathic Medical Society, 1891; American Institute of Homoeopathy, 1892; and Beth-Horon Lodge, F. A. M., Brookline.



Norman H. White.

Representative, elect to Massachusetts Legislature.

Wm. N. NORMAN H., resident of Brookline since 1896, son of Henry White and Henrietta Hill White. Was born in Montclair, N. J., Dec. 25, 1871; received a public school education, fitting for Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1895. While in college he was president and manager of the Harvard University Base Ball Association, and president of the Pi Eta Society. Shortly after leaving college he entered business, becoming treasurer of the Boston Book-binding Company, one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the country. Aside from his regular business interests he is interested in the firm of Small, Maynard & Company, the well-known publishers of Boston. Mr. White was elected in 1905 a director of the Brookline National Bank, he is also a director in the Brookline Friendly Society. In 1896 he was married to Miss Gertrude Steese, daughter of the late Dr. Ed-

ward Steese and Ellen Sturtevant Steese of Brookline.



Michael Driscoll.

DRISCOLL, MICHAEL, Superintendent of Streets and member of the School Board, in the town of Brookline, was born in Brookline, Mass., April 18, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline, and after leaving school entered mercantile business in Boston for a short time, and then went to work for his father as contractor. April 10, 1878, he was elected Superintendent of Streets in Brookline, which position he occupies at the present time (1906). He is also a member of the school board. He was married November, 1873, to Margaret L. Shea, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living; Mrs. Driscoll died in 1883. In January, 1887, he married Ellen O'Hearn, of Brookline (died in 1898), by whom he had three children. His eldest son, James M., is Superintendent of Holyhood and St. Joseph's cemeteries in Brookline.

Mr. Driscoll is a member of Mass. Catholic Order of Foreresters, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Union of Boston and the Brookline Historical Society. His long service as Superintendent of the Brookline Street Department is unequalled by any town or city in the United States, which is an indication that his able administration is appreciated by the residents of Brookline.

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RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN L. GARDNER, WARREN STREET, BROOKLINE

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Charles Granville Way.

WAY, CHARLES GRANVILLE, a real estate dealer of Boston, and a resident of Brookline, Mass., is a descendant in the ninth generation from his Puritan progenitor in America.

Samuel A. Way (son of Lorin and Lettice C. Way, and the father of Charles Granville Way), born at Lemster, December 17, 1816, died in Boston, June 4, 1872. It was he who organized the first bank under the free banking laws of Massachusetts.

He was president of the Bank of Metropolis, all the stock of which he subsequently purchased. His investments in real estate entitled him to be classed among the largest holders of that kind of property. Way Street and Way Wharf in Boston are named after him.

On August 11, 1836, he was married to Sarah Ann Simpson, who, born at Boston, January 15, 1821, died in Paris, France, March 2, 1876. Her father, Daniel Simpson, born at Winslow, Me., September 29, 1790, and who died in South Boston, July 28, 1886, was the keeper in his day of the famous old Green Dragon Tavern, said to have been the headquarters of the Revolution. The children of Samuel A., and Sarah A. Way were:

Francis Clarence, born at Boston, November 11, 1837, who died at Naples, Italy, on March 16, 1866; Charles Granville, the subject of this sketch; and Daniel Simpson, born in Boston, October 22, 1844, who died at Roxbury, Mass., August 6, 1847.

Charles Granville Way was educated at the Roxbury Public Schools, and at boarding schools in Jamaica Plain and Grafton, Mass.; also in Paris, France, where he lived many years. He was a pupil of the celebrated artist, Lambinet, and Dardozze, and at the Jardin Plant, under the direction of Barze. He exhibited at the Vienna Exposition, and the Centennial of 1876, returning that year to the United States on business which monopolized all his time for several years, and he gradually drifted to the real estate business, which he has followed for the last 30 years, being a holder of real estate in Hyde Park, Mass., including the Post Office Building, also property at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, and president of the Ten Associates, owner of many acres of land at Long Beach, Gloucester. His most remarkable experience throughout that period has been the taking from him, by the Boston Terminal Company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company, and the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, under the law of "eminent domain," of thirty estates, the same being more than these corporations have taken from any other real estate owner. Several suits at law were brought against the corporations mentioned, involving interests amounting from three to five hundred thousand dollars. Among his present possessions are residence in Brookline, Mass., his summer residence at Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass., said to have the finest situation of any along the North Shore, and the office and apartment buildings, 830 and 832 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. In addition to the management of his own property, he has the management of several estates in the capacity of trustee. He wrote a history of the Way family. In 1887 he published the pamphlet, "George Way and his Descendants;" he has also on hand a history of the American Colony of Artists at Pont-Aven, France, of which he and Robert Wiley were pioneers.

On November 29, 1866, in Paris, Mr. Way was married to Charlotte Elizabeth Fobes, who was born at Roxbury, Mass., August 15, 1845, daughter of Edwin and Charlotte Sophia (Farrington) Fobes. Her father, a native of Oakham, Mass.,

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born September 9, 1814, died in Boston, May 23, 1879; and her mother, born at Salem, Mass., May 24, 1818, died in Brookline. Mr. and Mrs. Way have three children: Marie Eloise, Charles Arthur, and Helen Granville.

Charles Arthur Way married Edyth C. Hanson, at Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 24, 1903; they have two children, Charlotte C., born Jan. 27, 1905, and Granville Way, born July 17, 1906, both at Gloucester, Mass.

Marie Eloise, married Charles Porter Smith in Brookline, on June 11, 1900, and has now one child, Marie Way, born February 3, 1904. In re-

Charles H. W. Foster.

FOSTER, CHARLES H. W., sugar raiser, manufacturer and refiner, business man and trustee, was born in Brookline, Norfolk County, Mass., November 30, 1859, son of Charles Orin and Caroline B. (Candler) Foster, and a descendant from William Foster, who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634, and from Elder Brewster and Steven Hopkins, passengers on the Mayflower, 1620. His father was a Boston merchant, and his mother was descended from the Regnas who were Huguenot refugees, who



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH H. WHITE, BOYLSTON STREET.

ligion a Unitarian, in politics Mr. Way is independent. The organizations of which he is a member include the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, the South Carolina Historical Society, the Boston Art Club, and the Longwood Club of Brookline. He is the donor to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of the valuable Egyptian antiquities known as the "Way Collection."

Mr. Way is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, affiliating with Eleusis Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of the Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree.

found asylum in New York, locating in New Rochelle, Westchester County, in 1690. He was prepared for college in the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, and by private tutors, and was graduated at Harvard University, A. B., 1881. He accepted the advice of his father and became an apprentice to sugar making in the Boston Sugar Refining Company in August, 1881; and he served in each distinct department until he became master of the business, when he was made assistant superintendent; and later advanced to a full superintendency of the refinery. He studied the process of planting, growing, harvesting and preparing the

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crude sugar on a plantation in the West Indies during an entire season, and in 1888 he resigned the position of superintendent to accept the trusteeship of several large estates. He was a charter member of the Brookline National Bank, and in 1886 was made a member of the board of directors, and in 1905 became president of the Bank. He was made treasurer of the corporation of Chickering & Sons, piano manufacturers, in 1892, and is now president of the corporation. He was also president of the Clayton F. Summery Company, music publishers, and of the Henderson Dairy Company; vice-president of the Realty Company; director in the Foster's Wharf Company; the Merrimac Chemical Company; the Plymouth Cordage Company, and of various other business corporations. He was a trustee and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital. His club affiliations includes membership in the Eastern Yacht Club, of which he was commodore; the Tennis, the Racquet and the Union Club of Boston; the Country Club of Brookline; the University and New York Yacht Clubs, of New York City; the Beverly, Corinthian and Boston Yacht Clubs; and various Polo, Hunt and Country Clubs of the neighborhood of Boston. He was married October 7, 1885, to Mabel Chase Hill, and their family include seven children.



Rev. Avery A. Shaw.

SHAW, AVERY A., Pastor of Brookline Baptist Church since 1900, born in Waterville, N. S., Oct. 2, 1870. Educated in Berwick, N. S., Acadia College, Rochester, N. Y. Ordained June 1896, at Windsor, N. S.



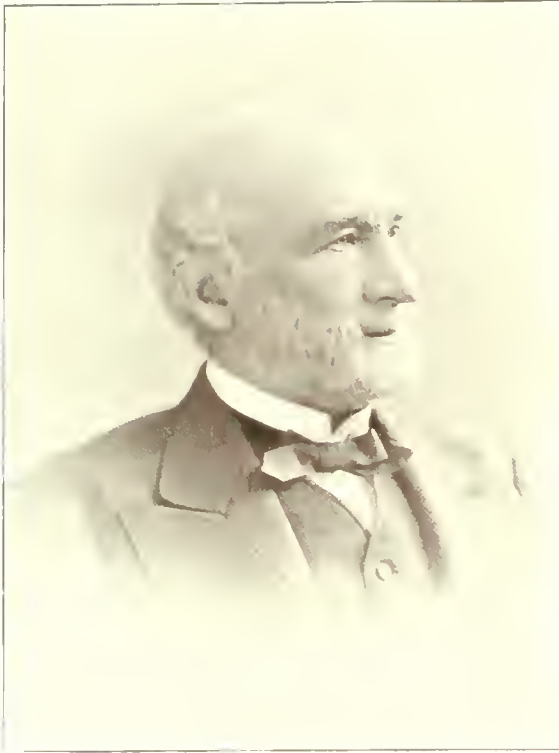
Daniel J. Daley.

DALEY, DANIEL J., Assessor for the town of Brookline, was born there in 1877, and has always resided in the town. He was educated in the Brookline schools until 12 years of age, when he was thrown on his own resources. Five years later he attended night school for two years and studied at home.

He was married at the age of 21, and four years later began the study of law in the Evening Law School, last May completed his four years' course.

His early life was spent in the publishing and printing business, and for six years he was connected with the Brookline Chronicle. From 1900 to 1906, he was employed as Inspector for the Brookline Water Department, and is familiar with every foot of ground in town, a fact which is of great assistance to the board of assessors. He was elected assessor at the annual (1906) town meeting, receiving a very large vote.

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Thomas Parsons.

PARSONS, THOMAS, a resident of Brookline from 1848 to the time of his death, was born in Boston, Mass., July 25, 1816. He was the son of Charles Chauncy and Judith (Parsons) Parsons. His grandfather was Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons of Newburyport, Mass., who married Elizabeth Greenleaf. The mother of Thomas Parsons was the daughter of Capt. Thomas and Judith (Kinsman) Parsons.

In 1850, Mr. Parsons purchased the estate known as the "Cabot Farm" and "Amory Place," upon which was an old house, which he removed in 1852, and erected a house upon the same site, where he resided most of the time, passing the summer months in Mattapoisett, his residence running to the water's edge.

The subject of this sketch was a lineal descendant on both his father and mother's side, from Rev. John Robinson of Leyden. As an heirloom he had a sideboard in his possession brought over to this country by a son of the Rev. John Robinson. Mr. Parsons was educated in the common schools of Boston, and fitted for college in the Public Latin School of Boston;

entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen years, but owing to ill health was obliged to leave with only a partial course. He then entered the counting room of Benjamin Rich & Son, East India merchants, where he served his term of apprenticeship, and then entered into business with his father, who was a merchant and owner of freighting ships, where he remained till 1865. He was interested in many corporations. He was president and director of the "Lyman Mill" at Holyoke, Mass.

He became a resident of Brookline in 1840, and always took a great interest in the welfare of the town. He was selectman from 1858 to 1870, 1874 and 1875, many years chairman, member of the school committee, the same number of years acting as chairman of the same. He was an original member of the "Brookline Public Library," and was one of the trustees from 1857 to 1883. Most of the time he was president of the same. He represented the town in the Legislature for six years, 1857-58 59 61 62 67, serving on the Finance Committee five years. He was a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Revised Statutes in 1859, on the Valuation Committee in 1860. Appointed on the Board of Prison Commissioners by Governor Rice, and again by Governor Talbot, and chairman of the same for six years. In 1854 he was appointed as justice of the peace.

In 1847 he married Martha Watson, daughter of Henry P. and Charlotte (Bicknell) Franklin. Mr. Franklin was a merchant and wealthy manufacturer in Providence. The children of Mr. Parsons were Elizabeth, Theophilus (a graduate of Harvard College in 1870, Treasurer of the Lyman Mills of Holyoke, Mass.), Charlotte and Lucy.

Mr. Parsons died in Mattapoisett October 22, 1886.

William I. Bowditch.

BOWDITCH, WILLIAM I., one of the oldest residents of Brookline, son of Nathaniel B. and Mary (Ingersoll) Bowditch, was born in Salem, Mass., August 15, 1819. He received his early education at Chauncy Hall School, fitted for Harvard College and graduated in the class of 1838. He then entered the office of Charles P. and B. R. Curtis after which he engaged in business for himself as a conveyancer and is active in business at the present time (1906.) Mr. Bowditch has held many public offices in Brookline, serving as a member of the Board of Selectmen in

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1876-77-78, Assessor, and Moderator for a number of years.

Mr. Bowditch is a public spirited man and is always willing to help any project that would benefit the town of Brookline.

He was married September 23, 1843, to Sarah R. Higginson. They have five children: James H., Ernest W., Frederic C., Susan H., wife of H. B. Loring, and Louisa H., who is the wife of Dean Pierce of Brookline. Mr. Bowditch resides at 125 Tappan Street, Brookline.



James B. Hand.

HAND, JAMES B., was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1832, and received a grammar school education in his native city. He became engaged in the paint business at an early age, and devoted himself sedulously to his trade. When he arrived at his majority, in 1853, he came to Brookline and worked for a few years at his trade of painting and decorating. Then seeing that there was a good opening here for such a business, he started in on his own account, founding the firm of Hand & Smith, locating in the

old Mahoney House. He steadily built up a large and prosperous business and later became the sole owner.

Although a conservative man, and one who acted only after the most careful deliberation, Mr. Hand might be considered as the champion of the popular interests of the town. He always favored a movement which would directly benefit the people and the business interests of Brookline, and no man's opinions were more strongly endorsed by the working and trades men than his. For many years he was a member of the Committee of thirty citizens to whom were referred the articles in the warrant for the annual town meeting, and he served most willingly and acceptably there. Mr. Hand did much to further the Bath House though he did not live to see his ideas brought to completion. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen continuously from 1884 to 1893 with the exception of one year, 1889. As a member of the Overseers of the Poor, he was of efficient service. When the Land League was started some twenty-five years ago in this country Mr. Hand became much interested, and agitated the question in Brookline, with the result that a branch was established.

In his official capacity Mr. Hand always enjoyed, to a very great extent, the endorsement of citizens at large, without regard to party, although he was a staunch Democrat in politics. He was mourned by a great number of our citizens, and his death, which occurred May 9, 1900, was a distinct loss to Brookline.

His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Murray, died some two years before his demise. He left two sons and two daughters. The business was carried on by his sons until the death of W. A. Hand in 1906, when duty of maintaining the high standard devolved upon Robert W. Hand, the surviving brother.

Mr. R. W. Hand and his two sisters reside in Brookline.

Martin Parry Kennard.

KENNARD, MARTIN PARRY, of Brookline, long identified with the business men of Boston, and for thirteen years sub-treasurer of the United States in that city, was a native of New Hampshire, whence the business, the professional, and the literary forces of New England metropolis have been so often and so worthily recruited. Born at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 24, 1818, son of Oliver Parry and Jane Hoyt (Plaisted) Kennard,

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he received a fair education in the schools of his native town, gained an elementary knowledge of business, and in 1836, with habits well formed, and a youth of firm moral principles and lofty ideals, he came to Boston and was employed as a clerk with Lows, Ball & Co., at 123 Washington Street, and as appears from the directory, with a home on Atkinson Street. In 1847, he was established in business as a member of the firm of Bigelow Brothers & Kennard, which later became Bigelow, Kennard & Co., widely known as one of the leading mercantile houses in its line in New England. In 1878 Mr. Kennard withdrew from this firm, and retired permanently from business. Subsequently, for thirteen years Mr. Kennard served as sub-treasurer of the United States at Boston, having been first appointed by President Hayes and re-appointed by President Arthur and President Harrison, being retired at his own request in 1890, during President Cleveland's second term. In politics he was a Republican, having been previously at first an old line Whig, then a Free Soiler and strong anti-slavery man. For many years he was prominently connected with the Boston Mercantile Library Association. He was chairman of Group No. 11 of the judges at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. He was elected by the Boston Board of Trade as a member of the Reciprocity Commission in 1878, Paris, France, and was president of the Boston Commercial Club and the Boston Memorial Association.

He married in July, 1846, Caroline Augusta, daughter of James Wiggin and Eliza (Folsom) Smith, of Exeter, N. H. They had five children: Caroline Therese, Edward Parry, Linda, Mary, and Frederic Hedge. Therese, the eldest daughter, married Henry Buckley of Birmingham, England. She died in 1891, leaving four children. Edward P. Kennard lives in New York City, is married and has four children. Linda Kennard is the wife of Alfred Winsor of Boston and Brookline. They have two sons and two daughters. Mary married Lemuel Hollingsworth Babcock of New York. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Frederic H. Kennard (Harvard College '88), landscape architect of Boston, resides in Brookline. He married Sarah Harrison Eisenbrey of Philadelphia, Pa., and they have one daughter. Mr. Kennard died in 1903.



Frederick E. Atteaux.

ATTEAUX, FREDERICK E., President of F. E. Atteaux & Co. (Incorporated) of Boston, is the son of Robert and Marion (Wiggett) Atteaux, and was born in Lenoxville, Province of Quebec, November 28, 1852. He was educated at Bishop College in Lenoxville, P. Q., and at the age of seventeen years he came to Boston, connecting himself with Jordan, Marsh & Co. He remained with this firm for seven years and then became a salesman for D. R. Whitney & Co. of Boston. This firm was engaged in the dye stuff and chemical business. In 1882 he became a partner of Beech & Co. in the same line. He continued with them till 1887 when, this firm going out of business, he started in for himself as F. E. Atteaux & Co., Dye Stuffs and Chemicals. In 1900 the company was incorporated with Mr. Atteaux as president. In volume of business, this concern is one of the most extensive in New England, and its products are used by nearly all the mills in that section.

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Mr. Atteaux was married in 1885 to Caroline E. Willard of Boston. He is a member of several business organizations, the Elks, and the Masons, and is one of the original members of the Boston Athletic Association.

Mr. Atteaux has purchased recently the Eastman estate on Newton and Lagrange Streets, Brookline, where he and his family will reside.

Mr. Atteaux is noted, not only for his interest in the welfare of Boston and Brookline, but also for his private philanthropies.



William L. Baker.

BAKER, WILLIAM L., was born in Syracuse, N. Y., August 13, 1875. He was a son of John Baker, first mayor of that city. He was educated in the public schools of New York, the University of New York, and the New York Law School, subsequently taking a post graduate course at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1897, and had up to the time of his death been engaged in the practice of his profession, with an office in Boston. His

practice had grown enormously within the past five years and it called him to all parts of the country.

Mr. Baker was a Republican and had been identified in state and local politics for some years, and was a member of the Republican state committee for several years, besides being a member of the town committee. Mr. Baker was also a member of Beth horan lodge of Masons, being an officer at the time of his death. He was a 32d degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner. He was one of the charter members of Brookline Lodge of Elks and for some time had the office of Esteemed Lecturing Knight. Mr. Baker, when his time permitted him to do so, was much interested in amateur theatricals. As a member of the Criterion club of Boston he frequently took part and was considered very clever. In June, 1900, he married Miss Fannie Craig, daughter of William Craig, chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Baker was an exceedingly popular young man in town. His kind and affable manner made for him a host of friends and he will be greatly missed.

Mr. Baker died November 2, 1906, after a short illness of typhoid fever. His death came as a great surprise to all his friends and close acquaintances, as many of them were not aware that he had been confined to his home by sickness.

The funeral services were held at the home of Mr. Craig on Columbia Street, where Mr. Baker passed away. The large display of floral offerings which comprised forty pieces, showed in very high esteem how Mr. Baker was held in the professional, business and social world. There were present a large number of his former friends and business associates including delegations from Beth horan Lodge of Masons of which Mr. Baker was Senior Deacon, Brookline Lodge of Elks, Boston Commandery Knights Templars, Knights of Pythias. The pallbearers were officers from Beth horan Lodge. Rev. Oliver D. Sewall, assistant pastor at Harvard church, officiated. The body was taken to Forest Hills cemetery where it was placed in a receiving tomb.

Henry Varnum Poor.

POOR, HENRY VARNUM, who was a resident of Brookline for a number of years, was born in Andover, Mass., December 8, 1812. Graduated from Bowdoin College, New York in 1835, and afterwards became a lawyer, was Manager of the "Railway Journal"

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in 1848, and for many years editor of "Poor's Manual of Railroads," published in New York by H. V. and H. W. Poor. In 1841 he was married to Mary W., daughter of Rev. John Pierce of Brookline.

He was a prolific writer on political and economic topics, among his published works being a "History of the Railroads of the United States," "The Monetary Systems of the World."

Mr. Poor died in Brookline January 4, 1905. His widow, one son, Henry W. Poor, a New York banker, and three daughters, Agnes V., Lucy T., and Mary M. (Mrs. Alfred D. Chandler), survived him.



Robert Sharp Davis.

The New England progenitor of the Davis family was William Davis, who came from Wales in his early youth and settled in Roxbury, where he was married three times. He was a member of Apostle Eliot's church, as were his wives and most of his children. He died December 9, 1683.

His grandson, Ebenezer Davis, made large purchases of lands in various places and settled upon the Brookline property, which he purchased in 1746 of Thomas Cotton, of Windham, Connecticut. This estate of ninety-five acres was separately described in

three lots, and embraced the principal portion of what is now the village of Brookline.

A great-grandson of the Ebenezer Davis who settled in Brookline was named Robert Sharp Davis. This Robert Sharp had the following named children: Samuel Craft, Robert Sharp, (the subject of this sketch), Phineas Stearns, Sarah, and Lucy.

ROBERT SHARP DAVIS whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Brookline, January 1, 1811, and died in the same town February 23, 1875. He was a life long resident of Brookline.

Robert Sharp Davis was named for several of his ancestors of the same name on the maternal side, who had distinguished themselves in the old French and Indian Wars. He was the son of Robert Sharp and Lucy Stearns Davis. His maternal grandfather was Phineas Stearns of Watertown, Massachusetts, one of the famous Boston Tea Party, of Revolutionary memory.

About the year 1825, Robert Sharp Davis, (the subject of this sketch) entered the employment of the well-known publishing firm of Crocker and Brewster. After remaining a few years with Crocker and Brewster of Boston, he became a partner in the firm of Lincoln, Edmonds and Company, and in 1835 succeeded them, and later formed the firm of Robert S. Davis and Company.

He carried on the business of publishing school-books in Boston with uninterrupted success until his death a period of nearly forty years. Among his most prominent publications were the mathematical works of the eminent author, Benjamin Greenleaf, books which are believed to have been in more universal use than any similar works ever published.

In 1837, Mr. Davis married Mary Harriet Shannon, of Portsmouth, N. H., by whom he had the following children: Mary Shannon (Mrs. W. E. Webster), Lucy Stearns, Sarah Comstock, Laura Wood (Mrs. T. R. Shewell), Caroline Elizabeth, and Langdon Shannon.

The Davis family are descended in a maternal line from Robert Sharp, a youth of twenty, who came to Boston in the ship "Abigail," from London, in 1635, and beyond that the family is traced to Robert Sharp of Islington, England, as far back as 1534. Robert Sharp, it would seem, lived for a while at Dorchester and then came to Brookline or Muddy River, and in 1650 with Peter Aspinwall, he purchased the large tract of land, one hundred and fifty acres, of William Colburn, at Muddy River.

By his wife Abigail, he had one son, John, born March 12, 1643, and two daughters, Abigail and Mary.

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John married Martha, daughter of Robert Vose, of Dorchester (Milton). John was a valiant soldier in King Philip's War, and was killed in the Sudbury fight, while lieutenant in Captain Wadsworth's company, in April, 1676. His widow married Joseph Buckminster, from whom the distinguished persons of that name were descended.

John Sharp had a son Robert, who perished in an expedition against the Indians in Canada. This Robert had a son Robert who was a thrifty man, and became a large landholder in Brookline. He died in 1765, leaving a son, Robert, and four daughters. The fourth Robert married Sarah Payson of Roxbury, by whom he had ten children, and from one of these children (Lucy), who married into the Davis family, was descended Robert Sharp Davis, the subject of this sketch.



L. Shannon Davis.

DAVIS, L. SHANNON, son of Robert Sharp Davis and Mary Harriet (Shannon) Davis, was born in Brookline, January 28, 1857.

He was educated in Brookline, and on the death of his father he immediately went into the publishing business, with the firm so long established by his

father, and continued the business until 1883, when he disposed of his interest and the old firm of Robert S. Davis and Company ceased to exist.

The same year he opened an office in Boston as a real estate broker and is still actively engaged in that line there. He has done much for the real estate development of his native town, as well as having been connected with some of the large transactions in Boston.

Of late years he has become much interested in New York real estate and has bought and sold large properties in Greater New York.

On November 9, 1880, he married Hélène Bartlett O'Leary of Boston. A son was born to them on February 26, 1885, Langdon Shannon, who died in infancy. L. Shannon Davis' residence is on Summer and Clinton Roads, Brookline.



James Manning Seamans.

SEAMANS, JAMES MANNING, son of Manning and Abigail (Shepard) Seamans, was born in New London, N. H., August 18, 1824. He received his education in the schools of New London, and at the Colby Academy in that town. Upon reaching his majority Mr. Seamans came to Brookline and made his first

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business venture in this town, opening a grocery store under Lyceum Hall, which was in the lower village. The date of this was May 10, 1845. For several years he held the position of postmaster, the post office being in his own store.

Some years later the increasing trade made it necessary to seek larger quarters and he moved to Harvard Square, at the corner of Davis Avenue and Washington Street, occupying a building erected by Seth T. Thayer, Esq. He afterwards purchased this property with adjoining land, and in the year 1888 built the present brick block.

For 57 years, and until he reached the age of 78, Mr. Seamans continued in active control of the business. In 1902, feeling that his years of faithful endeavor had earned for him a rest, he retired, leaving the management of the firm to his son, Manning Seamans.

Mr. Seamans was married to Miss Sarah Woodard Stearns, a native of Brookline, in 1851. Mrs. Seamans died in 1905.

Of his children the two surviving, reside in Brookline.

Mr. Seamans has always been held in high esteem, not only by his neighbors and those having business relations with him, but by the citizens of Brookline.

Sumner Hatherly Foster.

FOSTER, SUMNER HATHERLY, Lawyer and Chairman of Norfolk County Board of Commissioners, the eldest son of Hatherly and Emma Caroline (Bickford) Foster, was born in Boston, November 5, 1873. He is descended in ninth generation from Edward Foster of Scituate, who came from England with his uncle, Timothy Hatherly, on the ship "Anne," landing at Plymouth in 1623 and settling in Scituate in 1628.

Edward Foster was a lawyer by profession and representative to the General Court of the Plymouth Colony 1630 and 1640. He died in 1643.

Hatherly Foster, father of Sumner H. Foster, was born in Hingham in 1844, and is one of the firm of Macullar Parker Company.

Sumner H. Foster prepared for college at the Brookline High School and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1891. He graduated from the Law School of Harvard University in 1895 and was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts in the same year and has since practised law in Boston, being associated with Frank T. Benner and Laurence A. Brown under the firm name of Benner & Foster.

He has taken an active interest in public affairs, having served for several years on the Committee of Thirty at the Brookline Annual Town Meetings and on the Republican Town Committee of Brookline and as chairman of that committee in 1905-1906.

In 1904 he was elected one of the County Commissioners of Norfolk County and in 1906 he was elected chairman of the board.

He has been engaged in charitable and philanthropic



work and has served as an officer of the Second Church in Boston (Unitarian), the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches and Morgan Memorial.

He has three brothers, Herbert Ira, John Winthrop, and Hatherly, Jr. They have all attended Harvard University and have been prominent in athletics. They represented Harvard in Intercollegiate contests in baseball, track, hockey and football, Hatherly Foster, Jr., being the captain of the Harvard Football Eleven 1906.

Sumner Hatherly Foster has been prominently identified with yacht racing in Massachusetts Bay and has served as an officer in several of the yacht clubs to which he belongs. He is Vice-President of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts.

Albert Lamb Lincoln.

LINCOLN, ALBERT LAMB, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Boston April 20, 1850, graduate of Harvard College, Secretary of the Class of 1872, resident of Brookline since 1856, Selectman 1886-1893, Chairman of the Board 1888-1893, one of the Auditors of the town 1878-79 '80, Park Commissioner since 1901.

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Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison, D. D.

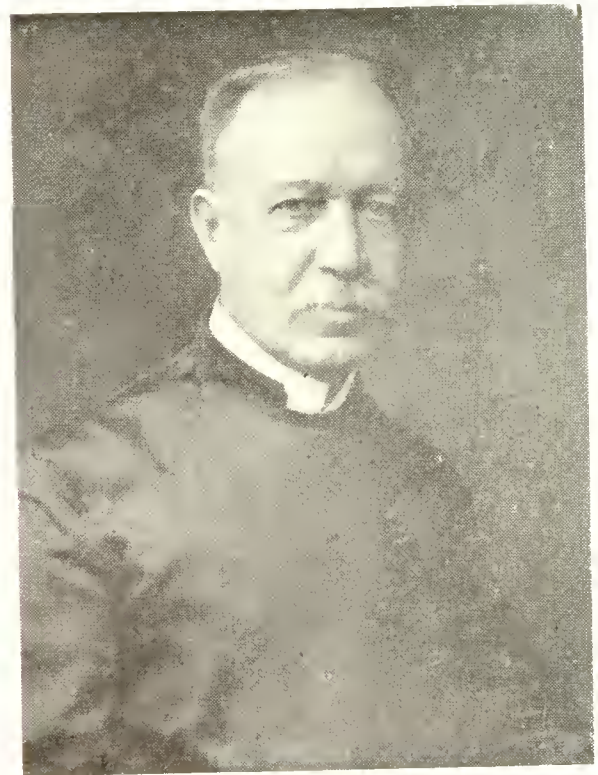
ADDISON, REV. DANIEL DULANEY, D. D., author and clergyman, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., March 11, 1863. The original Addison in this country and ancestor of Dr. Addison was an uncle of Joseph Addison, the great English essayist and poet. Another ancestor was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The parents of Dr. Addison were Thomas Grafton and Marie Eliason (Addison) Addison.

He is a graduate of Union College (1883), and of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. He received the degree of D. D. from Union College in 1901. He was assistant at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass., from 1886 to 1889, rector of St. Peter's Church, Beverly, Mass., from 1889 to 1895, and rector of All Saints Church, Brookline, since 1895. He was president of the Beverly Hospital from 1892 to 1895, and is at present a trustee of the Brookline Public Library, examining chaplain to the Bishop of Massachusetts, president of the N. E. Home for Deaf Mutes, a trustee of the College of Monrovia, Liberia, president of the Brookline Educational

Society, a director of The Church Temperance Society, a member of the executive committee, Archdeaconry of Boston, Boston Clericus, and vice president of trustees of Donation for Education in Liberia. He was knighted by the Government of Liberia in 1904. He is a member of the Authors' Club and Twenty Round Table.

He is the author of "Lucy Larcom, Life, Letters and Diary," "Philip Brooks," "Life and Times of Edward Bass, First Bishop of Massachusetts," "All Saints' Church, Brookline," "The Clergy in America," and "The Episcopalia."

He was married to Miss Julia de Wolf Gibbs, February 20, 1889. Mrs. Addison is an authoress, art designer of ecclesiastical ornament, metal work, mosaic and embroideries. She is a director of the Brookline School Museum and a member of the Boston Art Students' Association (now The Copley Society).



Rev. Leonard Kip Storrs, D. D.

STORRS, REV. LEONARD KIP, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brookline, was born in Yonkers, N. Y., November 4, 1842. His parents were Henry L. and Elizabeth (Kip) Storrs.

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His father, who was also a clergyman, died in Yonkers, in 1852. Dr. Storrs was educated at Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., from which he graduated in 1863, and at the Theological Seminary, Hartford, from which he graduated in 1869. After leaving the latter he located in Portland, Me., and afterwards in Pittsfield, Mass.

In 1875 he came to Brookline. He is a member of the School Board, Trustee of Walnut Hills Cemetery and Trustee of the Public Library. His first wife died some years ago, and he recently married Mrs. Adeline F. Adams, daughter of the late George Frost of Newton. Dr. Storrs has been rector of St. Paul's for thirty one years, and is much beloved by his parishioners and many outside his particular fold.



Joseph P. Murphy, M. D.

MURPHY, JOSEPH P., M. D., son of James and Catherine (McCarthy) Murphy, was born in Boston, February 26, 1865. He received his early education in private schools of Boston and entered Boston College in 1876, graduating in the eighties. He chose the career of a physician for his life work and prepared himself for his profession at Harvard Medi-

cal School, from which he graduated in 1886, taking his degree the same year. Besides these courses, he had benefitted by studies in women's and children's diseases in the Massachusetts General Hospital and Boston City Hospital. In 1894 he went abroad and studied at the Pavillion Trousseau in Paris and at the Maternity Rotunda in Dublin.

Dr. Murphy began the practice of his profession in Brookline in 1886, locating first in the house where *The Brookline Press* some years later took up its quarters. He was married September 29, 1897, to Winifred Richards, daughter of Orrin C. Richards, one of Boston's prominent artists. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1886 and was Vice President of the Brookline Medical Club in 1905. Dr. Murphy resides at 37 Harvard Street, Brookline.



Oscar B. Mowry.

MOWRY, OSCAR B., member of Brookline Water Board, is the son of Warren B. and Hannah A. (Brownell) Mowry, and was born in Woonsocket, R. I., where he spent his early life. He was graduated from the Woonsocket High School in 1850, graduated

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from Brown University, A. B., 1863, received the degree of A. M. in course in 1866. He entered Harvard Law School, took the degree of LL. B. in 1865, studied law for a year with C. T. & T. H. Russell, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar March 17, 1866.

He has devoted himself to a constantly increasing general civic law business which has grown in later years largely in the line of probate and trust matters. He is a trustee of several estates. Mr. Mowry has resided in Brookline since 1886, and has been very active and influential in local affairs.

He has been a member of the Brookline Water Board for several years, is a member of the Riverdale Casino and the Boston Bar Association.

He was married in 1879 to Georgianna J., daughter of George C. Goodwin.

Mr. Mowry is a man of broad intellectual power and of excellent judgment and a most powerful man for the Brookline Water Board.



John F. Fleming.

FLEMING, JOHN F., a successful business man and well-known resident of Brookline, was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England.

He attended the old Ward School, and graduated from the Pierce Grammar School. He entered the

employ of the old house of Seth W. Fuller, Electrical Contractor, in 1886, and made a specialty of electrical installation as applied to residences.

By dint of hard work in this field, augmented by courses at night schools in Brookline and evening experimental courses and lectures at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he equipped himself to begin an independent business career in 1891, opening an office in Brookline in a very modest way.

His efforts were crowned with such success, that he possesses to-day, what is undoubtedly, the most valuable electrical business of its kind, in New England.

Mr. Fleming now operates three lines of business, having added in recent years, installation of gas work and automobile storage and repairs.

His fine, new, fire proof business building at the village entrance of the town, in which he is located, bids fair to be only the starting point of more important successes.

Mr. Fleming has for several years filled the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Brookline Business Men's Association, is unmarried, and lives with his mother and sisters on Pond Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Frederick L. Briggs.

BRIGGS, FREDERICK L., son of John Hammond and Mary Elizabeth Briggs, was born in Weymouth, Mass., March 12, 1860. He comes of sturdy New England stock and is proud of being a self made man, having worked up from an office boy in a real estate concern and employee in a drug store to the proprietorship of a successful business.

In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Douglas to the position of Secretary of the Board of Registration in embalming created by law in 1905.

Mr. Briggs is one of the best known men in his line of business in Massachusetts. He was a pioneer in the modern methods of embalming and is considered peculiarly qualified for the Board of Registration by his experience of thirty years and his acknowledged expertness.

He began his business career with Jeremiah Tinkham, who was one of the leading undertakers in the country in his day, at 20 Howard Street, Boston, where Mr. Briggs to-day has his headquarters. Six years ago when Mr. Tinkham retired Mr. Briggs succeeded him as proprietor. He immediately established the Coolidge Corner branch of his business.

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He is a prominent member of Joseph Warren Lodge of Free Masons, St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston Council, Boston Commandery Knight Templars, and of the National Lancers.

Frederick Perry Fish.

FISH, FREDERICK PERRY, President of the American Bell Telephone Company, and a well known lawyer, was born in Taunton, Mass., January 13, 1855; he is the son of Frederick L. and Mary Jarvis (Perry) Fish. He graduated from Harvard University in 1875, and attended Harvard Law School 1875-6. He was married April 7, 1886, to Clara P. Livermore. He practised law in New York and Boston until July, 1901. That year he accepted the position of President of the American Bell Telephone Company which he now (1906) holds. He is director of many and president of several allied companies. He is an associate member of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Union, St. Botolph University, Exchange Clubs of Boston, and of the University, Union, American Art, Lawyers of New York. Mr. Fish resides on Prescott Street, Brookline.

F. Joseph Untersee.

UNTERSEE, F. JOSEPH, the architect of the Brookline Manual Training School, Bath House and Gymnasium, was born in Glarus, Switzerland, November 25, 1858. His parents were F. Joseph and Louise (von Riedl) Untersee. Mr. Untersee received his early education in public and private schools. His professional training was attained in the Polytechnikum, Stuttgart, Germany. He married the daughter of the late Philip D. Hammond of Indianapolis, Indiana.



He has been the architect of the Manual Training School, the Gymnasium, and the Bath House of Brookline, churches in Allston, Brookline, and in Jamestown, N. Y.; Parochial School in Brookline, Redemptorist Buildings in Roxbury, and others in New York. He resides on the corner of Davis Avenue and Keiffer Road, Brookline.

John L. Gardner.

GARDNER, JOHN L., who was one of Brookline's most public spirited citizens, was born in Boston, November 20, 1837. He was the son of one of Boston's old time merchant princes, John Lowell Gardner. His mother was a member of the Peabody

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families of Salem. Mr. Gardner filled many important positions during his life. He was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; a director of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company and of several other corporations; Trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank, one of the Trustees and Treasurer of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, and Trustee and at one time Recording Secretary of the Humane Society of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the leading clubs. He was married April 10, 1860, to Miss Isabella Stewart of New York.

He died December 10, 1878, leaving a widow but no children; other survivors are his brother, George A. Gardner, and a married sister, Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge. Mr. Gardner was always interested in the advancement of Brookline, and in 1871 he donated \$10,000 to the Brookline Library.



Burton W. Neal.

NEAL, BURTON W., well known builder and contractor, was born in Brookline, November 14, 1866, the son of Burton W. Neal, who came to this town from New Hampshire in 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Brookline and later attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the building business, succeeding his father in 1891, and has built many fine residences and public buildings in the town and state. He served in the Brookline Fire

Department for twenty three years, five years of which he was on the Board of Engineers, and for six years he served as Fire Commissioner. He served on the Board of Investment of the Brookline Savings Bank for four years. Mr. Neal was married to Miss Ida Campbell. They have three children.



Charles Wesley Birtwell.

BIRTWELL, CHARLES WESLEY, was born in Lawrence, Mass., November 23, 1860. His father was Tempest Birtwell, born in Sabden, and his mother, Sarah Pickels, born in Colne, Lancashire, England.

From the Lawrence High School, class of 1878, Mr. Birtwell entered Harvard College, class of 1882. In his senior year illness interrupted his course, so that he was graduated with the class of 1885, receiving a degree of "summa cum laude."

Deliberately choosing philanthropic work when such a choice was less common among university men than now, Mr. Birtwell went directly from Harvard into the service of the Boston Children's Aid Society, of which, since September 1, 1885, he has been the executive officer.

Mr. Birtwell was married October 16, 1894, to Miss Helen Dow, Hampton Falls, N. H., at the home

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of the bride, the Governor Weare house, built in 1737, now the summer home of the family. The first year after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Birtwell lived in the Charles Sumner house, 20 Hancock St., Boston, and in October, 1895, moved to Brookline. Their son Roger was born May 10, 1901, in the house at the corner of Druce Street and Dean Road, built for Mr. Birtwell in 1899. This fall Mr. Birtwell changes his residence to a house now building for him on Buckminster Road, corner of Seaver Street.

In 1891, Mr. Birtwell visited England and France for the study of charities and industrial education. He is one of the lecturers of the New York School of Philanthropy, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, and of the School for Social Workers, Boston, maintained by Simmons College and Harvard University.

In 1896-97 Mr. Birtwell was a member of the Advisory Board on Public Institutions of the City of Boston, appointed by the Mayor. He has served upon the boards of directors of the Massachusetts Prison Association, the New England Watch and Ward Society, the South End House, the North End Union, and other local charitable and educational organizations and committees.

He was one of the two editors of "The Care of Dependent, Neglected, and Wayward Children, being a Report of the Second Section of the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, Chicago, June 1893. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press. London, the Scientific Press, 1894," and was one of the two authors of a "Report of the State Board of Education" by special order of the Legislature of Massachusetts, "relative to School Attendance and Truancy. House Document No. 1259, May, 1897." He was an associate editor of the "Charities Review" from 1897 to 1900.

Mr. Birtwell was president of the "Monday Evening Club," a club of paid officers of the charities of Boston and vicinity, November, 1893, to November, 1895. The club was organized at Mr. Birtwell's suggestion in March, 1888, and he was its first secretary. Its usefulness has prompted the organization of a similar club in each of the larger cities of the country. Mr. Birtwell was president of the Channing Club of Boston, October, 1896, to October, 1897; and has been secretary of the Unitarian Club of Boston since January, 1899.

Mr. Birtwell originated the Home Libraries, so-called, in 1887 in connection with his work for the Boston Children's Aid Society.

From its organization in 1894, Mr. Birtwell has been

connected with what is now called the "Social Service Committee" of Harvard University, formed for the purpose of guiding and stimulating student volunteer charity work.

Under the will of Miss Belinda Randall, of Boston, Mr. Birtwell served as a member, and by election of his colleagues served as clerk of the Randall Board of Managers, to which fell the assignment to such educational and philanthropic purposes as the managers should determine of the sum of \$382,000.

The burden of Mr. Birtwell's work has been the development of the activities of the Boston Children's Aid Society. From it men and women have been graduated to positions of responsibility at the head of various other charitable undertakings in different parts of the country. Mr. Birtwell has given much attention to legislation in regard to children, especially in the development of the laws in regard to compulsory education and truancy, child labor, juvenile courts, and related subjects.

Mr. Birtwell was interested in the opening of our public library on Sundays, and in securing the approval by the town of the building of the public gymnasium. He is chairman of the lecture committee of the Brookline Education Society.



Jacob W. Wilbur

WILBUR, JACOB W., a resident of Brookline for a number of years, was born in New Gloucester, Maine, March 2, 1817, where he received his education. When he arrived in Boston he decided to enter the real estate business and as a result he has greatly improved and developed suburban land. Mr. Wilbur resides in a beautiful residence on Winthrop Road.

BROOKLINE STREET DEPARTMENT.

In the preceding pages of the History all the Town Departments are referred to.

Few things add more to the appearance of a town than well constructed and well maintained streets and sidewalks, and Brookline owes much of its attractiveness and its desirability as a place of residence to the fact that it has for many years kept its streets and sidewalks in such a manner as to promote the comfort and convenience of its citizens, and to elicit unqualified praise from visitors.

Previous to the year 1871 work on the streets was done under the immediate supervision of the selectmen, acting as surveyors of highways. In that year a highway department was organized and a superintendent of streets was appointed for the first time. Chapter 98, of the Public Statutes of 1889, made it obligatory on towns to appoint a superintendent of streets, but as Brookline already had such an official, the effect on this town was merely to shift certain statute responsibilities.

The town is divided into five highway districts, each being under the charge of one member of the board of selectmen. The engineering work is entirely separate and distinct from the street department, and the engineer and superintendent of streets are both appointed annually by the selectmen, and are responsible directly to them. The selectmen keep in close touch with the street department, and are at all times familiar with its work, and are consulted when anything more than the ordinary routine is contemplated. The department is well equipped with steam rollers, stone crushers, horses, carts, tools etc., and its permanent force consists of as many men as can be constantly employed. During the busy season as many additional men and teams are employed as may be deemed advisable.

The question of what material should be used in surfacing the streets has occupied the attention of the department and the board of selectmen for a considerable time. Until 1876 the streets of

Brookline were constructed and maintained almost entirely of ordinary pit gravel. In that year a stone crusher was bought, and since then the repairs have been largely made of crushed stone, and for some time past have been made and repaired with this material only. It is generally conceded that for streets of heavy traffic, granite blocks when well cut and well laid, form a most substantial and durable pavement, which in the course of years is undoubtedly the most economical, but on account of the noise they are desirable only in streets of the heaviest traffic, and while the roads of Brookline, are by reason of its geographical location, subjected to an enormous amount of this kind of traffic, it has not been deemed advisable to use this kind of pavement.

Brick pavements, while not as durable as those of granite, are largely used in western towns and cities, and of late years have been used to a considerable extent in this vicinity, and by reason of their smoothness, and the ease by which they can be kept cleaned are deservedly popular. The Village square at the transfer station and Harvard square and Washington street as far as the railroad bridge are paved with bricks, and the pavement seems to give very general satisfaction. Asphalt is noiseless and comparatively dustless, and in some respect is almost an ideal pavement, particularly for residential sections, but its surface is exceptionally slippery, and repairs are very costly. It is, however, extremely desirable for crowded tenement districts, owing to the fact that it can be easily flushed during the hot summer days and nights, thus reducing the temperature and proving a boon to the dwellers in these congested districts. Wood blocks of suitable material when properly treated with a preservative constitute almost the ideal pavement. They are smooth, easily cleaned or flushed, and although expensive in their first cost are very durable.

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The only objection, aside from the cost, to the use of this pavement is its slipperiness, which can be overcome by sprinkling liberally with sand. A small sample of this pavement is laid on the Summer road bridge. A new pavement known as bitulithic is made of broken stone and bituminous cement laid hot on a foundation of crushed stone, and thoroughly compacted by rolling while still hot. It combines the best features of asphalt and macadam, and is free from most of the objections to the use of either; it is used very largely in all parts of the country, and will doubtless be used more and more as its merits are more widely known. There are three pieces of this pavement in Brookline, one on the southerly approach to the railroad bridge on Washington street on a somewhat heavy grade, a second piece on Kent street near Harvard square, and a third on Harvard street, between Harvard square and Aspinwall avenue; it seems to give general satisfaction, and public opinion is favorable to a more extended use of it. Macadam seems on the whole the most suitable pavement for suburban roads, and is the most popular for road driving. The greatest objections to its use are the dust and the mud, which seem to be almost inseparable from it, but when the surface is kept in proper condition, and properly sprinkled in dry weather, and the mud removed, it gives great satisfaction by reason of its low cost, its freedom from noise, and the sure foothold it affords for horses. With the exception of the few short pieces of improved pavement already mentioned, macadam is wholly used both in construction and repairs on the streets of Brookline. In streets of ordinary width, where street railway tracks are laid, macadam is unfit on account of its rapid wear by reason of the travel being concentrated on very narrow portions of the road on either side of the railway tracks, and without doubt Brookline will adopt a better and more durable pavement for such streets in the very near future. It has been amply demonstrated by the experience of many years that the heavy telford foundation is unnecessary except in clayey soils, and particularly where the underdrainage is not good. On well drained foundations it is found that about eight inches of crushed stone, put on in two layers and properly shaped, and rolled down to about six inches in depth answers every purpose. In repairs and reconstructions of old roads which have become well

compacted and thoroughly solid by years of use, even four inches of macadam are sufficient. No hard and fast rule is adhered to, but the method of construction and repairs is adopted which will suit the particular place.

Until about twenty-five years ago gravel of fairly good quality could be had in almost every part of Brookline, but no permanent supply is now available, and the department for some time past has had to depend upon such material as is found in various excavations for building and other purposes throughout the town. The stone used for macadam surfacing until recently was obtained from the conglomerate ledges in Brighton, but this stone is of very poor quality, and the best results could not therefore be obtained. In 1902 a lot of land adjoining the park lands on Hammond street, containing about seven acres on which there is a very large amount of trap rock, was purchased and repairs are now made almost entirely of this material, which seems to give general satisfaction. The supply of gravel being so precarious it was evident that the railroad would have to be depended upon for a sure supply. In 1903 a lot of land on Kent street adjoining the railroad, was bought, and a spur track has been laid by means of which not only gravel can be delivered, but broken stone, cement, sand, bricks and other things needed in the work of the department. This lot of land also serves a very useful purpose as a storage lot. In cleaning the streets about twenty-five men are employed who spend their whole time in this work. The town is divided into sections, and each man is held responsible for the condition of his own particular section. In addition a street cleaning gang, composed of the older men who are physically unable to do the heavy work of the department, is sent periodically over all the streets of the town, including those which are covered by the sectional method. Litter barrels for the reception of paper and other refuse are placed in convenient parts of the town, and very general use is made of them.

Special effort is made during the winter months to promote the safety and convenience of the citizens. There is no by-law or ordinance requiring abutters to clear the snow from the sidewalks in front of their premises. As soon as the snow has ceased falling, plows are sent out to cover the whole town. They are followed by 12

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or 14 gangs of shovellers, and the work of removing snow from the sidewalks is carried on simultaneously in as many sections of the town. When ice has formed, sand is freely used to prevent accident. The cost of this kind of work is very considerable, and in some years makes a heavy drain on the resources of the department, but the expenditure is very popular, and there is no indication of a desire for a change in methods. Trees which add so much to the beauty of any town are planted on most of the streets; maples, elms and oak predominate. Until recently the planting and care of trees was in charge of the highway department, but they are now entirely in charge of the tree planting committee, composed of three citizens elected at the annual town meeting. This committee exercises a constant supervision over the trees, and it is largely due to their intelligent and well directed efforts, that the town has been spared the havoc wrought in many places by the gypsy and brown tail moths, and other pests. Lighting the streets both by electricity and gas is done by contract under the supervision of the superintendent of wires and lights, who is appointed annually by the board of selectmen. Practically all the streets of the town are watered during six months, from May 1 to November 1, and before and after that time the more important thoroughfares are sprinkled. Twenty-seven double teams are employed in this work which are hired from contractors who supply all the horses, carts and harnesses, and are paid monthly for their work, which includes sprinkling on Sundays and holidays. Water is furnished by the town through stand-pipes conveniently located, and no charge is made to the department therefor. The care of sidewalks involves constant watchfulness and attention; defects are reported by the police, and repairs are immediately made, and in this way the town is doubtless saved from many vexations and expensive suits for damages. In the more thickly settled parts of the town the walks which are chiefly of coal tar, concrete or brick are laid with edgestones, while in other places a grass border varying from three to five feet in width in which trees are planted, is largely used. Granolithic walks, made of cement and finely crushed stone with a cinder foundation, are laid in many places, and their use is rapidly extending. They are laid under contract by approved parties only, under a five year guarantee. In front of

unimproved lots, and in the more remote parts of the town plank walks are laid, so that excepting in few instances it is possible for any citizen to go from his home to the steam or electric cars, to the schools, churches or places of business, on a good comfortable sidewalk. Edgestones, brick, concrete and plank walks are paid for entirely by the town, and an allowance is made towards the cost of granolithic sidewalks. The sewers and drains with their appurtenances are for the most part built by contract under the supervision and inspection of the engineering department. When completed their care is vested in the street department, which keeps them cleaned and repaired, and in good working condition. The northerly and easterly part of the town is drained on what is called the combined system, in which both house sewage and storm water are accommodated in the same channel, while in the southerly and westerly parts of the town, the separate system prevails.

In the separate system the sewers are intended only for house drainage, while the storm water and water from the roofs of houses is carried in separate channels to the nearest water course. In the very near future it is expected that the Metropolitan high level sewer will be extended across the town, and that all the storm and roof water will be excluded from the sewers. This means a duplication of drains in almost the entire northerly and easterly section of the town. With about fifty-six miles of sewers, and very numerous surface water drains, the amount appropriated for their care and maintenance annually is only \$50000, and of this amount there is frequently an unexpended balance. The sewer system is well adapted to the needs of the town, and very few complaints of obstructed sewers, catch-basins or drains are received. The collection of ashes and refuse is an important part of the work of the street department. The garbage is collected by contract under the direction of the board of health. The ashes and other rubbish are collected by the street department weekly. Householders are required to have three receptacles, one of which is for the garbage, a second for the ashes and non-combustible refuse, and the third for paper and other combustible material. Although the dumping places in the town are rapidly diminishing in number, no great difficulty has yet been experienced in finding a sufficient number of convenient places where clean ashes

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can be deposited. The paper and other combustible refuse, however, is not so easily disposed of and cannot be dumped in open lots without becoming an intolerable nuisance. If it is burned the smoke is very objectionable, and if it is not burned it is blown about the neighborhood and even to places which are quite remote from where it is dumped. For the present this rubbish is delivered to a dealer in paper stock, who finds it profitable to separate only that portion which has any considerable commercial value. So much, however, of the total collection is of little or of no value that it is almost as great a problem to dispose of this economically and without offence to the neighborhood, as it is to dispose of the entire amount collected. It is beyond doubt that suitable furances for the destruction of this material

must be soon provided, and where they shall be located is a question which is now, and has been for some time occupying the attention of the board of health. The sanitary disposal of municipal waste of all kinds is a question which is receiving attention all over the country, and it is earnestly hoped that Brookline will soon succeed in solving the problem for itself in a satisfactory manner.

The street department is in charge of Mr. Michael Driscoll, who is officially designated as superintendent of streets and sewers; he was first appointed on April 10, 1876, and has held the office ever since. Associated with him as assistant superintendent is Mr. Fred B. Richardson, who was appointed in 1894. The clerk of the department is Mr. Daniel G. Lacy.

THE BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

On June 15, 1905, under the able management of James L. Richards, President of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, all the other gas companies in Boston, excepting the East Boston and Charlestown companies, were merged.

The business culminating in this consolidation originated in the early part of last century. After about a decade of experimentation in private plants, Westminster Bridge in London was first lighted with gas on December 31, 1813, making the advent of gas as an illuminant in the field of public lighting. Within ten years thereafter, the Boston Gas Company was incorporated, and it is interesting to note this comparatively brief lapse of time as an indication of the enterprising spirit existing in Boston then as now. This company furnished coal gas, as did all the gas companies in the early days of the industry. Its incorporation was followed by that of the following coal gas companies, each supplying its respective geographical territories. The South Boston Gas Light Company, in 1852; Roxbury Gas Light Company, in 1852; Brookline Gas Light Company, in 1853; Jamaica Plain Gas Light Company, in 1853; and the Dorchester Gas Light Company, 1854. These companies operated as isolated gas companies, making coal gas, until 1884, when the Bay State Gas Company was incorporated by J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, who in the next few years bought the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester Gas Light Companies from the Green-

ough and other old Boston families, who had been interested in them since their inception.

About 1892 the Brookline Gas Light Company entered the Boston field under the management of H. H. Rogers, and duplicated a large part of the mains of the Boston and Roxbury Gas Light Companies. The price of gas was reduced to \$1.00, and a fierce gas war ensued, ending in the Boston-Brookline contract of May, 1896.

In 1902, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Company, who had organized the Boston Elevated Railway, became interested in the Boston gas field, and organized the Massachusetts Gas Companies, a stock-holding trust association, to clear up and consolidate the many conflicting interests which had arisen. After nearly three years spent in clearing away the many obstacles in their path, they effected the consolidation of the incorporated gas companies above enumerated, merging them in the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. This was an epoch-making event, as it denoted that a period of about twenty years of speculation and cross purposes was closed, and that the ownership of the Boston gas business, amounting to about \$25,000,000 fixed assets, had returned in unified form to Boston investors and under Boston management.

Upon this consolidation, the price of gas was voluntarily reduced to 95 cents, and in July, 1906, a further reduction to 85 cents was made as a result of the economies effected by the consolidation.

BROOKLINE WATER DEPARTMENT.

BY J. Z. FORBES.

The question of a public water supply for the town of Brookline was one which received little or no attention for more than 150 years after the town's incorporation. The first mention of obtaining water for public use was made at the annual town meeting, held March 20, 1865, at which time the Representative to the General Court was instructed to "use his utmost endeavors to have inserted in the "Bill to authorize the city of Boston to build an additional reservoir," now before the House of Representatives, a provision that the city may distribute the water of Lake Cochituate through the said town of Brookline, and shall make and establish hydrants therein," etc. This effort to secure a water supply from the city of Boston, was, like a number of similar attempts, made in after years, unsuccessful.

At a special meeting of the town, held Dec. 7, 1869, the advisability of purchasing the plant of the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company was considered. The records state "after a full discussion of the subject, as also of various subjects connected therewith, the motion was put on its passage, and decided in the negative."

Again the question of "supplying the town with pure water" was presented to the public, and at a meeting held May 2, 1871, a vote was passed authorizing the Moderator to appoint a committee of five to consider the matter and report at a future meeting. Under this vote the Moderator appointed John W. Candler, William Aspinwall, Amos A. Lawrence, Charles D. Head and Edward S. Philbrick. The name of George F. Homer was added to this committee by the meeting.

This committee reported to some length at a special meeting of the town, held Jan. 23, 1872, of various plans considered, and finally recommended the establishment of an independent plant on lands then owned by the Brookline Land Company, near the present site of the Free Hospital for Women, Pond Avenue. The town voted to accept the report and referred the subject back to the committee with power to confer with the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct Company and report at a future meeting. This report was made at the next annual meeting, 1872, and recommended, in brief, that a water supply be

obtained from the city of Boston, and, should this means fail, to apply to the General Court for an act authorizing the town to supply itself with water from Charles River. This report was accepted by the town and the selectmen, in conjunction with the Committee on Water Supply, were instructed to proceed in accordance with the recommendations of the committee. It is evident that the city of Boston was unwilling to co-operate with Brookline at this time, as an act authorizing the town to take water from Charles River was secured, and accepted by the town at a special meeting held May 7, 1872.

At this meeting a vote was passed instructing the Selectmen and Committee on Water Supply to confer with the authorities of Boston and adjoining towns regarding the possibility of obtaining a supply from some system of works already constructed. The committee addressed communications to the towns of Newton and West Roxbury requesting co-operation in obtaining a water supply.

The town of Newton did not reply to the communication, and West Roxbury stated that there was no prospect of any action being taken such as the committee invited. The city of Boston was also addressed regarding the matter, and the question was considered by the Cochituate Water Board, who finally stated that owing to the then limited supply of the city, it would be impossible to comply with the town's request.

The project of obtaining cooperation from adjoining municipalities was then abandoned, and plans at once commenced for obtaining an independent supply from Charles River.

Messrs. Shedd and Sawyer were employed by the committee to prepare a general plan of the works, together with estimates of cost. The plan proposed by them was to construct, on the left bank of the Charles River, Dedham, near Cow Island, a filtering basin from which the water was to be conveyed to a pumping station to be built on the right bank of the Charles river near Cow Island. Pumping machinery, with a daily capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, was to be provided for forcing the water to a reservoir to be built on Walnut Hill, Brookline.

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The estimated cost of this work was \$370,000.

The matter was duly presented to the town at the annual meeting, 1873, an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars asked for. It was postponed, however, until April 14, at which time a vote of the town was taken, and the appropriation of the necessary funds was defeated.

Considerable opposition to the movement was manifest at this time, some claiming that the waters of Charles river contained arsenic. Samples of water, taken from the waste way of a tannery, located near the proposed source of supply, were taken by some of the opposition and sent to a chemist for analysis. The report of the chemist showing that arsenic existed in the samples submitted, was printed on posters and distributed throughout the town and caused considerable excitement. The matter was, however, fully explained at a town meeting, and the persons responsible for spreading these untruthful statements were held up to public ridicule. Public opinion seemed to have been very unsettled at this time, and numerous town meetings were held during the year for the purpose of discussing water supply matters; an entirely new committee was appointed by the town to investigate the matter anew. This committee held frequent meetings and gave hearings to the advocates of any source of supply. They also employed an engineer, Mr. Clement Herschel and had many analyses of different samples of water made. During their investigation they examined the following sources of supply:

- Willow Pond, Brookline.
- Jamaica Pond, West Roxbury.
- Houghton's Pond, Milton.
- Massapong Pond, Sharon.
- Cypress Street plain, Brookline.
- From the city of Boston.

A full report of each of these sources of supply was submitted to the town, together with that of the engineer. The committee stated that they had two sources to choose from, the others being eliminated for various causes; Charles river and Massapong pond, and concurred with their engineer that the latter source had superior advantages. This report was accepted by the town and the committee discharged. Notwithstanding the recommendations of this body the town decided and, as it has since been proven, wisely, to take the Charles river as a source of supply,

and an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars was made for the work.

A board of Water Commissioners, consisting of Charles K. Kirby, Charles H. Drew, and William Aspinwall, had been elected at the annual meeting of this year - 1873 - and under their direction the actual construction of the water works was commenced.

Mr. Edward S. Philbrick, a resident of Brookline, was employed as the engineer of the Board. Surveys were at once commenced and a general plan of construction prepared. This plan, as finally adopted, was to take the water supply from the filtering galleries, to be located on the westerly side of Cow Island, West Roxbury, convey it to the pumping station to be built on the edge of the swamp near Baker Street, West Roxbury, by means of a conduit, where it was to be pumped to a reservoir on Fisher Hill, Brookline, and from thence piped to all parts of the town.

During the year 1874 the filtering gallery, conduit and pumping station, excepting the chimney, were built and the force main and many of the distributing pipes laid. The reservoir was also partially constructed and a portion of the pumping engine delivered.

Work was resumed in the early Spring of 1875, and was practically completed during the month of May of the same year.

The engine at West Roxbury was set in motion for the first time on May 15, 1875, and the first water taker supplied the 27th of the same month. At the same time 362 applications for water had been made, representing nearly four hundred families.

With the completion of the works it became necessary that a general superintendent should be appointed, and Mr. F. F. Forbes, a civil engineer employed during the construction of the works, was selected to fill this position.

Trouble with the conduit, connecting the filtering galleries and pumping station, was experienced soon after its completion, and on investigation, it was found that the Akron pipe, of which it was constructed, had settled and cracked in a number of places. This pipe was therefore entirely removed and a wooden flume substituted.

The total cost of the works to this time, as shown by the Final Report of the Water Commissioners, was \$481,029.55.

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The above-mentioned conduit was laid through a portion of a swamp, and, notwithstanding that it was rebuilt in less than one year from the time it was first constructed, it proved to be unsatisfactory. It seemed to be impossible to prevent the water from the swamp from finding its way into the wooden flume and many complaints of impure water were, in consequence, received by the Water Commissioners. The matter was finally brought to the attention of the town at a special meeting held Oct. 10, 1878, and was referred to a committee with instructions to investigate the matter and report at the next annual meeting. At this meeting a report was made, and the town voted to recommit the matter to the committee with instructions to report in print, more fully, in relation to the matter. At the next meeting of the town, Mr. Henry M. Whitney, presented the report which recommended the moving of the pumping station to Cow Island, and relaying the conduit with cast iron pipe.

The work was done in accordance with the recommendations of the committee and effectually removed the trouble heretofore experienced.

From the time these improvements were completed until the early eighties the works proved amply sufficient for all the requirements of the town. With the development of the high lands, however, the need of a high service system was experienced. A careful study of the situation was made by the Superintendent of the Works, Mr. F. F. Forbes, who made the following recommendations: To build a pumping station on Newton Street, near the junction of Grove Street, take a water supply from the low service mains at this point and pump it to a stand-pipe to be constructed on Cabot Hill, Brookline, the summit of which being 104 feet higher than Corey Hill, and the highest point of land in Brookline.

This plan was duly approved by the Water Commissioners and brought before the town and, at a special meeting, held June 1, 1881, the Treasurer was authorized to issue water script to the amount of the appropriation for this work, *viz.*, one hundred thousand dollars.

Work was at once commenced by the Water Commissioner and the tank, a wrought iron structure, with a capacity of 150,000 gallons, was completed by the middle of December of the same year.

The pumping station was built and the engine

completed to a sufficient extent for a preliminary test on July 1, 1885.

A force main, 12 inches in diameter, was laid from the pumping station along Clyde, Warrn and Heath Streets to the stand-pipe and was completed during the month of August, 1885. Water was soon afterwards turned on to the entire system, which proved itself to be thoroughly well built and fully capable of furnishing the highest levels of the town with a domestic and fire supply.

Soon after the completion of the high service system, numerous complaints were received of a very bad taste and odor of the water. Investigation showed that nearly all came from takers supplied from the high-service tank. Careful studies of cause and condition made by Superintendent Forbes revealed the fact that microscopic vegetable growths were the sole cause of the trouble. Light and heat were found to be the direct cause of the rapid development of these organisms, and, owing to the fact that the high-service tank was built wholly above ground, conditions were particularly favorable for microscopic growths. After much consideration of the problem, it was decided to cover the tank with a light tight roof; this was done, and so effectually prevented the further growth of organisms that no trouble has since been experienced from this cause.

The solving of this problem was of great importance to the town, as a hitherto source of great annoyance could now be successfully remedied.

The phenomenal growth of the town from 1885 to 1890 taxed the resources of the water department to its utmost to maintain a proper supply. As early as July, 1887, a special committee was appointed to consider and report upon the condition, necessity and manner of extending the water plant. This committee reported that in their opinion, the works should be extended and that application should be made to the Legislature for additional powers to increase the water supply, and to raise the needed monies for prosecuting the work.

In accordance with the recommendations of the committee, an Act of the Legislature, granting the right to take a further water supply from the vicinity of the present source was secured.

For the purpose of obtaining an additional supply, twenty-three acres of land bordering on

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the Charles river, and directly opposite the original holdings of the town, were purchased.

The plans of this extension were prepared by Superintendent Forbes, and approved by the committee in charge, and the appropriation for the work, eighteen thousand dollars, was made at a town meeting held July 8, 1889. Contracts for materials were made during the latter part of 1889, and the work of construction commenced in the early spring of the succeeding year.

The manner of obtaining the water was radically different from that employed at the time the works were constructed. Then, it will be remembered, filtering galleries were used which could only yield the amount naturally flowing from the ground. The present plan was to drive a system of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch wells, in favorable localities, and pipe these to a general gathering main which was carried directly to the pumping station. By proper connections these wells could be piped directly to the pumps and the water draughted to a considerable depth, thus increasing the yield as needed.

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions, the work of construction extended over a period of two years. On the completion of the work 2,051 feet of main pipe had been laid and 43 wells driven.

The general result obtained from this extension was very satisfactory, the additional supply being fully equal to the expectations of the Board.

During the years of 1890 and 1891 over three hundred acres of land, near the source of supply, were secured by purchase and seizure, thus amply providing for further extension.

The daily consumption had now increased to such an extent that the works, as originally built, were inadequate to maintain a proper supply. The matter was brought to the attention of the town, and on Oct. 27, 1891, a special committee was appointed to consider plans and reports of the Water Board "with reference to increasing the pumping facilities and laying a second force main, and to report with such recommendations as they may deem for the interests of the town, to a future town meeting." This committee reported to the town during the month of February, 1892, and recommended the building of a covered reservoir on Fisher Hill, the enlargement of the low service pumping station, the purchase of a high duty pumping engine and high pressure boilers and the laying of a new twenty-inch force

main. These recommendations were favorably received by the town, and at the adjourned annual meeting, held April 13, 1892, the sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the construction of a covered reservoir and an addition to the low-service pumping station.

At a special meeting of the town, held July 15, 1892, the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of a high-duty pumping engine and boilers, and sixty thousand dollars for the laying of a new force main.

The plans for these important extensions, which were, in themselves, considerably larger than the original works, were made by Superintendent Forbes, and to him should be given the credit of designing a system that is in every way a model of hydraulic engineering.

During the year 1892, the covered reservoir on Fisher Hill, and the addition to the low service pumping station were built. The cast iron pipe for the new force main was delivered during the early spring of 1893 and laid during the following summer.

The high-duty pumping engine was built by the Edward P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, and was run for the first time on March 8, 1894.

The driven well system at Cow Bay was extended during the summer of 1894, and 118 new $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch wells were driven and connected with the gathering main, thus completing the important additions to the works.

During the year 1902 a new pumping engine, with a daily capacity of five million gallons, was installed at the low-service pumping station. The purpose for which this engine was purchased was to provide means of maintaining the supply should any accident occur to the regular pumping machinery. The Water Board, in their annual report of 1903, state that "the dangers of a water famine or a shortage of supply, on account of insufficient pumping machinery, are now so remote that they can be dismissed for years to come."

Since the building of the covered reservoir on Fisher Hill the use of the old open reservoir, had, on account of the disagreeable taste and odor of the water stored therein, been entirely abandoned. As the new reservoir held less than one day's supply, the covering of the existing open reservoir, so that it might be available for general storage, was recommended by the Water Board.

Plans were prepared by Mr. F. F. Forbes,

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Superintendent, and an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for the work was made by the town at the annual meeting, 1903.

The work of construction was commenced early in March, 1903, and was practically finished by November 1st. of the same year.

With the completion of this reservoir, the storage facilities of the department were greatly improved, there being no less than 7,500,000 gallons of water constantly on hand, ready for instant use.

During the year 1905 water meters were, in accordance with votes passed by the town, attached to all services, both public and private.

quent meetings for the transaction of the ever-increasing business of the department, and cheerfully gives much valuable time to the affairs of the town.

The services of the Chairman, Mr. O. B. Mowry, have been of especial value, as his thorough understanding of metropolitan affairs has been of great importance in adjusting questions that have arisen between the town and state.

As before stated, the first Board of Water Commissioners appointed Mr. F. F. Forbes as Superintendent of the works, a position he has ably filled to the present time.

The Clerk and Registrar, Mr. Z. R. Forbes, was



PIERCE SCHOOL.

The universal use of meters is unquestionably for the best interests of the public, as the expenditure of large sums for additional water supply will be further postponed by the checking of waste and unnecessary leakage.

The management of the department has, since its incorporation, been vested in a Board of three Water Commissioners, one of whom is elected each year. To them is given the authority to appoint a Clerk and Registrar, a Superintendent and such other employees as may be necessary.

The present Board consists of Mr. Oscar B. Mowry, chairman; Mr. Timothy J. Burke, and Dr. George H. Francis. This Board holds fre-

quent meetings for the transaction of the ever-increasing business of the department, and cheerfully gives much valuable time to the affairs of the town.

The condition of the works at the present time is excellent. An abundant supply of pure, cool water is furnished by the filtering galleries and driven wells, and, by means of the greatly improved pumping machinery, is delivered to the consumer the same day it is drawn from the ground. The town owns ample lands in the vicinity of the source of supply for its protection from any possible pollution and for future extensions of the driven well system, and is fully equipped to furnish the town with a generous water supply for years to come.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS



Rev. George L. Perin.

PERIN, REV. GEORGE L., Rector of the Beacon Universalist Church, Brookline, was born in Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, July 31, 1854, son of Caleb and Mary (Matteer). His grandparents were of New England birth. He was educated at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon. Subsequently he attended the Divinity School of St. Lawrence College, Canton, N. Y., graduating in June, 1878. He was ordained at Kent, Ohio, in September, 1878, and first settled in a country church in Ohio; in 1880 he was stationed in the Universalist Church in Bryan Williams County, Ohio; in 1882, pastor of Shawmut Universalist Church in Boston; in 1890 was appointed a member of the Universalist general mission to Japan and spent four years arranging the missions there. He then returned to Boston and became pastor of the Every Day Church, and later became pastor of the Beacon Universalist Church in Brookline.

Rev. Dr. Perin has just completed (1906) a handsome church edifice at Coolidge Corner, Brookline, but all of his spare moments are devoted to the Franklin Square House, of which he is president. The Franklin Square House is one of the most deserving of charitable and philanthropic institutions of the city. It was founded by him in 1902 as a home-hotel for self-supporting girls and students with moderate incomes. The Institute cost over \$300,000, a large part of which Dr. Perin raised by personal solicitation. The home will accommodate

about four hundred guests. Dr. Perin regards the foundation of this Institution as his best work. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Masonic Fraternity, Boston Commandery.



Charles H. Utley.

UTLEY, CHARLES H., a resident of Brookline and a prominent business man, was born in Boston, November 27, 1857. In 1875 Mr. Utley entered the wholesale produce business, and continued in that line till 1898. He came to Brookline in 1876, and has always taken a keen interest in the advancement and welfare of the town. He was Representative during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896. Of recent years his many business connections have not allowed him time to serve Brookline in public life. Mr. Utley is, at the present time president of the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co., Treasurer of the Columbus Manufacturing Co., a 30,000 spindle cotton mill, located at Columbus, Ga., Director in the Beacon Trust Co., the West Point Manufacturing Co., the Brookside Mills, and the Riverdale Mills. He was the first President of the Riverdale Casino and is a member of Exchange, Art, Boston Athletic, Brae Burn, Country Clubs, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co.

The history of Brookline would be incomplete if it did not speak of the origin and growth of The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. For thirty-one years this industry, a distinctively Brookline enterprise, has been struggling upward through the various stages of development until to-day it is found occupying in its two factories, 100,000 square feet of floor space and employing normally about 600 persons. It has become not only the leading industry of Brookline, but a concern of far-reaching

not by any means complete the list of applications of this wonderful force. It is obviously impossible for any one concern to cover the entire field in a thorough manner. It is believed, however, that there is no concern in existence, the General Electric Co. alone excepted, which manufactures such a wide diversity of electrical appliances as does the Holtzer-Cabot Co.

The business had its birth in 1874 in a shop occupying the basement and first floor of the Harvard Building, Harvard Square, where Mr. Charles W. Holtzer conducted in his own name



HOLTZER-CABOT BUILDING.

reputation, whose name is known wherever electricity finds a commercial use.

It is difficult for any person not working directly in the electrical field to realize the extent to which this form of energy is being used. The arc and incandescent lamp, electric motor, the storage battery, the electrolytic cell, the telegraph, telephone, fire alarm, dental and medical appliances, electric furnace and electric heater, do

the manufacture and installation of a number of the early forms of electrical apparatus. Here the business remained four or five years, after which the first factory building, which is still standing on Boylston Street, was erected. Outgrowing this building and an addition, Mr. Holtzer next purchased the Catholic Church on Station Street, part of it being fitted up to meet the demands of the business, and the remainder

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

being rented for various purposes. In the course of a few years, however, the rented portions were gradually absorbed, until the entire building was required, as were also several additions and two four-story brick wings, which were erected as the business expanded. In 1902 the Company found itself occupying all the available ground and demanding still more room, so in this year there was leased a six-story building on Albany Street, Boston, which is now devoted entirely to the work of the motor and dynamo department.

In the early years of the business, attention was given only to the simpler forms of electrical apparatus, batteries, bells, switches, etc. To some extent, also, the concern was occupied as a dealer in, and exporter of, certain electrical appliances which it did not manufacture. These, however, were dropped later, and the entire attention of the Company given to the manufacturing branch of the industry. It has been the policy of the Company to give attention particularly to the development of electrical specialties and to new and original applications of electric current, and on that account the history of the Company is to a great extent interwoven with the commercial development of electricity.

The business divides roughly into two departments, that devoted to electro-dynamic machinery and that given to the manufacture of telephone apparatus and its allied lines. In the former department there are made dynamos for generating current for light and power purposes and motors for a very wide variety of uses. Here are made also special dynamos for the electro-deposition of metals, and various combinations and modifications of dynamos and motors for the conversion of current from one kind to another. In the telephone department are produced switchboards, magneto generators, receivers, transmitters, and other parts that go to make up complete telephones. An important line of this Company for a number of years, has been a special system of inter-communicating telephones for connecting the different parts of factories, residences, stores, schools, etc.

Other appliances made in this department, and employed in the electrical transmission of signals, are the familiar house and hotel an-

nunciators, and the watchman's time detector. A great variety of gongs, bells and electrically and mechanically operated alarms are manufactured in this department.

The name of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. is prominently identified with the growth of the independent telephone movement in the South and West. Being one of the first to enter the field, it has kept pace with the development of the enterprise, and its apparatus is used very largely in the independent telephone exchanges throughout the country. Equally well known is the special machinery made by this Company for the power plant equipment of central energy telephone systems. The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. manufactures, practically to the exclusion of all other manufacturers, power plant machinery for the independent telephone manufacturers of the United States.

In the various departments of the United States Government, the apparatus of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. has found considerable favor. For ten years the Post Office Department has bought from this Company almost its entire supply of motors for operating canceling machines. The War Department is using a number of Holtzer-Cabot motors for operating the disappearing gun carriages and for other purposes, also special telephones for submarine work and for controlling gun fire. On eighteen or more of our later battleships, cruisers, training ships, submarine torpedo boats, etc., are to be found Holtzer-Cabot motors, telephones, and signaling apparatus, which have been especially designed to meet the exacting service.

The official life of the Company has undergone a number of changes. In 1887 Mr. Holtzer associated with him Mr. George E. Cabot, and two years later the firm was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts as The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company. The present officials of the Company are as follows :

President, Charles W. Holtzer ; Secretary and Treasurer, William S. Kemp ; General Manager, Thomas W. Ness ; Assistant General Manager, William E. Haseltine ; Western Manager, Edwin R. Harding.

BROOKLINE TOWN GOVERNMENT, 1906.

Town Clerk, Edward W. Baker.

Selectmen and Board of Health.—William Craig, chairman, Horace James, Nathaniel Conant, John A. Curtin, Philip S. Parker, Edward A. McEttrick, Clerk, Geo. F. Joyce, Sec'y.

Overseers of the Poor.—William Craig, Horace James, Nathaniel Conant, John A. Curtin, Philip S. Parker, Miss Martha W. Edgerly, Miss Sarah B. Train.

Treasurer and Collector.—George H. Worthley.

Assessors.—Charles H. Stearns, Thomas H. Talbot, Daniel J. Daley.

H. Lincoln Chase, M. D., Agent Board of Health.

Francis P. Denny, M. D., Bacteriologist and Director of Laboratory.

Frederick H. Osgood, M. R. C. V. S., Inspector of Animals, Provisions and Milk.

School Committee. Mrs. Edith C. Baker, Franklin W. Hobbs, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Everett M. Bowker, Mrs. Ruth C. Paine, Michael Driscoll, Walter Channing, William H. Lyon, George I. Aldrich, Superintendent.

Trustees of Public Library.—William H. Lyon, Edward Stanwood, Leonard K. Storrs, Frederick L. Gay, Rufus G. F. Candage, Desmond Fitzgerald, Tappan E. Francis, Moses Williams, Daniel Dulany Addison, James M. Codman, Prentiss Cummings, Leslie C. Wead, Louisa M. Hooper, Librarian.

Trustees of Walnut Hills Cemetery.—Desmond Fitzgerald, Leonard K. Storrs, Harvey H. Baker, Charles H. Stearns, Frederick P. Cabot, Charles S. Sargent.

Water Board.—Oscar B. Mowry, Timothy J. Burke, George H. Francis.

Supt. of Water Works.—Fayette A. Forbes.

Park Commissioners.—Desmond Fitzgerald, Charles S. Sargent, Albert L. Lincoln.

Committee for Planting Trees.—Lyman J. Clark, James H. Bowditch, Miss Emma G. Cummings.

Auditors.—Gardner C. Brooks, Charles F. Read, George Rogers.

Town Clerks.—The following list enumerates the town clerks who have served the town of Brookline, and the periods when each have held office:

Josiah Winchester, Sr., 1706-07 and 10-13; Sam'l Sewall, 1708-09 and 12-14-26; Thos. Stedman, 1711; John Seaver, 1715-16 and 17-18; Edward White, 1727-45; Henry Sewall, 1746; Ebenezer Davis, 1747-48 and 49-51; Henry Davis, 1750; Jonathan Winchester, 1752-57; Isaac Gardner, Jr., 1758-75; Stephen Sharp, 1776-1813; Oliver Whyte, 1814-41; Otis Withington, 1842-45; Artemus Newell, 1846-49; William Aspinwall, 1850-51; Benj. F. Baker, 1852-98; Edward W. Baker, present incumbent.

Town Treasurers.—The following list enumerates the treasurers who have served the town of Brookline and the periods when each have held:

Sam'l Sewall, Jr., 1707-12-14-15-18-26; Josiah Winchester, 1713-16; Joseph Goddard, 1717; Edward White, 1719-25, Sam'l White, 1727-45; Henry Sewall, 1746; Ebenezer Davis, 1747-49-51-68-72; Henry Davis, 1750; Jonathan Winchester, 1752-57; Isaac Gardner, Jr., 1758-67-70; Benj. White, 1773-79; Major Wm. Thompson, 1780; Dr. Wm. Aspinwall, 1781-90; Stephen Sharp, 1791-1813; Ebenezer Heath, 1814-28; Oliver Whyte, 1829-37; Artemus Newell, 1838-47; Stephen S. C. Jones, 1848; Moses Withington, 1849-84; Geo. H. Worthley, present incumbent.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

LIST OF SELECTMEN, REPRESENTATIVES TO MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE AND TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC LIBRARY FROM 1705 TO 1906, TOWN OF BROOKLINE.

GARDNER, LIEUT., THOMAS, 1706, '07, '11, '12.
ASPINWALL, SAMUEL, 1706, '07, '11, '12, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18.
WINCHESTER, JOHN, 1706, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '16, '25, '26, '33, '37.
WHITE, BENJAMIN, 1706, '17, '18, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32.
STEDMAN, THOMAS, 1707, '08, '09, '10, '13, '16, '18.
SEWELL, SAMUEL, 1706, '08, '09, '10, '12, '11, '15.
DREW, EROSAMOND, 1713.
WINCHESTER, JOSIAH, 1713, '14, '17.
SEAVER, JOHN, 1715, '18, '37.
GARDNER, JOSEPH, 1719, '20.
WINCHESTER, LIEUT., HENRY, 1719, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '36, '40.
GARDNER, CAPT., CALEB, 1719, '20, '21, '22, '25, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31.
GRIGGS, JAMES, 1721, '26.
BOYLSTON, PETER, 1722, '23, '24.
WHITE, SAMUEL, 1723, '24, '25, '31, '35, '36, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '57.
GARDNER, ISAAC, 1725, '33, '37, '45, '46, '47.
SHARP, CAPT., ROBERT, 1726, '27, '28, '29, '32, '34, '35, '38, '39, '47, '48, '49.
COTTON, DEACON, THOMAS, 1730.
WOODWARD, ABRAHAM, 1731, '34, '35, '43, '50, '51, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.
WINCHESTER, ELHANAN, 1731, '32.
WHITE, CAPT., EDWARD, 1733, '36, '40, '42, '43, '47, '52, '53.
CLARK, SAMUEL, 1733, '36.
CHILD, JOSHUA, 1733.
GLEASON, WILLIAM, 1738, '39.
GARDNER, CAPT., BENJAMIN, 1738, '55, '56.
ASPINWALL, COL., THOMAS, 1738, '41, '42, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '58, '56, '79, '85.
SEAVER, NATHANIEL, 1738.
DAVIS, WILLIAM, 1741.
BOYLSTON, DR., ZABDIEL, 1741.
DAVIS, DEACON, EBENEZER, 1750, '51, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '85, '86, '91, '92.
SEWALL, HENRY, 1752, '53, '60, '61.
WINCHESTER, JONATHAN, 1754, '55, '56, '57.
DAVIS, NEHEMIAH, 1754, '59.
WHITE, DEACON, JOSEPH, 1756, '58.
GRIDLEY, JEREMY, 1760, '61, '67.
HARRIS, JOHN, JR., 1760, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '94, '95.
GARDNER, ISAAC, JR., 1760, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '71, '72, '73, '85, '86.
WHITE, CAPT., BENJAMIN, 1762, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '78, '79, '81, '82.
SHARP, CAPT., ROBERT, JR., 1762, '63, '64, '65, '66.
WHITE, MAJOR, MOSES, 1765, '78, '79, '83, '84, '87, '88, '89, '90.
GODDARD, CAPT., JOHN, 1767, '68, '69, '74, '76, '78, '80, '81, '82, '85, '86, '94.
GRIGGS, THOMAS, 1768, '69, '75, '76.
GARDNER, ELISHA, 1769, '77.
WINCHESTER, ISAAC, 1770.
CHILD, ISAAC, 1770, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76.
THOMPSON, MAJOR, WILLIAM, 1770, '80.
COREY, CAPT., TIMOTHY, 1777, '93, '94, '95.
WINCHESTER, ELHANAN, 1778.
CRAFT, CAPT., SAMUEL, 1778, '79, '87, '88, '89, '90, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09.
SHARP, STEPHEN, 1779, '83, '84, '93, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13.
CAMPBELL, CAPT., WILLIAM, 1780, '81, '82.
CRAFT, CALEB, 1783, '84, '91, '92.
DANA, DANIEL, 1785.
CLARK, DEACON, SAMUEL, 1787, '88, '89, '90, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09.
GARDNER, ISAAC S., 1791, '92, '96, '97, '98, 1811, '15, '16, '17.
WINCHESTER, NATHANIEL, 1794, '95.
GODDARD, CAPT., JOSEPH, 1796, '97, '98, 1805, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17.
ROBINSON, DEACON, JOHN, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
SPURR, ELIPHALET, 1807, '08, '10.
MURDOCK, NATHANIEL, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24.
WHYTE, OLIVER, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30.
HEATH, EBENEZER, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29.

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

<p>LEEDS, JAMES, 1830, '31. HAYDEN, JOHN, 1831, '32, '34. STEARNS, CHARLES, JR., 1832, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41. THAYER, JOHN, 1833. SANDERSON, DANIEL, 1835, '36, '37. GODDARD, ABIAH W., 1835, '36, '37. HUNTING, REUBIN, 1838. BASS, JOHN W., 1838, '39. ROBINSON, JAMES, 1839, '40, '41. DAVIS, BENJAMIN B., 1840, '41. SANDERSON, DANIEL, 1842, '43, '44, '45, '47. COOLIDGE, DAVID, 1842, '43, '44.</p>	<p>HUMPHREY, WILLIAM A., 1858, '59. PARSONS, THOMAS, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '74, '75. SECCOMB, EDWARD R., 1860, '61, '62. CHAPIN, NATHANIEL G., 1860, '61, '62, '63. GRIGGS, WILLIAM J., 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70. PHILBRICK, EDWARD S., 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69. JAMES, HORACE, 1867 to 1876, 1878 to 1882, 1885 to 1900 inclusive; 1902, '03, '04, '05, '06.</p>
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HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLINE.

<p>GRIGGS, THOMAS, 1842, '43, '44. STEARNS, MARSHALL, 1845, '46, '49, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66. BARTLETT, JAMES, 1845, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69. SANBORN, HUGH M., 1846, '47, '48. STODDARD, BELA, 1848. CRAFT, SAMUEL, 1849. DAVENPORT, JERATHMEEL, 1850, '51, '52, '53. DEARBORN, WILLIAM, 1850, '51, '52. COOLIDGE, DAVID S., 1852, '53, '54. ABBOTT, JOHN C., 1854. WILLIAMS, HOWARD S., 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59.</p>	<p>HEAD, CHARLES D., 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75. WHITTEMORE, AUGUSTUS, 1870. ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, 1871, '72. KIRBY, CHARLES K., 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75. EDGERLEY, JAMES W., 1871, '72, '73, '78. BROADHEAD, DANIEL S., 1873. BENTON, AUSTIN W., 1874, '75. BOWDITCH, WILLIAM L., 1876, '77, '78. CODMAN, JAMES M., 1876, '77. LAWRENCE, FRANCIS W., 1876, '77, '78, '79, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87. RUSSELL, MARSHALL, 1876, '77. WHYTE, OLIVER, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81, '83, '84. WILLIAMS, MOSES, JR., 1879.</p>
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BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

<p>CANDAGE, R. G. F., 1879, '80, '81. DREW, CHARLES H., 1880, '81, '82, '83, '94, '95, '96. LINCOLN, ROLAND C., 1880, '81. COOLIDGE, WILLIAM D., 1882. LYFORD, NATHANIEL, 1882. SPAULDING, CHARLES F., 1883. ROGERS, JOHN K., 1883, '84, '85. CHANDLER, ALFRED D., 1884, '85, '86, resigned Nov. 18, 1886. HAND, JAMES B., 1884, '85, '86, '87, '88, '90, '91, '92, '93. LINCOLN, ALBERT, JR., 1886, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92. BOWKER, WATTS H., 1887, '88, '89, '90. DALAND, TUCKER, 1888, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94. CHESTER, WALSTEIN R., 1889.</p>	<p>PINKHAM, THEODORE, 1891, '92, '93. CODMAN, JAMES M., JR., 1893, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1900, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, resigned 1906, succeeded by Philip S. Parker. SEEVER, WILLIAM J., 1894, '95. CONANT, NATHANIEL, 1895, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1900, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06. MERRILL, LUTHER M., 1896, '97, '98, '99, 1900, '01. HUMPHREY, WILLIAM F., 1896, '97, '98, '99, 1900, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05. PEARSON, CHARLES H., 1901, '02, '03. CRAIG, WILLIAM, 1904, '05, '06. CURTIN, JOHN A., 1906. PARKER, PHILIP S., 1906.</p>
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LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT,

1709 TO 1906.

<p>WINCHESTER, JOHN, 1709, '10. WINCHESTER, JOSIAH, 1711, '13, '17. SEWALL, SAMUEL, JR., 1712. GARDNER, LIEUT., THOMAS, 1718. No representation, 1714, '15, '16, '19, '20. EDWARD WHITE, 1721, '22, '23, '24, '26, '41, '42, '47. No record for 1725. SAMUEL WHITE, 1727, '29, '30, '35, '36, '37, '39, '43, '44, '49. No record, 1728. BENJAMIN WHITE, 1731. No record, 1732, '33. Voted not to send, 1731. No record, 1738. Voted not to send, 1740. No record, 1745. Voted not to send, 1746, '48, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66. GRIDLEY, JEREMIAH, 1755, '56, '57, '67. WHITE, CAPT., BENJAMIN, 1768, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '81, '83. DAVIS, DEACON, EBENEZER, 1769. GODDARD, JOHN, 1776, '81, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '92. WINCHESTER, ELIHANAN, 1777. ASPINWALL, COL. THOMAS, 1778, '79, '80. Voted not to send, 1782, '93. ASPINWALL, DR., WILLIAM, 1790, '91, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99.</p>	<p>SHARP, STEPHEN, 1800 to 1812. GARDNER, ISAAC S., 1813, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18. ROBINSON, DEACON, JOHN, 1819 to 1827, 1830 to 1833. CLARK, DEACON, JOSHUA C., 1828, '29. Voted not to send, 1834. GRIGGS, DAVID R., 1835. GRIGGS, DEACON, THOMAS, 1836, '37, '38. No choice, 1839. OLIVER, HENRY J., 1840. Voted not to send, 1841. KENDALL, DEACON THOMAS, 1842, '43, '44. No choice, 1845, '46. HOWE, JOHN, 1847, '48. STEARNS, MARSHALL, 1849. ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, 1850, '51. HUMPHREY, WILLARD A., 1852, '53. WILDER, DAVID, JR., 1854. TURNER, JOHN N., 1855. GODDARD, ABRAHAM W., 1856, '68. PARSONS, THOMAS, 1857, '58, '59, '61, '62, '67. SECCOMB, EDWARD R., 1860. BARTLETT, JAMES, 1863, '64. CANDLER, JOHN W., 1865. HOMER, GEORGE F., 1866. BEARD, ALANSON W., 1869, '70. BENTON, AUSTIN W., 1871, '72. WILLIAMS, MOSES, JR., 1873, '74, '75.</p>
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BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

THOMAS, EDWARD L., 1876, '77, '78,
'79, '80.
CANDAGE, RUFUS G. F., 1881, '82,
'83.
BAKER, BENJAMIN F., 1884.
FAY, CLEMENT K., 1885, '86.
CARPENTER, GEORGE N., 1887, '88,
'89, '90, '91.
BATES, JACOB P., 1892.

WHITE, WILLIAM H., 1893.
UTLEY, CHARLES H., 1894, '95, '96.
GIBBS, EMERY B., 1897.
CODMAN, JAMES M., JR., 1898.
DEAN, BENJAMIN C., 1899, 1900, '01,
'02, '03.
WALKER, JOSEPH, 1904, '05, '06,
elected for 1907.
WHITE, NORMAN H., elected for 1907.

TRUSTEES OF BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FROM

1857 TO 1906.

PARSONS, THOMAS, first president of
board, 1857 to 1886.
HEDGE, REV. F. H., 1857 to 1863.
LAWRENCE, AMOS A., 1857 to 1862.
BOWDITCH, WM. L., 1857 to 1861, 1867
to 1872.
BAKER, BENJAMIN F., 1857 to 1874,
1880 to 1892, 1893, '94, '95, '96, '97,
'98.
BARTLETT, JAMES, 1857.
STEARNS, MARSHALL, 1857.
DANA, EDWARD A., 1857, '58, '65, '66,
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